ARTHUR WILLIS STANFORD,
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION.
58 Go-chome, Yamamoto-dori.
KOBE, JAPAN.

REC'D FEB 21 1918

JAN 25 1918

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Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., Sec'y
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Barton:

Yours of Dec. 24 has come & I thank you for your thought about my Japan books. I am glad to know something about that N.Y. City mission library. I fully appreciate what you say about the desirability generally of distributing a gift-library for purposes of classification, and the method of placing a label inside the cover, with donor's name, is a practice we have long had at Kobe College. Well, details are useful to keep in mind, but the disposition, except perhaps by will, of the books is not a present question. I hope I may live, at least, the span of another generation, to enjoy them myself. As I wrote, I am looking ahead a bit, to think where some things might be useful after we are done with them.

Well, I must unmuzzle myself and ignore the demands of modesty enough to refer to your many and oft-repeated favorable & kind references to my letters. It is the bare truth to say that I have been much

surprised, and very recently have begun to wonder what the explanation is. I have been dogged thru life with the conviction that in both my addresses and writings I am a prize-winner, 9 against 1, for heaviness and uninteresting treatment of my subject. I may frankly confess that you and Mr. Bell and a few others, now & then, have referred to my correspondence in such a way as to encourage some degree of faith on my part that I am able, at certain times, to interest some good people, whose interest is a compliment that I can but appreciate. I have never been any kind of a public speaker, and I have always shrunken from public speaking. I am no good at all in a debate, nor in diplomacy, nor in advocating on my feet any measure, which requires persuasion against a contrary conviction, or even impression on the part of the auditors. I presume that my letters are sometimes interesting because I endeavor to set out details, and describe a mental picture which I form of the subject, or situation. — just the reason, or just one reason why I am often a bore to people. Apparently not many other members of the Mission often write in

detail about matters not "business."

Doubtless you are aware of the Dōshisha trouble, not of recent origin, but within a few months the smouldering embers of previous blazes, have been fanned into a hotter blaze than before. Dr. Harada sent in his resignation some weeks ago, but the trustees on Jan. 9, 10 met, and a good majority of those in attendance voted to ask him to withdraw the resignation & he has done so. When the trustees' decision was announced, the deans of the Middle & Politico-Law Schools resigned & left. The dean of the Theological Dept, (Prof. Hino) has not left. I have heard that the trustees requested him to remain, and have arranged for a special committee of three trustees with whom, in consultation, he is to run his department autonomously. Hino was strongly opposed to Harada, I believe — all the deans apparently were so. The trouble got into the vernacular dailies, and there were some very uncomplimentary references to the foreigners' connection with the Dōshisha; e.g., I believe an Osaka daily stated that Miss Dr. Dutton was the mother-in-law of the Dōshisha, to whom all its troubles were traceable — that Harada was a great favorite with the foreigners, all of whom were in his favor, and he was under their influence, which was adverse to the institution. But such

utterances were merely the excrescences of bad blood - not the kernel of the contention against Harada. So far as I gather, the main reasonable objection to him has been his failure to maintain what the deans & some others held to be a suitable and necessary discipline in the conduct of the school. It has been charged that thru lax discipline the Christian character & tone of the institution has been petering out. Especially has it been charged that Harada allowed the students in the so-called university depts. altogether too free a rein, while his friends reply, "Yes, it is true, these students have been treated more liberally than the younger boys in the Middle School, for you can't treat men as you do boys". On contrary, it is implied that Harada in his desire to keep up a good number of students in these depts. has carried the above principle so far as to injure the tone of the institution. The friends of Harada admit that the main contention of the opponents is justified, only the hostile spirit exhibited is unjustified - that he has not been very successful as a disciplinarian, but, say his friends, "the chief cause is in the bad system - no man could succeed with such a constitution; a new constitution & a new system is imperatively necessary; the responsibility laid upon Harada was too much for any man, after the school had

grown to such magnitude; the responsibility for the various departmental discipline must be put upon the deans, and other details of administration must be distributed". I have not heard of any steps get in line of changing the constitution except the theological Com. The pot boiled quite furiously along in November & after, and there was a great Saturday night meeting of all faculties, to listen to a statement by Harada, and another by one of his opponents, but one of the deans who was not expected to speak, couldnt contain himself, is said to have uttered a long, exacerbating harangue against Harada. Harada at that time in his statement, I heard, admitted frankly the main contention against him. About that time the feeling and tide were running high against Harada, and by December the matter was bandied about in the vernacular press. Names of Tokutomi, editor of Kokumin Shimbun & trustee (a staff bureaucrat and imperialist in his paper), Ukita, until lately Editor of The Taiyo (Japan's greatest magazine) and trustee, of Miyagawa, Osaka pastor, &c., were mentioned as possibilities for Harada's successor. But the very vehemence of the opposition, stirred up a counter current in favor of Harada, and alumni and undergraduates began a campaign in Harada's favor. Then, too, it was easily seen by a little thought that none of the above

men were available & when one soberly inquired where a suitable successor could be found, it was recognized that he could not be found. If it was a case of necessity to find a substitute, one would be found, of some sort, but here was not an actual necessity. The undergraduates, I understand, were in Harada's favor, yet a fine Christian young man with whom I was talking — a student there now — said at the outset most emphatically that the students all favored Harada & hoped he would remain, but, later, he added with sorrow "the school is going to the dogs more & more" — referring to its Christian tone. So from Harada's friends I gather — from Japanese & some of our missys at Kyoto — that Harada needs to be more careful in future, else the blaze will shoot up again later on. The missys. at Kyoto, in general, appear to be heartily in favor of Harada, tho they admit practically in their defense of him, the main count against him, which he also admits. He is all right at heart, but perhaps his executive ability isn't equal to the task of directing 1500 students & their teachers. In one way it seems a choice irony of fate that this great trouble should be so largely over a good Christian man's not keeping up the Christian tone of the institution. The foreigners at Kyoto seem to be very emphatic in condemnation

of the course of the dean of the Middle School a few years ago, I heard this incident. One of the professors in the Doshisha theol. dept. Ashida, if I get his name right, a man who has studied abroad & has written articles for Hastings' Dict. of Ethics & Religion — was preaching in the Doshisha chapel on a Sunday, airing some highly critical views before the school congregation, when Hadano, the dean in question, got up "in meetin", interrupted the preacher, & declared "we don't want to hear any such tommyrot as that". This dean is acknowledged by some who have spoken strongly against him, to be a good Christian man in his general character & views. Of course, he may have been unwise and unchristian in his method of opposition to Harada. I think there were 15 trustees present on Jan. 9, 00, and perhaps 11 voted for Harada. I hear that Mr. Makino is one of the chief trustee opponents of Harada. It seems to me the retention of Harada is the wise course, but if after this warning he is not more successful in some important lines, it will be best to seek a change. The dean of the Politico Economic Dept. was also a trustee — a big mistake; no man should be at once trustee & member of the faculty, to have a chance to fight in both bodies.

The latest I have heard is that several other good teachers in the Middle School have followed

Dean Hadano resigned. "We're losing all our good teachers" says a student, but I think lack of money to raise salaries enters into the question also, perhaps largely, in case of the under-teachers.

In less than a month we expect to see the Deputation among us, and we are pleasantly anticipating their arrival. I wish to ask you a question. What is the present generally accepted theory of foreign missions by our Board — what is your own theory? Please read my General Note in January Mission News before answering these questions. I intend to have several views about mission policy in Japan, in next (Feb) Mission News, from several different Japan missionaries of long experience, mostly outside our Mission.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur W. Stanford.

Jan. 25, 1918.

ARTHUR WILLIS STANFORD,
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION.
Go-chome, Yamamoto-dori,
KOBE, JAPAN.

REC'D APR 9 1918

MAR 1 1 1918

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., Sec'y
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Barton:

The Deputation came Mch 8. to Kobe and leave us on the 13th. First, comes an expression of gratitude that you sent us such a bunch of good fellows, including the ladies. It gives us the greatest satisfaction to have such a Deputation, and we are greatly enjoying them. They are doing us good. Next, comes an expression of disappointment that the Deputation can give so little time to the Mission. It is no use concealing that the brevity of time allowed each station is a keen disappointment, and in this respect we can't feel satisfied. Under the limits of arrival and departure we fail to see how more days could have been allowed each station. It is quite possible that several of the smaller stations may have all the time necessary for what is desirable, but certainly these big central stations are not getting by several days each, what they deem desirable, and upon getting to Kobe the Deputation were tired with their work at Tokyo & Osaka, and made it necessary for us to sacrifice something of what we had planned for the days they were to be with us. The Deputation merits sympathy for the rush & strain they have been in, and needs a relaxation of the busy round. But it's no use crying over spilt milk and we certainly are grateful for what we are getting. The Deputation evidently had very little conception of the amount of work expected of it in

these central stations. There should have been at least a full month longer allowed for all the program. The public functions eat into the time very much in these central stations. If there were none of these & no meetings with the Japanese Xns, we could get on very well with the days allotted us. At Tokyo the Deputation decided to remain three days longer than the mission program, thus cutting off other stations from that time, but even so the Deputation did not get at consideration of Tokyo station's problems & work at all, I am told. All stations were supposed to prepare written statements about their needs and field, and these were all placed in the hands of the Deputation upon arrival in Japan, with the idea that they would look them over in advance of arrival at the stations concerned & be ready to appreciate the general situation, at least. But the Deputation have thus far had no time to do anything of this sort, and knew little or nothing about any Kobe papers until today and very likely would not have known till long after they had left Kobe had I not called attention to the fact that such papers had been given them. Lack of time! Lack of time to digest what they have seen & heard! Lack of time for any mutual comparison of views on stations thus far visited! Lack of time to read their mail! Lack of time to write letters! Lack of time to rest as they would like, Lack of time "to pray & play." But they are working hard! Mr. Bell remained at Osaka the entire day Feb 8, tho the schedule called for

him to be at Kobe with the others at 9.21 a.m. He had important business there, but it robbed Kobe of so much of its time & we could not do one or two important things we had on our program. Both he & Dr. Berry came down from Osaka much tired out.

Friday noon Feb 8, Dr. & Mrs. Berry were given a dinner at the Tor Hotel by the Governor, Mayor & other authorities. That threw out all further work for them that day. But in these central stations, at least, the authorities will continue to claim Dr. Berry for such functions, and it is well for the missionary cause that he is shown so much attention. He is worthy of it all & he is always, as of yore, most loyal to Christ and missions. Saturday night the officers of the Kumiai Association held a welcome meeting for the Deputation at the Y. M. C. A. where perhaps 150 Japanese ladies & gentlemen sat down to tables for light refreshments after the exercises, including speeches by Dr. Berry & Mr. Bell. It was a hearty welcome and an unexpectedly pleasant one. Mr Bell remarked several times that the Deputation had not had any similarly pleasant welcome from the Christians. Certainly no one could ask for a more genuinely hearty demonstration than the Kyogo Bukai officers got up. Christians were present from out of town in various directions, so that it was not a mere city affair, but a representative one of the entire Association.

Sunday Mr. Bell & Mrs. Berry spent the early forenoon in visiting Kumiai S. S's. & Mr. Bell played

his harmonica at one school.) Dr. Blaisdell preacht at the foreign Union Church. At the end of his sermon ~~Dr. Blaisdell~~ he said something like this, "This is democracy, which is brotherhood, which is the Gospel of Jesus Christ." A former pastor of that Church, now at Kobe in mission work - a Methodist, but connected with an English "Evangelistic Band," rose and protested that such is not the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and was applauded by several in the audience, by clapping of hands. Dr. Blaisdell remarkt that he thought he must be misunderstood, and the pastor of the Church askt all who protested to come forward at the close to meet Dr. Blaisdell. They did so, but the former pastor would not shake hands with Dr. Blaisdell at close of the interview, ~~but~~ and went off still a protestant, as did the applauders. I suppose we regret this incident for Dr. Blaisdell's sake, as he may have been disturbed, for the novice, but we missionaries do not expect to suffer any eclipse in our influence on account of the incident. We have this stripe of piety out here & it is not all at Kobe. A few years ago Mr. Dunning preached at Kanizawa, and our Mr. Bennett was authority for saying that some in the audience raised their arms & shook their fists at Dunning, but no one gave audible utterance to protest. During the week, however, there were unfavorable comments & one Episcopal clergyman was reported as declaring that such a man as Dunning should be forbidden the pulpit & deposed from the ministry. So you see we have that kind of piety scattered about over here. Mr. Dunning's sermon was one that I took exception

to, as in very bad taste and not pervaded with a spirit to recommend his gospel, but I didn't shake my fist, nor feel any impulse to do so.

At 1 p.m. Sunday, to continue the story of the day, there was a grand S.S. rally of children from ten city Sunday schools at the Y.M.C.A. hall, to welcome Dr. Berry as the father & founder of Japanese Sunday-schools.) That was a beautiful sight, but I shall write more particularly of this to Dr. Strong at Mr. Bell's suggestion.

At 2 p.m. Dr. & Mrs. Berry went to the funeral of Dr. Kawamoto, at Kobe Church. This Dr. Kawamoto was much like a son in Dr. Berry's affections & it was a severe blow to him to have Dr. Kawamoto pass away only two days before Dr. Berry arrived in Kobe. Dr. Kawamoto's father was a friend of Dr. Berry's & the son graduated in medicine at the same school as Dr. Berry. Upon young Kawamoto's return to Japan Dr. Berry associated him with himself at the Doshisha hospital.

At 3 p.m. Mr. Bell gave a good talk on the Philippines before the Stanford Bible class, I showed the young men Dr. Berry's decoration & later Dr. Berry called in time to say a few words to the class at the close.)

Today the Deputation has been busy. In the afternoon there was a pleasant reception at the Woman's Evangelistic School for foreigners & Japanese & was well attended. A local missy, Dr. Myers, welcomed the Deputation in behalf of the other missions & Dr. Blaisdell responded without any protest to his gospel, tho the Southern Presbyterians were present in full force & are usually regarded as pretty com-

servative. They knew about the Sunday protest, but one of their number made a fine, hearty speech at the reception & all entered cordially into the spirit of the affair. These Presbyterians may be conservative, but they are not cranks.

Tonight the Deputation is closeted with some of the local Kumiai leaders to discuss problems with them alone.

Here endeth the first lesson — a running, hurried commentary — diary-like — of what the Deputation has been doing here thus far.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur W. Stanford.

Rothacker v. Stanford

Mon. 2, 1918

Kohr

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ARTHUR WILLIS STANFORD,
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION.
38 Go-chome, Yamamoto-dori,
KOBE, JAPAN.

REC'D APR 20 1918

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MAR 27 1918

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., Secy,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Barton:

This morning I received a letter from Miss J. R. Hoppin, dated at Jaluit Feb. 22, but, judging from the postmark, not despatcht from the censor's office till Mch 14 and then the postage was cancelled at a place named Torōku or Torakku on Mch 16. Miss Hoppin writes that "Mr. & Mrs. Maas are here in Jaluit. On Feb. 19 in Mission meeting ~~they~~ he handed in his resignation from all active work of American Board. The Mission gladly accepted the resignation. I am now appointed Marshall Islands Station treasurer & your agent pro tem until we can receive your orders. It is very exceedingly desirable that Mr. Maas leave the Marshalls as soon as possible. Can you arrange with American Govt for his safe conduct from Japan to America? Station accounts not yet correct. Very Sincerely, J. R. Hoppin."

This is the entire body of the letter. She addresses you, but sent the letter to me, with a note

alongside your address. "Mr. Stanford will please cable American Board." It seemed to me doubtful whether the letter as it stands demands any cable at this time. What shall I cable lest it be the substance of the entire letter? The place to seek safe conduct is first Tokyo & later Washington, if Mr. Maas is a German subject, to find whether he may enter the U.S. even if Japan grants him safe conduct. I have shown Miss Hoppin's letter to Mr. Bell & secured his opinion & he agrees with me — no cable needed at present, but see what can be learned at Tokyo. We don't know whether Mr. Maas is a naturalized American or a German subject & that complicates things, or may do so, tho the Japanese authorities, if they take the case up, will be able to ascertain Mr. Maas's citizenship, but that may involve delay. Mr. Bell & I think you will get this before the Japanese authorities are likely to give their reply, in case they take up the case at all. I shall forward Miss Hoppin's letter to Dr. Pettee asking him to confer with our Ambassador & do what seems wise.

Mr. Bell is in bed with us since last night, when he returned with Dr. Pedley & Dr. Blaisdell from Totton. Mr. Bell for ten days has had a diarrhea following him up. We had a doctor this morning & Mr. Bell will rest with us until Saturday or so, before trying to go forward. Drs. Blaisdell & Berry, Mrs. Berry & Pedley start tomorrow for Miyazaki. Whether Mrs. Blaisdell will accompany them was undecided at 1 p.m. today. Dr. Blaisdell is much worried over her health & it interferes with the pleasure & profit of his trip not a little. She is at a time of life when depression is perhaps not unnatural, and besides has a cold hanging on. It now seems doubtful whether the Blaisdells get to China at all. It will be a great disappointment to him, if they do not. The Deputation allowed too little time, by, at least, a full month, for their job, and when they don't and can't go à la schedule like clock work, it upsets plans & keeps them in a feeling of rush. <u>But</u> we are grateful for all we get.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur W. Stanford.

about March 9 Mr. Bell cabled Miss Hoppin to meet the Deputation in Japan May 1, but no reply has been received from her & of course, we don't know whether she can come.

Mr. Hall is in bed with a muscular
in his retina. Dr. Kelly & Dr. Hous
tain. Mr. Hall for the long ten to
ve following him up. He had a
in morning & Mr. Hall was not
until afternoon or evening trying to
o. Illness still among Mr. Hall's Peru
mmer for Nagasaki. Mr. Hall's Mon
l assuming that was unusual
ay. Dr. Kelly is much worried
interference with the Japanese opinion
t a little. It is a very tiny little
n is perhaps unfortunate, but
ed. Just now the Peru crew are
to Kobe. Dr. Kelly get to Tokio
ogical department to turn
distribution allowed to take
at, a full month, for taking off
that and start for Kobe & Tokio
ork work, it upset plans & tea
ulty of work. But we are pretty
ept.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur W. Stanford

Mount Vernon 9 Mr. Hall asked Mr
next the distribution in Japan Mr
to reply has been received from Mr
as daily News & Advertiser can

Arthur W. Stanford
Nagasaki, Japan
November 7, 1918

THUR WILLIS STANFORD,
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION.
Yachome, Yamamoto-dori
KOBE, JAPAN.

REC'D MAY 6 1918

APR 11 1918

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., Secy
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Barton:

There's one subject that has been on my mind for some time back & about which I had a talk with Mr. Bell when he was in bed here for a few days toward the end of March. It is the need that the missionary community in general should acquaint itself much more with current Japanese thought — religious, moral & ethical, educational, eleemosynary, political, &c. For the mass of missionaries I believe that some organ in which they may regularly and readily, in English, get what is needed, is essential. If there were such an organ at reasonable price I believe many could be induced to subscribe, while many would jump at the chance to do so. For this some man (or men) must be set apart by the missions to devote his main effort to conducting this work of examining the leading periodicals, and, at least, summarizing the important articles and interests. My idea is

that if there was not a monthly organ, or better a weekly, devoted specially to this object, still a very great deal of the benefit could be obtained by using organs now in existence. I presume if the man or men for summarizing were available the Japan Daily Advertiser, now widely read by the missionary body, would open its columns gladly to all the "copy" regularly furnisht. My thought is that it would pay any Board to encourage this work, & that the ideal would be for several of the leading Boards to assist in establishing the machinery & supplying the oil and labor necessary to run it successfully. It would be a bureau of information along the line of current Japanese thought, for all the missionary body, & I believe the relatively small amount of capital involved, largely for the salaries of the men employed, would be money well spent. To be more specific & to come down to Earth, it has occurred to me that if Dr. Cary is not thinking of coming back to Japan again for any specific line of work, or even if he is, why would n't the Board be wise in persuading him

to return for a period, and organize at Tokyo a bureau as indicated above? He should devote his main strength to that work; if possible the Board should furnish one other missionary well equipt in Japanese, with power to read & summarize, and Cary should be enabled to employ two or three Japanese assistants able to translate into English and help most materially in the general work of the bureau. This bureau should be able to pay enough to secure the services of a periodical clipping agency, which would furnish material on all important subjects running in the vernacular press or magazines on a wider scale than the bureau staff could afford to buy & search — that service of the clipping agency being used only when specially important topics were under treatment in the press. I have been reading recently Dr Wm. Adams Brown's Report to Union Seminary Trustees after his 4 months visit to the Far East, and while I recall nothing in it directly connected with this

idea which has been buzzing in my head for some months, yet Dr. Brown contends all the way thru for a very broad and liberal understanding of the scope of a foreign missy. society's rightful activities, and I am sure the spirit of his Report would include this line of work I have in mind. The foreign missionary boards need to furnish men & money to aid the bulk of their missionaries to be more efficient than they can be without these special forms of help. The subsidizing of the Christian Literature Society at Tokyo by different boards is one of the most conspicuous forms of contributing men & money to aid the great body of missionaries to be more useful. The payment of certain missionaries' salaries for nothing but investigation & publication along certain lines, such as Buddhism in Japan, would be a wise, judicious expenditure. Dr. Brown specially advocates this & instances a man (not by name) whom we all know out here, who would be a proper man to be released from

all his ordinary missionary activity & given opportunity to pursue his Buddhist studies, Yes, I say so, too, The man has already put us under obligation by one good book & shown that he is admirably adapted to such work. We missionaries need to understand our environment in order to do well - not to say best, & a certain limited number of our fellows set apart from usual work & backed by the foreign mission Societies at home, to help us hoi polloi to do better work, would be an immensely judicious policy in Japan & probably in almost any mission field - not, perhaps, among Pacific Islanders. To be specific again, Kulick, of our Mission, would be a capital man to set apart for this higher service of helping us. Reischauer, of the Presbyterian Mission at Tokyo is another - Armstrong, of Kobe, Canadian Methodist, is another fine example of such a man, who by his books has shown his qualification. In this, I speak only of men from our number to help us about matters, which only long resi-

dence + familiarity with the country + its institutions, literature, religions, or what not, would qualify to render this service. There is another line of men who could, + do, help us — men like Dr. Wm Adams Brown, who come out here + lecture + investigate + report + go home to adapt things in the U.S. to better service of the foreign work.

I have wondered if my proposition finds favor with you — if there's anything in it — whether it would be expedient to bring the subject before your Inter-Missionary Alliance — I forget what you call it — your meeting of secretaries + authorities of various boards in annual meeting.

The call for more opportunity for acquaintance with Japanese thought is in the subconsciousness, the subliminal region of our thoughtful consciousness at home + only requires that the search-light of attention be turned on this point to bring the call into full consciousness. I believe my talk with Mr. Bell was occasioned by his ref-

erence to a suggestion by Dr. Blaisdell that the translation of a Japanese sermon occasionally appear in Mission News. My rejoinder was that it would be altogether too long. I think it would be. This led me to open up my thoughts as above. It is interesting to find this suggestion spontaneously arising with Dr. Blaisdell, who told me that he keeps a file of Mission News at Claremont. The suggestion has greatly interested me and am thinking there may be some result from it for Mission News. Ever since I have been editor, I have had the feeling that if there could be a department - a very small one, necessarily of only a page or two, at most (unless Mission News receives a substantial subsidy from your Higher Educational Fund, by which it could enlarge its number of pages) in which brief notes about what is said in the Kumiai weekly paper, or perhaps local Kumiai church sheets, of which there are quite a number, - could be incorporated, it would add to the interest & value of the Mission News. But I have had no regular nor suitable teacher to assist me in this, while the Mission News has been hard pressed for

funds & is already too small in number of pages to include what I'd usually like to put in. But I have a generous teachers' allowance this year thereafter I hope there is to be no monkeying with teachers' allowances to deprive individuals of what they require. Possibly I can find some one suitable to summarize the Kirisuto Kyō Sekai, tho the other difficulty - lack of funds to print a sufficient number of pages in Mission News is most likely to be fatal.

But this secondary discussion goes to enforce my contention of the need for a "Current Japanese Thought Bureau of Information" & such a Bureau well organized would meet this need felt by Mrs. Blaisdell.

A third phase is: Mr. Bell suggests our Mission consider appointment of a Publicity Com. — to make our work known better & more favorably to the home constituency. This idea will be considered at annual meeting.

If we had this C. J. T. Bureau of Information the Bureau would ~~[illegible]~~ furnish our Publicity Com. with most valuable material for its work, wind-

dition to what specifically relates to our own Mission work in the narrow sense of the term.

There's more to be said bearing on this question, but I'll not pursue it further now.

The Deputation are about finishing up Chosen & will cross to this island tomorrow. I expect to see Dr. Berry & Mr. Bell in Kobe for a few hours, on their way to Tokyo & the northern stations. Possibly Dr. Blaisdell will stop off too.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur W. Stanford.

REC'D MAY 10 1918

APR 1 21918

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D. Sec'y.
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Barton:

Possibly another phase of work for the Information Bureau of Japanese Current Thought about which I wrote you the other day — with Dr. Cary at the head — might be this: preparing brief frequent statements in the Japanese language about some point of Christian truth particularly bearing on the leading topics of Japanese thought of the day, and printing them in the columns of Japanese newspapers in space regularly paid for at advertising rates agreed upon. Whether the Bureau itself should attend to more than preparing the statements I doubt. The contracts would better be made by various Evangelistic missionaries in our various stations — with their local papers. Such statements would include the address of the nearest

local evangelistic missionary, with offer to send Christian literature, or to answer inquiries. Then when replies came, the missionary, or his assistant evangelists should not only reply by letters & books, but should visit the inquirers in their villages, or residences wherever they are, and where a few inquirers are from the same general quarter, the evangelist could bring these different inquirers together for mutual study with him at certain times & possibly in the end organize a chapel &c. With this central Bureau keeping in constant touch with Japanese current thought & adapting such statements to the same & furnishing all stations who desired the material, possibly a large number of stations in various missions could add this arm of service to their station work, at little extra time or cost save for advertising. It would be free seed sowing anyway, and who knows what substantial results might follow? This newspaper evangelism is not my idea. So far as I know it originated with Dr. Pieters of the Dutch Reformed

Mission in Hyderabad, and he is carrying it on now & what I have written about the method the local missionary might pursue is based on what I have heard about Dr. Pieters' work. He is his own bureau of preparation, advertising & following up — all in one, but my idea would broaden out the possibilities greatly by having the central Bureau furnish the statements to all stations who desired them & by having the Christian truth presented more pat to the current thought of the day & so more likely to win the attention & thought of the readers.

Sincerely yours,

Archibald Stanford.

ARTHUR WILLIS STANFORD,
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REC'D MAY 27 1918

APR 22 1918

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Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., Sec'y
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Barton:

Yesterday Rev. Albertus Pieters, of the Dutch Reformed Mission at Oita, Kyushu, addressed our Sunday-afternoon Bible class, giving some account of a novel and very interesting form of Christian work, to which I referred in my last letter as a ~~possible~~ branch of work that a Japanese Current Thought Bureau, with Cary, or some one else, at its head, ~~might~~, might well encourage & assist, viz., Newspaper Evangelism. Now, to 99 men of 100 this suggestion of newspaper evangelism, when first mentioned, will appear quixotic or impracticable, if not wild. But Mr. Pieters has developt quite a system, which, as he presents it & explains, does not seem quixotic in the least, but simply a new, very novel & very promising proposition, capable of wide usefulness & results. The mere idea of advertising Christian truth in the newspapers is nothing new, but upon that basis he has constructed a method of what seems to be efficient & comparatively cheap evangelism. The actual amount of money used will strike the 99 men at first glance, as extravagantly large, but when one hears the explanation & makes a few calculations with the matter

about the relative expense, for example, of circulating Christian literature, like tracts or religious newspapers, such as Morning Light, he finds that the newspaper advertising is a much cheaper method of reaching non-Christians, and of seed-sowing. Dr. Wainwright, director of the Christian Literature Co., at Tokyo, has said that newspaper evangelism is a good, but very expensive method. Mr. Pieters took a tract sold by the Society for Yen 2 per 1000, and got a careful estimate of how much it would cost to print the contents of that tract in the three local vernacular papers in his Prefecture. These papers have a circulation of 40,000, while the population of the Prefecture is about 180,000. The newspaper circulation of the contents of the tract would cost Yen 53 (say $27.00), while the cost of the tracts & the cost of colporteurs to distribute them from house to house, at the least calculation, would cost Yen 240 (say $125.00), while in the case of the newspaper the contents of the tract would go to the reading element in the Prefecture, but in house to house distribution about 3/4 of the tracts would be put in houses of non-readers, or, in a majority of houses very likely, where the family can not read such literature, even if well disposed to do so, & thus, in tract distribution, besides the far greater cash expense, one is almost sure to be wasting his literature by placing most of it where it can't be read. "Morning Light", which I publish, goes into a Prefecture adjoining Oita, where Mr. Pieters carries on his work, & I have

had complaint from Miyagaki Prefecture that many of the people are unable to read "Morning Light", & so it is of no use for them.

Mr. Pieters has from $2,000 to $2,500 per year "loose money", i.e., money at his personal disposal, & distinct from the mission funds for evangelistic & other station work of the set type, which is governed by the uniform rules for all stations of his Mission. I infer that this "loose money" is provided privately from the U.S. by people specially interested in this interesting form of work. Mr. Pieters writes articles on Christianity designed to explain what it is, what its spirit is, how it differs from Buddhism, &c., &c. & inserts them at advertising rates in his local vernacular papers at a cost of about $5.00 per column. He gives his address, invites inquiries, offers to send literature, &c. I think he has had about 1000 inquirers the past year. He either travels to visit such inquirers himself, or has Japanese evangelists in his employ, who do so. If two or more inquiries come from the same near vicinity, he introduces the inquirers to each other & establishes a social study of Christianity, and gradually develops the little group into a small meeting, or chapel, with more or less regular services. He also has a correspondence course in Christianity, consisting of 15 minutes' study of a carefully laid out course, each day, for about [illegible] weeks. Each Sunday there are review questions for writ-

ten Examination on the work of the week & these Examination papers are to be mailed each week to Mr. Pieters, who corrects & returns them. At the end of the course Mr. Pieters issues a certificate to the ~~student~~ person, stating that so far as knowledge of Christianity goes the holder is ready for baptism. The matter of character & Christian Experience are left for the person to whom the certificated person applies for baptism, to determine. This correspondence works well in case of remote & inaccessible places, where neither missionary nor Japanese Evangelist can well go. Since June 1, 1917 Mr. Pieters has had 16 "graduates" in this course in Christianity & he expects several more before June 1. These certified persons, of course, are entirely free to join any denomination they choose. Another phase of this correspondence work is this. Mr. Pieters regularly prepares, each week, in Japanese, a brief religious service — Scripture ~~reference~~ passage, prayer, short sermon, hymns & sends copies to isolated Christians, who gather their neighbors & read this sermon, prayer & scripture & sing the hymns. In one lonely town the postmaster receives such a prepared service & regularly holds a Sunday service with his friends. What are the practical spiritual results of newspaper Evangelism & such correspondence work along with work in old lines, of course? Mr. Pieters says that in his Church's Mission in India the proportion of baptisms to total of Church members is 6% — in China 5½%, in

his own mission in Japan, 10%, while in Oita Prefecture where Mr. Pieters works & is the only representative of his mission, the percentage in 1917 was 20.

There has been a great hue & cry among many Japan missionaries, for much of the past decade, that missions in Japan should turn their attention emphatically to country evangelistic work, since 80% of the population of the Empire is in country districts. The largest cities are well supplied with relatively strong native churches, workers & Christian institutions. "Get into the country districts!" But it is often said that the average missionary in the country, is not in very immediate & direct personal touch with the people - he employs Japanese evangelists & places them in strategic centers, visits these centers occasionally, preaches & counsels with the evangelists, but gets his ideas about the mass largely from his evangelists & deals mostly with the masses thru the evangelists & so his leadership & his power are not impressive, nor as important as he is often inclined to rate them. My personal opinion is that this is rather an exaggerated picture of the relation, but still there is much in it. Mr. Pieters thinks newspaper evangelism affords the missionary a fine chance for direct, strong, personal influence over the thought of large numbers of the common people in country districts - for presenting a warm Christian message from the missionary's head & heart as often as he can afford to insert an article in the local paper

Mr. Pet[redacted] does not confine himself exclusively to the above kinds of work. He engages in special preaching services, a week at a time, every evening, at some point, when his time & favorable opportunity allow. He believes in a certain amount of street preaching, too. He engages in some of the usual forms of work that every evangelistic missionary employs. But the newspaper and correspondence evangelism are the forms in which he is especially enthusiastic. He says there are five things necessary in any successful business 1. There must be a need for an article 2. There must be the article to supply that need. 3. There must be a ~~source of~~ manufactory supply for that article 4. There must be retail centers for the distribution of the article, but all 4 are not sufficient; there must be a way to teach people the nature & value of the article & make them feel their need of it. He thinks newspaper evangelism & correspondence courses in Christianity are one of the very best means of accomplishing the aim in #5. It should be said that his examination questions are very simple, which any one who had been faithful in reading the Scripture passages designated for each day in the week, and studying a few minutes on them, could readily answer, such as "Who came to Jesus by night & what did Jesus say to him?" The study on this verse brings out the significance of Jesus' utterance.

I believe that Mr. Pieters keep a tiny advertisement in his local papers all the time, like this: "Study Christianity!", with

his address.

In the next issue of the "Christian Movement in Japan", due in a month or two, Mr. Peters will have an account of his work, and I believe it is expected that the subject of this newspaper evangelism will come before your "See's Conference" next winter. The Editor of the "Christian Movement" felt obliged to limit Mr. Peters in space, so that his article will not go into the matter as fully as he would like, but he may write a fuller account for distribution later on.

The Deputation is up north somewhere. I hear nothing about it since it left Tokyo about a week ago.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur W. Stanford.

ARTHUR WILLIS STANFORD,
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION.
28 Go-chome, Yamamoto-dori
KOBE, JAPAN.

REC'D JUN 20 1918

MAY 8. 1918

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., Sec'y,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Barton:

The Deputation passed thru here yesterday en route for Matsuyama - the last station to visit, which came out of course owing to need of postponement on account of Dr. Newell's serious illness in March and need for convalescence before tackling problems. Drs. Berry and Rowland came at 9 a.m., while the others, minus Mrs. Berry, who is visiting at Kyoto, came at 6.45 p.m., and sailed an hour and more later. The Blaisdells and Mr. Bell had been at Hachiman, on Lake Biwa, for the day, looking over the Omi Mission work. Next Thursday week our annual meetings will open at Arima. During that meeting, I hear the Deputation will meet the Kumiai Church managers at Arima for the second official conference with them - the first having been at Osaka at the very outset. The original idea was that the Deputation would meet these managers at Nara and not coincidently with our annual meeting, but pressure for time has led to the change. The fact is that the Deputation has been a good month

short on its job all along, and many things have had to be crowded or omitted. The Deputation is kept on the move more than we like to see; they deserve an Eight hour day; they are not allowed time enough for proper digestion of what they see and hear. Then illness and some other unavoidable incidents, have crowded the program — Dr. Newell's illness has involved a special trip from, say, Kyoto down to Matsuyama back, a great deal of which time could have been saved — probably equal to an entire day — along with the weariness of travel, if that station could have been taken in course. The Deputation is working hard and will feel relieved physically, at least, when they finish up Matsuyama and realize that there is not other station on the list.

It has been a disappointment in several cases that all the Deputation could not hold together, and visit every station. Only Dr. Blaisdell and Mr. Bell — no ladies — visited Sotton. Dr. Blaisdell and Mrs. Blaisdell were unable to share in the work in Chosen. Dr. Berry was unable to visit the Hokkaido and Niigata, remaining in Tokyo. Dr. Blaisdell & Mr. Bell alone had to do the honors there. The fact is that the brief interval the Deputation planned for Tokyo in April seems to have used up Dr. Berry considerably. He had an interview with Baron Shibusawa

on first arrival, in which there was a free talk about some large philanthropic plan the Baron had in mind — for raising a large sum to promote social betterment work. Dr. Berry, I judge, urged the wisdom of the Baron's coöperating to a partial extent in the use of his funds, with the missions, allowing them to furnish expert workers from home — workers who had carefully prepared for such service by education or by experience. The Baron's funds would furnish the plants & the current expenses. Dr. Berry received the impression that the Baron took most kindly to the proposal, and Dr. Berry asked him to consider the matter and give his answer at the April conference agreed upon. When in Kobe in March Dr. Berry was quite sanguine of good results from these conferences, and optimistically counted on them as a basis for Christian enterprise in social settlement lines. The April conference was a painful surprise to Dr. Berry, who remarkt yesterday, "The old gentleman fell down", — Evidently Baron Shibasawa had nothing to say along the line of the conversation at the first conference, but his thoughts & his enthusiasm were on an entirely different object — a philanthropic one, to be sure & a worthy one, but there is nothing in it for Dr. Berry, nor for us. It was a very keen disappointment to our good Doctor. I do not take it that Baron Shibasawa intended any de

ception at the first conference, nor any insincerity, but evidently his actual interest in Dr. Berry's proposal wasn't no deeper than mere politeness, or else he could not have ignored it altogether at the next meeting. Westerners constantly forget — or do not practically act upon their knowledge — that it is Japanese custom — particularly in case of old-time Japanese & the older generation, to which the Baron belongs — to assent to foreigners' propositions out of politeness and to seem to enter heartily into their thought out of politeness, when, in many instances, if we could read their inner consciousness, we should understand that it was a waste of time to talk about our plan in expectation of winning any active support, or perhaps even sympathy from the Japanese, who is so polite and apparently hearty in entertaining our thought. They do not intend to deceive, but they do so over & over again with the unwary or thoughtless or ignorant foreigner. I have heard foreigners criticise some Japanese to another Japanese, saying "Such a reply, excuse, or statement to us would be lying. It is not true". "Yes," replied the Japanese, "it is not true, but, then, every Japanese who heard such a reply, would understand that it was not true, and also that the speaker expected he would understand & so intended no deception." Of course, I do not know that my analysis of the Baron's course is correct. Dr. Berry said almost nothing beyond the few words I have quoted above from him.

I expect a most important, but very laborious annual meeting. The number, variety, and heavy problems anticipated, and the unique responsibility resting upon this meeting for all action taken are sure to prolong the session and intensify the usual hard work involved in sitting on the benches, that remind one of the lighter instruments of torture in bygone centuries, and involved in the close mental application demanded by the business and committee sessions. Great consequences for good or for evil are far more likely to result from this than from an ordinary annual meeting. The result of Dr. Anderson's visit to India was of incalculable injury to the work of the missions for decades. But I do not apprehend any disastrous results from our present Deputation — only the thought of the possibilities both ways sobers me, and turns my thought upward in a prayer for the greatest good from our conference.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur W. Stanford.

I expect a most important, but very laborious annual meeting. The number, variety, and heavy problems anticipated, and the unique responsibility resting upon this meeting for all action taken are sure to prolong the session and intensify the usual hard work involved in sitting on the benches, that ruined one of the lighter instruments of torture in bygone centuries, and involved in the close mental application demanded by the business and committee sessions. Great consequences for good or for evil are far more likely to result from this than from an ordinary annual meeting. The result of Dr. Anderson's visit to India was of incalculable injury to the work of the Missions for decades. But I do not apprehend any disastrous results from our present Deputation — only the thought of the possibilities both ways sobers me, and turns my thought upward in a prayer for the greatest good from our conference.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur W. Stanford.

REC'D JUL 22 1918

ARTHUR WILLIS STANFORD,
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION.
58 Go-chome, Yamamoto-dori,
KOBE, JAPAN.

53, Yamamoto-dori, 5 Chome, Kobe, Japan.

JUN 1 71918

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., Sec'y,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Barton:

The world is rapidly contracting. I ran into ~~Brewer~~ Eddy one morning at our station, and Mrs. Stanford heard a most interesting talk by Mrs. Eddy on her personal experiences with the troops in France. A few weeks ago I heard that Dr. F. K. Sanders is to be in Japan in course of a few months, or sooner, and now a letter from Dr. H. P. Beach, at Yale, holds out the hope of seeing him here in the autumn. Men & women come & go these days, as if they were merely running into Boston, N.Y., or Chicago for a little business. Well, it's going to be neighborliness that will enable the nations to understand each other and come to have a family feeling. After one has traveled in a country he is likely to be more just, if nothing more, in his judgments of that nation & generally he becomes warmly sympathetic in many lines.

I saw Mr. Elmer, a few days ago — our Turkey friend fresh from Tiflis. He called here for a few minutes with two of the Red Cross party with whom he goes via India & Persia &c. His two companions seemed like very young

men. Mr. Elmer looked none the worse for his Siberian travel & residence at Tiflis.

I am very sorry to report the serious illness of Miss Wainwright. I think she does not realize the seriousness & she is desirous that nothing shall be said to awaken the anxiety of her friends in America. I omitted, accordingly, all reference to her in Mission News & now until September there'll be no opportunity for any reference to her case, however it turns. She has not been well for a long time, but only since June 9 do they date her "coming down" with especial illness. On the 12th Miss Adams and a Japanese man brought her up to the Kobe International Hospital, where she is as comfortable as she could be anywhere over here & where she has the solicitous care of a foreign nurse and the careful attention of Dr. Martin, who has watched Miss Wainwright's health for a year or two back. We have not heard Dr. Martin's considered opinion of the case yet, as to just what the immediate trouble is — there appear to be a combination of things. He has been studying her case, & has taken some of her blood from the arm for microscopic examination, among various other tests. All we hear is that hers is regarded as a very serious case. She has had a tumor — abdominal — I believe, for some time back. Whether it will prove to be a cancer, or whether

some other cause will be determined as the immediate dangerous one, we can't say. She could not see callers this afternoon, and had been in severest pain this forenoon. She has great difficulty in keeping food down & loses much of it. An opiate was administered, I believe. We hope for the best, but must be prepared for the worst. Miss Adams is up here & sees Miss Wainwright daily & does letter writing & other things for her. Until the physician expresses some definite conclusion, Miss Adams wisely refrains from giving Miss Wainwright any hint of serious consequences. The physician has told Miss Wainwright that she must not go to her summer cottage & Miss Adams is arranging for its rental.

I thank you for your kind letter of May 13 about my Japanese Current Thought Bureau. You say just what everybody else says & I am sure you are right — "Go to the Conference of Federated Missions". I brought the scheme before the Mission at Arima & was myself on the committee — heartily concurring — in the polite recommendation of no action. The committee said just what you say.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur W. Stanford.

Mrs. Ament goes on board Siberia Maru for US, tomorrow. Mrs. Davis & Chambers, of Tientsin, will join at Yokohama.

REC'D JUL 22 1918

53, Yamamoto-dori, 5 Chome, Kobe, Japan.

JUN 17 1918

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Barton:

Last night we attended a very delightful service, somewhat unique in many ways — There have been some six Chinese Christians in Kobe, including one man & his wife, who have not been identified with the other four in the very interesting movement that is going forward. So far as I know a Mr. Chang, member of the staff of the English bank here — Chartered Bank, was the originator of this entire movement. He woke up to an earnest desire to get some personal power from some source to enable him to make a man of himself & make his life worth while. He was a steady young fellow of good character & with a fine position in the bank at the outset. But he wanted something that he felt he lacked. He started in at the Methodist Night School, where the Christian atmosphere afforded him spiritual food & whetted his appetite for more. A fellow student — Japanese — brought him to our Bible class three years ago this month, and he has scarcely missed a Sunday in the three years, when the class has been in session. A few months after we first met him he was baptized into the foreign

Union Church here. He soon brought a dozen or more Chinese young men into our Bible class, until the number of Chinese is now over twenty, and these Chinese young men are unusually regular in attendance, partly because Cheng rounds them up and keeps them up to the mark, altho I do not think he has to work very hard at it. A year ago last September thru Cheng's influence a Christian Night School was started. It was his idea that such a school would keep young men out of temptation, afford them useful education, and be an evangelistic agency. It was all his plan to find a means of passing on to the Chinese community the uplift he had found. Well, then some local missionaries took hold to assist him carry out his plan & to help him develop it. At first the chief ones were some Presbyterian independents, but after a year or so our Miss Rupert, all unconsciously, all unintentionally, had cut out the Presbyterians entirely in the confidence and esteem of Cheng & the other young men. The young men said the Presbyterians were urgent on forming a Presbyterian Chapel & developing a Presbyt. church, and turning everything their way, while Congregationalists didn't try to control the faith or activities of the young men, but taught what they had to teach and helped in practical ways without trying to boss or interfere with the freedom of the young men

to believe what they pleased and organize what they pleased. The result was that the Presbyterian independents were soon down out, and Miss Rupert was in the saddle and the generalissimo in full command. They secured a Chinese teacher of English in the "heathen" Chinese day school, to help in their Christian Night School, with the result that the "heathen" school promptly fired the teacher & left him high & dry without support. Nothing daunted Cheng & his associates at once took the teacher on, opened a Christian day school, as well, last September & gave the expelled teacher plenty of work, and sufficient salary to keep him in comfortable circumstances. They had about 18 Chinese boys & girls in the day school, and Christian teaching is mixed in with the education. Miss Rupert was made principal of the day school by the insistance of the Chinese young men, and she has been working like a Trojan in the whole movement. The young fellows consult her like a mother, & what she says goes, but she gives full play to their wishes and interests. Not to go into the whole story, there were 7 baptisms last night, including that teacher, who is about 40 years old, the rest being really young men. Then one young man came in by letter from a New Orleans Presbyt. Church. They were all received into the Union Church & Dr Parsons, the pas-

for baptized them. Then we had the Lord's Supper. One of the previous Christian Chinese gave a talk on the significance of the Lord's Supper, & they spoke on "What it means to be a Christian". There were about half a dozen missionaries present besides Dr. & Mrs. Parsons, & a good sized audience of Chinese. Six of the seven baptized, as also the one who came in by letter, are members of our Bible class. This service was at the quarters of the Chinese Christian Night School. Before very long there will probably be a Chinese Church organized there. They have been having a Sunday evening Christian Endeavor service for some months now. The Christian graduate imported from Canton Christian College left in April for a course of advanced study in America. He had been a great help since September last in all this good work. Dr. Parsons arranged for his study in the U.S.

Sincerely yours,

Archibald W. Stanford.

REC'D JUL 22 1918

BAPTISMAL SERVICE
at
The Chinese Christian English Night School
Sunday evening, June 16, 1918, at 7.30 o'clock.

PROGRAMME.

Hymn: "He Leadeth Me," New Church Hymnal, No.95.

Announcements.

Bible Reading: John 1:1-12; 3:1-21.

Invocation.

Hymn: "Rock of Ages," No.68.

Address: What It Means to Be a Christian. John 17:3. Mr. H. M. Cheng

The Ordinance of Baptism.

Hymn: "Blest Be the Tie," No.122.

Address: The Meaning of the Lord's Supper.

1. The institution and its meaning. Matt.26:17-30.
2. How a Christian should observe it. I Cor. 11:25-29.
3. ~~How~~ What it means to a Christian to observe it.

Mr. M. H. Young.

The Lord's Supper.

Hymn: "Abide with Me," No.16.

Benediction.

MEMBERS TO BE RECEIVED

By Baptism

Mr. Cheung Kum Tong
Mr. Lum Sheu Cheong
Mr. So Tam
Mr. Wong Kwok Choy
Mr. Wong Pui Ying
Mr. Wong Shiu Hing
Mr. Yung Yip Sing

By Letter

Mr. Ju Yeok.

Dr. Parsons in charge of the work

The teacher

CHUR WILLIS STANFORD,
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION,
o-shome, Yamamoto-dori.
KOBE, JAPAN.

REC'D AUG 6 1918

JUN 2 8 1918

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Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., Sec'y,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Barton:

Last night we had Rev. J. A. Elmer at supper, and some over half the station gathered later to hear his story of experiences since he left Japan, Sept. 1917. The main part of that party, I understand, is now at Peking, not gone to U.S. as I think I stated in a previous letter to you. Mr. Elmer had no news from U.S. from Nov. 1917 to May 1918, when he reached Japan, and his party had some romantic experiences, which one would rather hear a narrator of lively imagination and linguistic gifts at description, tell about than experience them oneself. Mr. Elmer is a very modest and seemingly matter-of-fact, unromantic disposition, who does not set off such events with the impressive power they would yield to some people. But he seems to have the stuff of the modest hero in him to a large degree. I went down to the station with him at 9 p.m. to meet his party of 5, who are expecting to sail from here today if the boat is not further postponed. They go to India or on to Bagdad. They have about 60 tons of Red Cross freight to get

forward and this party, which I believe is considerably larger than this particular band with which Mr Elmer happens to be going, has been assured of $200,000 a month for their relief work in Mesopotamia. There are some Columbia Univ. people among them - a Prof. & Mrs. Jackson, who may be around 60 years of age, a Prof. Robinson and a (Prof?) Smith - the former of Economics at Columbia. A Mr. McDowell, a Presbyt. missy, I think, from Persia, or somewhere where he knew Assyrians well, has joined the party also. Robinson & Smith are quite young men, McDowell perhaps 40. These people have been in Japan - some of them at least, for a full month.

I have no special news about Miss Wainwright. Yesterday the report was less favorable than for some days, but means nothing decisive. There is no more favorable main report to make than I made before. It's a serious case, not without hope. Dr. Ketazato has examined her blood at Dr. Martin's request & confirms the suspicion that there are paratyphoid germs. If this were all, it would mean a long, slow recovery, I suppose, but ulcers on the tumor seem to be forming - one discharged a week ago, bringing considerable relief since, but if the process is to continue periodically it seems as if the system would become poisoned by absorption as well as weakened.

Her condition is too reduced to bear an operation. She has been opposed to one, I hear, for the past eight years, and Dr. Martin has hoped for the absorption and disappearance of the tumor. Miss Adams is up here again visiting Miss W. daily, and attending to her correspondence, and personal affairs generally.

On the 22d we had 19 Japanese and 15 Chinese young men to an evening travelogue. Mrs. Stanford selected from her pretty picture postcards over 50 dealing with California and Yellowstone Park, along with a few other noted scenes en route. Miss Searle worked her balloptikon, and I explained the cards as they came on the curtain. We started off with a brief religious service, at which the (Japanese) leader spoke on the delightful relations between Jap. & Chinese in the class and urged a further cultivation of the spirit of mutual good will. At first when he broached the subject we trembled lest he put his foot in it, but he produced a capital impression, and it was fine that he treated the subject. This was our final social before the summer rest, and next Sunday will be the last exercise of the class till autumn.

The 24th saw a bright, hot afternoon in the midst of a continuous rainy spell on both sides — best rainy season we have had for some years. At the Woman's Evang. School 5 were

graduated, with very pleasant exercises. The Kobe Jawen pastor, Mr. Inaiguma read the Scripture, Kobe Church pastor, Mr. Yonegawa, offered prayer, and Mr. Miyagawa, Osaka church made the address. He's growing old, I was impressed by the gray or white, front-bitten part of his coal black, abundant beard — as it has been for many years. He says his paper, which he edits & publishes has about 1000 subscribers & is taken by many pastors & evangelists — where there are none, sometimes little groups of Christians in remote parts have one of his sermons read to them from the paper. It contains his sermons, editorials, and matters of interest to the churches, & undoubtedly does much good.

Dr. Newell has been there here on his way to Karuizawa & he is enthusiastic over the new Doshisha trustees deal — the new board & new members — most of the new ones are personally known to me & several were my pupils. Dr. Newell thinks the air has been cleared & the way open for a better feeling & work. He thinks Pres. Harada feels a buoyancy now that he has not had for years past. I think it's good by good riddance to some of the old trustees — Tokutomi & Yuasa, as examples, to go no farther.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur W. Stanford.

REC'D AUG 7 1918

ARTHUR WILLIS STANFORD,
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION.
Go-chome, Yamamoto-dori
KOBE, JAPAN.

JUL 11 1918

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., Sec'y,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Rec'd Aug. 1918

My dear Dr. Barton:

Miss Wainwright died today at 5 p.m. at the International Hospital, Kobe, and the funeral will be at the Woman's Evangelistic School, Wednesday, 3rd, and then at Okayama, 5th, where the interment will be. We are not sure that she had any thought of going. All along she has expected to recover. She had a bad spasm of the heart yesterday afternoon, one of several at intervals in the past week, each leaving her pulse weaker. They administered opiates to relieve her of pain, and so far as I know she was under the influence of opiates from then on. Today she was unconscious nearly all the time - not recognizing Miss Adams, nor others who waited her bedside - except that sometime in the forenoon while a Mrs. Sakai was there Miss Wainwright feebly uttered her name & that was all. Apparently she did not suffer at the end nor so very much after the first heart-spasm about mid-

June. That time I believe she suffered extremely and could not refrain from crying out from the pain, After that I presume the doctors arranged for hypodermic injection of opiates in season to prevent her suffering greatly from the pain.

Rev. Mr Hatasaka, pastor of Kyoto Church, who called her mother, & whom she adopted & educated at Oberlin, was down yesterday afternoon & remained at the Hospital till about 4 a.m. this morning.

We have lost a most consecrated, unassuming, earnest, persevering, loving worker. Very few of the Mission can point to as substantial results for a memorial out ~~here~~ as Miss Wainwright can. She has a church (Hokuba) in a church edifice, and in good spiritual, growing condition, at Okayama as one of her memorials. She has a "son" in Hatasaka, who occupies acceptably a leading pulpit in a great city (Kyoto), and is one of the coming men of the Kumiai Church. He is another memorial. Then there are countless memorials of the lesser sort, which most missionaries have, to fright her memory with richness. Her life was a beautiful one. She came ~~out~~ to Japan without the all round preparation of many — without ~~as much as most seem to have~~! She did

as a boy in adopted & educated and

not ~~seem to fit~~ find her place at the Doshisha Girls' School and was soon passed on elsewhere. She met with criticism and censure in some of her early plans at Okayama, ~~some years ago. Her conduct seemed very unwise, at one time, in her relations with her son~~ at the outset. But she quietly, prayerfully, trustfully worked on and went ahead, and won out. Her heart was always right. Matters which seemed ill-considered at the time have developed most beautifully into a monument of praise to her devoted Christian character. I said she came out in the beginning with less culture and preparation than most seem to have, but in the sweet influence of her life as we look back upon it, & in the results she has obtained, she has beaten most of us by many laps.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur W. Stanford

ARTHUR WILLIS STANFORD,
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION,
38 Ge-ahome, Yamamoto-dori,
KOBE, JAPAN.

REC'D AUG 7 1918

Kobe, July 5, 1918.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., Sec'y,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Barton:

Miss Wainwright's remains were cremated, and a funeral service held on the 3rd. Dr. Pettee conducted it, and Dr. Parsons, pastor of the Kobe Union Church offered prayer. It was a simple service, but was very well attended considering the time and fact that it was held at Kobe rather than Okayama. Several members of the Mission from other stations were present, a considerable number of Japanese, and several foreigners not connected with our Mission. The funeral at Okayama is to be held this afternoon. Last night I had a wire saying I am named executor in the will, and I expect a copy to arrive this afternoon. I have no experience at probating wills or administering estates under Japanese law; if it could be done at our Kobe Court, it would be a simple matter, as the Court is used to such procedure, but the Okayama court probably never had such a case in its history & the delays & mistakes may be

Kobe July 1, 1918.

trying.

On the 2nd we had our usual quarterly Bible Societies' quarterly meeting. Bishop Foss, S.P.G., was in the chair, and an S.P.G. missionary, a So. Presbyterian, and an editor on a local paper were present, besides the Bible agent. This editor is assistant on the Japan Chronicle & his name is Young, the same as the Editor & proprietor, but they are no relation to each other — the proprietor or editor in chief being a Scotchman & the other, an Englishman. The latter is a Christian, while Robb. Young, the Scotchman, is some infidel — a sort of Tom Paine-Creed-man, who has no fondness for mis. societies, and has often rapped them severely in his paper & printed nasty flings against them. But to get back to our Bible Society meeting, the Agent reported that Bible circulation has fallen off 50% the past two months & I suppose it will continue to do so. The reason assigned mainly was the war prosperity Japan enjoys. It is hurrah-boys for money, extension of trade, industrial booms & what not. I was not entirely surprised at this report for the reports from the theological schools in April were in the same line. The entrance classes to all theological schools in this part of the Empire were disappointingly small or

none, including Bible women & schools. Out of a graduating theological class of 16 in March, from one of the male theological schools, I heard that not one went into direct Christian work & many went into lucrative positions. About two weeks ago Mr. Swaim, local Y. M. C. A. honorable secretary, gave a talk before our station at one of our weekly meetings, in which, among much else, he enlarged on the drift toward money-making by young men, who secure surprisingly fine financial positions, with little or no experience on their side to begin with. He told of one young fellow, who is an employee, & not an expert by any means; this fellow received a bonus at end of last year of ¥10,000 ($5000)! Well, that is astounding & may bear investigation ~~with~~ well salted, but still even if a "story" the fact of its going around is significant of the large gains financially for little value or experience on the part of many youth. At the very outset of the war, we worried lest the spectacle give Xnity a black eye in Japan & elsewhere & hurt our work greatly. I think comparatively little

harm came from the fact of so-called civilized nations butchering each other, but the war has hit Japan religiously & morally in a manner none of us seems to have forecasted in the first years — then her remarkable financial prosperity and freedom from all the real pinch of the war — easy life, few sacrifices except what are involved in very high prices ever soaring — quiet and entirely normal relations in State & Society, save for the financial revolution and abnormal consequences growing out of it. Why, the other day a company of about 15 Germans and their Japanese friends were allowed to have a jolly reunion with beer & bravos, at the home of one of the prominent Tokyo Japanese. These were civilians, who along with many more such, have been allowed to live quietly & go about quietly, but with considerable freedom under police circumspection. Japan is in danger of waxing fat & kicking.

Speaking of high prices, paper is ever going up in price & while there is said to be plenty of paper in the Japanese market — such as the paper is — poor quality with so much straw in it that it soon turns very yellow & yellows & yellows

till the result is an offense to the eye, yet profiteers keep up the prices so that printing is expensive & unsatisfactory. The price of Morning Light has gone up again since July 1. The Japan Chronicle has recently curtailed its size to reduce expense & keep subscription at same price. Mission News a year or two ago doubled its price & has had one or two increases in cost since, so that we have had to resort to a diminished number of pages, on top of doubling the price. The Japanese vernacular papers have recently increased their price very considerably. The Bible Agent thought increased price of Scripture portions may have had some effect on circulation, but he did not give this a prominent place.

If Mr. Bell sees this he will perhaps be glad to learn that Rev. Jas. B. Rodgers writes, "Mr. Bell is A1," & I have my Panama Manila hat from Mr. Rogers — same fine quality as Mr. Bell's, tho I acted on Mr. Bell's suggestion in ordering a lesser quality.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur W. Stanford.

REC'D SEP 17 1918

Kamizawa, Japan
Aug 9, 1919.

Rev. E. F. Bell, Asso. Sec'y,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Bell:—

I have been instructed by our Committee on Jubilee Anniversary Celebration to write you to say that if any of you secretaries at the rooms learn of any prominent Congregationalist—lay or clerical—who plans to visit Japan either as objective, or in passing beyond, during the first six months (or even later) of 1919, it is the request of our Committee that you endeavor to induce that person to make his arrangements so that he may incidentally be present at our anniversary exercises at Arima next May. The special day will probably fall about the 26th. We can not expect any one to come out just to attend as a representative of the American Congregational Church but if any prominent member were planning a trip out this way for business or pleasure, and would be willing to time his journey so as to be present with us at the informal and unofficial

Aug 5, 1919.

representative of the churches at home, it would give us great pleasure and add materially to the significance of the occasion. If such a representative were one who could give us a formal address I am sure the Committee would arrange a place on the program; if not able to give a formal address, a brief informal greeting would be in order. We do not plan for more than a quiet, simple observance of the occasion. All the formal addresses are set down for one forenoon, including an address by some representative of the Kumiai Church. We are sending an invitation to the Sokai, which meets this autumn, to appoint one representative to address us. We plan for the main historical address by Dr. Learned, who has consented to give it, and we are trying to decide upon the right woman to give an address representing the women's work of our Mission. Beyond a devotional quarter, and another for the chairman of that half day to get in his introductory remarks, and a few hymns to rest the audience and refresh their spirits, like a drink of good coffee at intervals between delicious food at dinner, we have no thought of going. The Sunday services following the Saturday will probably be in harmony with the celebration, as also the Saturday evening "blowoff", which is likely to be a stunt for the Committee of Arrangements,

Hoping that some good Congregationalist may be found — and, by the way, it is not the desire of the Committee that you should get any missionary, who may be returning to his field, but a genuine non-missionary representative of the churches, since we have our eyes open for foreign missionaries who may be passing thru Japan at the time — I remain, in behalf of the Committee

Sincerely yours,

Archibald Stanford.

Transcribed

Compared

Indexed

REC'D OCT 15 1918

Kamizawa, Japan,
Sep 4, 1918.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., Secy.,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Barton:—

At the last annual meeting a Publicity Committee was appointed consisting of Miss Howe, Mr. Beam and myself. Miss Howe has been in Kobe nearly all summer, and we have been able to have but one full meeting of the Committee, but Mr. Beam & I have met frequently during the holidays & am now just back from such a meeting. We have talkt over many points, and have sent out questionnaires to members of the Mission, but while we hope to evolve something useful later on, yet the more we talk and consider the less light seems to shine. I feel handicapt in several ways for the present — first, the war seems to make hopeless certain ideally very hopeful lines of effort at publicity, and then until the recent Deputation has reported and we know what action affecting our Mission, the Prudential Committee are to take concerning the Deputation's report, and, further, until our Mission takes action on the coming report of our Committee of Six appointed at last annual meeting to consider the changes desirable in our organization and policy, I feel that there is comparatively little that we

can wisely do in the direction of increasing interest in our work and endeavoring to draw in funds. In my opinion what we need more than anything else just these years is a few thousand more dollars for enabling our stations to bring the work in hand up to somewhere near efficiency. Our Mission probably will not act on the report of our committee of six before next May, and therefore I feel that the publicity committee can not know where it "is at" upon many important lines, till after that time. But there are minor ways in which we may be able to start.

Since a certain member of the Mission was on furlo we have been bearing that "the Japan Mission is in wrong with the Board". One of the first things for the publicity committee to learn is whether we are "in wrong" because we have looked for many years to the Board's appropriations to supply our needs for the work, and have not supposed we were expected to raise the funds needed for our work. Our Mission, for more than thirty years, has been most loyal to the Board's principle that missionaries are not expected to make appeals for funds, endangering the regular contributions to the Board's treasury. We have not felt we have a free hand to raise funds, even assuming that we might be able to do so, if we tried. Except we are at home on furlo, most of us have no good means of knowing whether an appeal would hurt your treasury, if we succeeded. To write and caution people, would generally take all the zip out of any appeal. Some individual missi

aries have had good success, at times, in getting "loose money" (i.e. funds for which they are not responsible to Mission or Board), which they might use in their own personal work. A few years ago Mr. Nelson, of Canton, if I recall, was receiving some $600. from the Board to pay his evangelists, and was raising about an equal sum by private appeals. It may be that he made a special campaign in the U.S. during some furlo, and formed churches or individuals upon whom he could rely in this way. I know of no one in our Mission who has ever pledged, or acquired influence with any special constituency like that, and I think none of our Mission have ever received very large, or constant sums, in any such way. But if we are expected to raise funds with any regularity for our work, it seems to me we need to have the Board's ban removed & be free to make the strongest appeals we are capable of, in any direction we think likely to bring the dollars. There is a small Mission in Japan - yes, several - which have no Board behind them, tho, for ought I know, they may have some strong backers, or committee behind them, ready to see them over pinches. These small Missions appeal to Tom, Dick & Harry, and bring in the dollars all right, but they are unrestricted as to methods of appeal and as to quarters in which to appeal. They are not of our fold, yet they go into our fold & get money from Congregationalists. The head of one such Mission once asked me for a copy of our Missionary Herald. I suspected him & took pains to remove the list of contributors printed in the back. That same man later appealed to a

wealthy & generous Congregationalist. She wrote me inquiring about him, saying she had already given him one contribution. Mr. Beam says that Dr. Hume was held up to young candidates or appointees, a few years ago, as a shining example of a missionary who raises a lot of money by his own initiative, and Mr. Beam understood you secretaries to say, "Go thou & do likewise!" Well, we are not all Humes, Smiths, &c. We haven't a reputation that brings in the dollars. But some of us, when on furlo, probably could find some money, if we knew we ought to & if we were not too [redacted] restricted in our hunting grounds.

In our Mission I think the general feeling has been that the policy of individuals securing special funds for use in their work, is not a good one — that it often tends to the injury of the general work of the Mission, in this way. A. raises $500 & puts it into expansion of his interesting evangelistic work. He may be fortunate to secure an equal sum for several years & get his expanded work on a good basis. Suddenly he can't raise any $500, but he has a good work on hand. He falls back on the Mission & puts up a strong plea for relief. The Mission finds it hard to turn down a good work, but has no $500 to spare. Either a good work must be dropt at once, which not only cuts off $500 worth of good work, but greatly impairs all the rest of that man's work, which was interwoven, or the rest of the Mission work must sacrifice and suffer in its normal and regular work, and the general

work is thus impaired, not for that year alone, but for a period of years. A case in point, which some members of the Mission have instanced, is the Miyazaki Kindergarten. As I understand, some good people in zeal to create a memorial to a noble man and start a work excellent in itself, established that Kindergarten with private funds - with the promise of a church privately secured. For a year or two, the Mission was not asked, or if so, did not grant any aid, but the Church did not respond to the degree that the founders counted on & before long the founders laid down upon the Mission to assume responsibility for that Kindergarten & conserve the balance not furnished by the Church. It has been an embarrassment to the Mission. We have found it so in several instances in Evangelistic work in days when the Mission was in control of a large amount of such work. If Mr. Nelson is able to raise $1600. by private appeal, what would happen if he fell out and another man became responsible for the work? The chances are that, unless Mr. Nelson had formed a sort of society or committee well-organized, to back the work, it would have to fall to pieces under his successor.

In my judgment our Mission needs about $5000 a year more for general work than we are getting - and especially do we need it now that war-prices are cutting deeply into our funds, both by requiring a larger expenditure for the same results - and also by the bad Exchange. I have not troubled to figure it out, but from a remark of our treasurer a few months back, I presume that I am being reduced about $50 U.S. Gold a year on salary by the

current rates of exchange. It is my impression that our Missionaries are not worrying over this as it affects their salary allowances because there is a general expectation that when the Prudential Committee get to it, they will restore, at the very least, the equivalent of all we have lost since Treasurer Wiggin announced that the average rate of exchange must hereafter prevail, and not a rate of 50, or double the amount in gold of our appropriations in dollars. Several other Boards very promptly assured their missionaries of the same amount in local currency that had been received previously. We trust our Prudential Committee, and we trust our Secretaries at the Rooms. If we are "in wrong" with them, it is not because there has been any lack of cordial and most heartly sympathy between them and us, so far as we have been aware. We have felt that it was little use to ask for financial increase these past years, yet we have kept on asking, as we could not otherwise discharge our responsibility for the work. But, speaking for myself, and I know of no other of different thought, I have never, for a moment, had the shadow of a suspicion cross my mind that Secretaries and Prudential Committee were not giving us the best they felt they could. Doubtless, if we understood the attitude fully which led to the order that the general average of exchange shall rule, without at the same time increasing salaries and appropriations sufficiently to keep us on the same basis as before, we should wonder less at such an order, but it has

impress some of us as an ill-considered action and one out of keeping with the usual course of the Board, to make such an order without, at the same time, increasing our appropriations. The W.B.M., I believe, some time ago, assured their China missionaries of the equivalent of what they had before war-exchange worth hardship.

I did not set out to write with any thought of touching upon this exchange problem, but, as often happens, a subject that has been much in mind, suddenly obtrudes upon your thought, and such is the case here.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur W. Stanford,

[illegible] question the wisdom and [illegible]olarship of people who teach a literal ge[illegible] [illegible]ture of the "[illegible] Coming", delineated in [illegible] of Pauline and Johannine (assuming Revela[illegible] [illegible]de such) cosmogony. Various counter criti[illegible] [illegible]spire also appeared, if an acrimonious na[illegible] [illegible]thout contributing anything to clarify public [illegible]eas about the dogma. Ultimately, in response [illegible] a criticism which twitted the anonymous [illegible]iter with hiding behind anonymity in a [illegible]wardly way, Rev. Clay MacCauley, D.D., the [illegible]-sole Unitarian missionary in Japan, came [illegible]t in a manly way revealing his identity [illegible]d showing a fine spirit, in striking [illegible]ntrast with the tone of Rev. S. H. Wain-

REC'D OCT 9 1918

Karuizawa, Japan,
Sept 10. 1918.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., Sec'y,
Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Barton:

I mailed you an Advertiser a few days ago anent the present interest in Japan about the "Second Coming". In early summer there were articles in the Advertiser by "A Modern Adventist" calling in question the wisdom and scholarship of people who teach a literalized doctrine of the "Second Coming", delineated in terms of Pauline and Johannine (assuming Revelation to be such) cosmogony. Various counter criticisms also appeared, of an acrimonious nature, without contributing anything to clarify public ideas about the dogma. Ultimately, in response to a criticism which twitted the anonymous writer with hiding behind anonymity in a cowardly way, Rev. Clay MacCauley, D.D., the one, sole Unitarian missionary in Japan, came out in a manly way revealing his identity and showing a fine spirit, in striking contrast with the tone of Rev. S. H. Wain-

wright, D.D., (the Southern Meth.) secretary of the Christian Literature Society of the Federated Missions, who had written two or more sharp counter criticisms in the paper. Dr. Mac Cauley stated that he was preparing an article in Japanese, for the Rikugo Zashi, and, as you may see, he has issued a pamphlet in English, the general position of which is indicated in the review of it. Curiously enuf that magazine, Rikugo Zashi, started as a Kumiai organ & I think it was one time subsidized by our Mission. Yokoi was the founder, as I recall, and Dr. Greene used to subsidize it, if I mistake not. Later, in the nineties, when Kumiai work and workers experienced a volcanic upheaval, the Rikugo Zashi became Unitarian & there it rests. I know nothing about it from personal reading. I never read but one article in it, but the general impression I have always had is that the magazine has generally been ably conducted — rather high grade tho often rankly unorthodox in the nineties. These years it seems to go calmly and unobtrusively on its course, without my hearing much about it.

Such is one phase. But the Japanese religious press has been taking up the "Second Com-

ing". Dr. Ebina, Rev. Uemura, the leader among Presbyterian pulpiteers, Kanzo Uchimura, graduate of Amherst and long an independent, free lance, Bible teacher thru the magazine he publishes, and others have discussed the subject. Ebina was sane and modern; the others, ancient and out of date, in their views. Further, Uchimura has been in Karuizawa this season, and gave two addresses on the subject. Foreigners here have had various meetings solely for its consideration, tho only a fraction of the large Karuizawa summer sporters, has taken any practical interest in the subject, and attendance at "Second Coming" meeting has not been large. "Father" Kelly, an Anglican teacher head of a theological seminary in suburbs of Tokyo, spoke on the subject at the Episcopal Church here, and apparently took an open-air, sane view. Among various other meetings at the Auditorium here, was one on a recent Sunday night, when several representatives of different Missions spoke by prearrangement, and a Mr. Day, an Englishman recently out from England, in the interest of the "Prayer for Israel" movement, for which he is Secretary, was also a prominent speaker. Rev. Mr. Curtis, Presbyt., whose wife is a daughter of the late Arthur T. Pierson, was one of these speakers, who testified that a belief in the premillennian view has long been an experience with him. Mr. Day's address created a mild excitement, by reason of its extreme absurdity. He

assumed the role of a prophet, to utter a solemn warning to people who do not take his view. He denounced a recent Thursday evening concert, at which some missionary, dressed up as a woman, came upon the stage & sang, to the merriment of the audience, and more in the general denunciatory style. He pointed his denunciation by inquiring, "Would any of you men present like to have the Lord Jesus come and find you in woman's garb singing a comic song before an audience? Would any of you missionaries like to be found in such an audience? an audience, too, largely composed of missionaries?" There were missionaries present who shouted "Yes!", and there were also those who replied "No!" Mr. Curtis, who was one of the speakers, at the close said to Mr. Day: "If I believed as you do, I should be miserable."

But the Japanese Churches have been - in certain cases - agitated by the subject. A Kumiai pastor told me that the Heian Church, Kyoto, and one of our Osaka Churches, have been under much excitement. But so far as I have learnt, neither American nor Japanese Christians have gone to the panicky extremes of some in England.

Our Mission has had its already keen interest in the war, intensified greatly by the developments of the summer. First, at the very beginning of August came, all of a sudden to some of us, the news that our Mr. Hall had offered & been asked to go to Vladivostock. About that time we learnt

that Dr. Scudder was studying hard, every morning, in review of his French, in hope of going to France, & later came the public announcement that his wife was going back to Honolulu to resume her work in the school, while he was going to Siberia, Sept. 1. Mrs. Scudder sailed in cabin with our Mrs. C. A. Clark. Now Dr. Scudder has been appointed head of the Japan Chapter's (American Red Cross) work in Siberia. Again, toward the end of August, suddenly came the news from Hiei San that our Miss Field and Miss Mae Chitock were going to Vladivostok at once — the former as trained dietician & they have gone. Further, came the news that Mrs. Grover Clark, who arrived in Japan only on July 4, to rejoin her husband, who is to teach Commercial English in Yamaguchi Higher Civil School till next summer, was going to Siberia, to be stenographer to American Red Cross & suppose she went as one of the party of 20 women, including our ladies, under the command of Miss Matthew, Y. W. C. A. Secy. Tokyo, who has charge of the Woman's work "over there". Personal letters, postcard pictures & other information direct, begins to come to us from "our forces over there". The Mission is a-quiver in interest in Siberian affairs, and our old men are thinking about going over for service — our old men, as well as our "young men & maidens". One of our oldest men has already offered himself to Dr. Scudder, and another of our oldest has been considering it & think he has already told Dr. Scudder that if there is

need he will go, tho I'm not sure of this last. It looks as if others of our young people are "fit," and it will not be surprising if others of our number go "over there." Our Mission has waked up now & "got a move on". The Canadian Methodist Mission and American Presbyterian Mission & probably others, had members leave for war-service in previous years. The Friends Mission, I understand, had one member — an Englishman — drafted to the fighting forces this summer. The fine, young fellow went on a tramp in July, with a party, of which I was a member, and a few days later sailed.

Disappointing news has just come to me about the Doshisha trouble. It has not died down, but is active again. It seems that Pastor Kashiwagi, a little below here, at Annaka, Dr. Neesima's home, has been fanning the embers into a glow or flame. He is now one of our older Kumiai pastors, a long time settled at Annaka, and in his early days was a teacher at the Dōshisha, as well as a graduate there. He was there in my day at Kyoto. I understand he is the author of an article hostile to the present Doshisha administration, in the Fukuin Shimpō, the leading Presbyterian religious weekly, and long a strong force in the religious world. I think Uemura (see above) is the editor. Another similar article has appeared in some local vernacular paper — very likely one of the Waebashi papers — a paper in Mr. Kashiwagi's province, at all events. Not only so, but a book has been publisht giving the details of the Dōshisha trouble from the side of those hostile to the existing government there.

Ingrat this situation, for I hoped that after the severe thunder-storm of last year, the atmosphere had been cleared last winter for fair weather, in which to try-out Dr. Harada & see if, after his severe warning, he can make good by keeping the Dōshisha under decided Christian influence and can negotiate the administrative problems which had been causing friction. So far as I can see Dr. Harada is the most promising man for his position, until & unless in future he further demonstrates his unfitness. I believe he is all right at heart — sound to the core, but his judgment or his executive ability, or both have failed during the past few years. I believe he is loyal to the Mission and I think he gratefully relies on the Mission for moral support & on its few votes on the trustee directorate to sustain him so far as they go. I presume that Pastor Kozaki, Tōkyō, is in full sympathy with Mr. Kashiwagi, & of course quite a number of other influential Kumiai men are out of sympathy with Dr. Harada. I interpret Mr. Kozaki's desire for a theological school at Tōkyō, as partly or wholly due to lack of sympathy with the Doshisha, yet Mr. Kozaki's undoubted interest in theological lines and in teaching in them, may be a large, or even the main, motive in his desire. If such a theological school could be started at Tokyo by Kumiai men, in the proper spirit, void of hostility to the Doshisha, I'd say "All success to it!" I think it would be useful. I have been converted from "union theological education" by a special discus-

sion on the subject of combining various theological schools, held by a conference of missionaries of various missions. I am not in favor of multiplying such schools unduly in a restricted neighborhood, but in places so widely separated as Kyoto & Tokyo & with such divergent interests, two schools would draw more students than one & furnish the needy churches with more pastors. This has been tried out by some Presbyterians, who tried to have a union theological school at Tokyo to cover most of Japan. They joined for a brief period. They could not agree on theological matters & the Southern Presbyt. withdrew and planted a school at Kobe, almost under the shadow of the Union Meth. theological school. The latter has not been anywise affected unfavorably, while the Kobe Presbyt. school probably has well towards as many students as the former union school at Tokyo had, or now has — the product has been decidedly increased.

In a few days we shall be back in Kobe, "fit" for another year's work.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur W. Stanford.

Arthur W. Stanford

REC'D NOV 4 1918

Ans'd

Kobe, Japan,
Sept. 16. 1918.

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D., Sec'y
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Barton:

While returning from Kamigawa the other day I met a former pupil of mine, who is one of the trustees of the Doshisha and he at once introduced the subject of the Doshisha trouble. He is one of the new trustees chosen last January, and he is in favor of the present administration. He says there has been an attack on it in a magazine called Shin-Kyoto, which I suppose means "The New Kyoto City" - of which I thus heard for the first time. He thinks the Ex-trustee Yuasa is very active and that Mr. Kashiwagi, of whom I wrote you from Kamigawa, is the mouthpiece of Yuasa, who pays for any propaganda necessary, tho Mrs. Hiraoka, of Osaka, was named by him as very likely furnishing funds for the attack. He thinks also that a considerable and influential clique of the Kumiai leaders desire to relegate Dr. Harada to a back seat in the councils of the Church. (Of course Mr. Makino, now in America, has been a pronounced opponent of Dr. Harada.) He also thinks that the present board of trustees will stand by Dr. Harada, in its opinion.

Tokyo, Japan,
Oct. 15, 1918.

Mr. J. C. Ainsworth, Esq.
Tacoma, Wash.

My dear Mr. Ainsworth:

With returning from Tsingtao the other day I met a former pupil of mine, who is one of the brothers of the Mr. Ito we introduced the Ito family to the Doshisha. He is one of the new men, just graduating, and is a junior. Great admiration he has for the Mr. Ito's character. He thinks the Ito's are the best family, and that the best for the country, he thinks the Ito's character please and that the leadership, if not our from Tsingtao, is the best. Officers, who long for any protection, to Mr. Ito's Ministry of War, we cannot do this as we like, but pants for the attack. He thinks also a considerable and influential class of Japan's leaders desire to adopt Mr. Ito's to a local seat in the coming of the Diet. Perhaps Mr. Hatano, Minister, that is a prominent of seat of Mr. Tomoda. He also thinks the present Prime Minister will stay Mr. Tomoda's in the ministry

there is nowhere so fit a man to be found as Dr. Harada. There is to be a trustee meeting on the 28th — just before the meeting of the Sōkai. Very likely the Dōshisha problem will be aired at Sōkai, which meets at Kobe Oct. 3 on.

The Doshisha is not the only school which is sailing among troubled seas or even among breakers. The C.M.S. has had a popular and successful Middle School at Osaka for quite a series of years — a large one, the envy of other Missions at times. But a disaffected Japanese teacher or two stirred up a great row and brought the school into wide & frequent, unfavorable notice, or notoriety, the past months, until a member of that mission with whom I was talking a few days ago, remarked that they might close out the school, sell out the plant & start a new school somewhere else. In June I saw the C.M.S. July quarterly magazine of their Japan Mission, containing statements about this school trouble. I also saw, last Spring some notices in the secular press. My understanding is that the one or two Japanese teachers were essentially in the wrong & got sore, for which they took revenge by denouncing the school to the police as unpatriotic & by assembling the students & stirring them up against the school authorities, as well as agitating with

[illegible]

daily press. It will be a pity if that C.M.S. school is given up, or crippled seriously, since it has been very successful for perhaps 20 years, or more.

For once, I am writing a brief (for me) letter.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur W. Stanford.

P.S. I shall be glad to see the Mr. Otto
Paul Ehrlich, if he will be at home
when I am up, or perhaps Sunday
afternoon. I have been unsuccessfully
trying to see him for years.

Yours very truly
(for me) Ford & Gillespie
Attorneys

August 1. 1904.

ARTHUR WILLIS STANFORD,
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION.
53 GO-CHOME, YAMAMOTO-DORI,
KOBE, JAPAN.

53, Yamamoto-dori, 5 Chome, Kobe, Japan.

SEP 19 1918

John C. Berry, M. D.,
Worcester, Mass.

My dear Dr. Berry:

We were glad to get your letter written early in July & learn of your safe arrival home. Sorry you had to pitch into work so lustily at the outset, when the July sun was warm, but I presume you enjoyed Maine all the more when you got there.

Before going further, may I say that your Mission News subscription expired last December & I shall be much pleased if you feel like renewal for another five year term. The rates now are 60¢ per year, or $2.50 for five years. Not to let you off your good Deputation service yet, I'd be very glad of your unfavorable criticisms of Mission News, so that we may try to improve. How may Mission News be made more efficient, or interesting, or stimulating to American readers? This question is raised by our Publicity Committee, of which I am a member, whose business is to endeavor to create a greater interest in our work in the home constituency, for we need about $5000 per year more than we get, for our general work budget, to bring our present force

ARTHUR WILLIS STAMFORD,
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION,
85 GO-CHOME, YAMAMOTO-DORI,
KOBE, JAPAN

85, Yamamoto-dori, 5-Chome, Kobe, Japan.
SEP 1 1918

John C. Berry, M.D.,
Worcester, Mass.

My dear Dr. Berry:

We were glad to get your letter written early in July, & then of your safe arrival home. Some you have to patch it work so hard at it, but it seems, when daily run was worse, but I presume you supply Mass. as to have returning yet.

Before going further, may I say that your Western Mass. subscription is paying & last December I shall be glad to receive it. You feel like renewal for another year? The rate is now one dollar per year, not two for two years. Not to let you off from good Christian service yet, I'd be very glad of your unfavorable criticism of Western Mass., so that we may try to improve. How was Western Mass. made use of last, or interesting, or stimulating? Where can make? This question is asked by our Publicity Committee, of which I am a member. Western Mass. is a unknown quantity to us here in Kobe. Our work is the same question: is our work in the home country, for we need about $500 more than we get, for our general work budget, & pay our present [illegible]

plant up to efficiency. The Deputation, as I understand, intentionally avoided discussing and going into financial questions with the Mission, or with individuals. I presume you all made notes of impressions & remarks by us, along this line & may come in strong in P. C. meeting & before the churches for quite a financial advance for our Mission. You spoke to me of your observation that the Missions suffering from lack of proper equipment, but have suffered for years for lack of a few thousand dollars more for general work.

The proposition is before the Mission, to send out an expert business man, but some feel the first question to ask the Board is: "Do you mean in dead earnest to give us at least $5,000 annually more for our general work, as well as send out an expert business man? If you do not, then it will certainly serve the Mission's interests better to give us the equivalent of the salary & allowances of such an expert for our general work fund." The expert-proposition was brought before the Mission by Mr. Bell in a recent mission letter.

Mr. Hall, Miss Field & Miss MacCutcheon of our forces went to Vladivostok in August into Red X work for our American Chapter in Japan, & Dr. Scudder has resigned his

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

going over to take general charge of all American Red X. work of our Chapter there (in Siberia as a whole). Others of our Mission may go, as several have offered to go, if Dr. Scudder wishes them later on when he gets into his work. Mrs. Scudder sailed Sept. for Honolulu to take up her teaching there again. The call of social service and of patriotism is enough to account for Dr. Scudder's resignation & entrance upon the Red X. work, but I can't avoid wondering if he found his work and environment at Tokyo altogether congenial. He is very progressive in his views along various lines, and the missionary community as a whole, I suppose, is pretty old fashioned in some of its views - pretty conservative, and very likely not very sympathetic with the Doctor. At Karuizawa he preached one Sunday & some Tokyo missionaries & perhaps others, would not go to church to hear him. Dr. Scudder gave an address at the W.C.T.U. annual meeting & when the chairwoman called upon the audience to rise in token of thanks & appreciation of the speaker's kindness, some sat still of design & would not show any appreciation or approval. If he did not find Tokyo congenial the war has offered him a fine opportunity for getting out of his position, with no talk & no feeling.

The war goes well for us these weeks. I invariably feel we should be most grateful that we have the men, money, food, and other necessary material resources to carry on a

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[illegible]

victorious campaign in Europe, and in Siberia elsewhere if necessary, but above all should we be thankful that we have the ideals & the spiritual aims, for which all our material & mental resources stand as ancillary. This morning our paper gave the revelations of our Government about the German High Staff & the Bolsheviks being in partnership also our Government's turning down the Austrian proposal for secret consultations. We are surely living in "a grand awful time" & probably ages are in ages letting just now — the different nationalities represent various ages & stages of civilization.

Miss Lozad is at my telefone now. Mrs. Stanford is well & unites with me in kindest regards to you both. Hope Dr Gordon is well & happy in his new work. We get much & fresh news from Siberia daily.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur W. Stanford.

Sept. 19, 1915

ARTHUR WILLIS STANFORD,
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION.
53 GO-CHOME, YAMAMOTO-DORI,
KOBE, JAPAN.

REC'D OCT 25 1918

53, Yamamoto-dori, 5 Chome, Kobe, Japan.

SEP 201918

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Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., Secy,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Barton:

I enclose samples of the notice with which we are starting off our Bible class, and of the slips handed to members to fill out for my file. Regular weekly attendance is also kept. The young Chinese man who has been the instrument of bringing in the large Chinese element of the class, is soon to leave Kobe permanently for Hongkong. He will be a great loss in his presence & personal magnetism, but perhaps he will partially offset this by contributing more money for the support of the Chinese Christian work so well started & so much helpt by our Miss Rupert. He is now 28 years old, and has been a member of the Kobe (foreign) Union Church for several years. He has been with the local branch of the English Chartered Bank of India, Australia, & China for about 11 years, and has held the position of accountant of late, at Yen 150 per month. He is unmarried, but has a mother here. Recently he has accepted the position of manager of a new bank at Hongkong, established by 7 Chinese millionaires, with a capital of some 2 million dollars, but who have about 30 million dollars between them. When the Chartered Bank learned of this, they

ARTHUR WILLIS STANFORD,
AMERICAN BORAX DIVISION,
CO-CHOME, YANAMOTO-CHO,
KOBE, JAPAN.

REC'D OCT 25 1918

SEP 20 1918

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Co, Kawasaki-shi, 6 Chome, Ichi, Japan.

Rev. A. C. Bontecou, D.D.,
Boston, Mass.,
U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Bontecou:

I believe some of the notes sent which we are getting off our Bible class, and of the Sign Board, number of you will be interested in seeing what we are doing. Regular work is going on as usual, the young Christians seem are have been the instrument of bringing to the Christ Saviour of the others, I also have the pleasure of baptizing, he will be a great loss in his place as a business man, but I think we will be able to continue to use money for the support of the Christian Endeavor work and we will attempt to make it by our Sign Department. He is 28 years old, and has been a member of the Bible (Jiyu) Kumi Church for several years. He has been with the Local House of the English Language School of Judge Buntokyo, this for about 11 years, and has held the position of accountant of late, at the rate of 150 per month. He is married, but has a wonderful Christian wife, who helped the position of manager of a new book of thoughts, entitled "Glimpses with a Copy of Christ", which is a most attractive, valuable little book. When the Christian Young Women's Association, Kobe, heard of this, they

immediately offered the young man ¥400 per month, if he would remain with them here, but he is going. The Chartered gave him a certificate expressing entire satisfaction with him during the time he has been here & saying that he leaves at his own request. He is a valuable & a valued young man. We had him to supper the other night, as a sort of farewell & Sunday we expect him at the Bible class, after which we plan a little farewell. He is an out & out Christian, and an active Christian worker. If China had a few 100000 such men she could quickly settle her family quarrels.

Dr. Dormus Scudder's well-known interest in social service and humanitarian work, as well as the call of patriotism, is sufficient to explain his resignation at Tokyo & his plan to go to Siberia. The call of the War, especially the Red X work, is strong, and some of our oldest men have offered to go if needed. But I can not help wondering if Dr. Scudder has any intention of returning to Tokyo whether he did not find the call of social service in war-lands, a welcome occasion for pulling out of Tokyo, because his congregation there was largely missionary, and, in general, probably conservative; some elements were down on him because of his progressive views & would not attend his preaching. He preach one Sunday at Kamizawa, and some Tokyo missionaries & perhaps others, absented them because of disapproval of the man. Other evidence of the same kind occurred at time of his address at the W.C.T.U. annual meeting

to live amid and preach to a congregation where such an element is at all noticeable must be uncongenial and uninspiring, if your audience are about all church members & Christian workers, there can be little ground for encouragement. However, I am by no means sure that Dr. Scudder and his work uncongenial, nor that the unsympathetic element was either large or influential. He is the kind of a man who will bring joy & hope into the hearts of refugees & others in Siberia, & is a bit of salt who has not lost his savor & preservative qualities.

Sincerely yours,
Arthur W. Stanford.

Had a letter from Secy Smith, Peking, a few days ago.

REC'D NOV 5 1918

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Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec'y,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.,

My dear Mr. Bell:

I have yours of August 7 just today, and I had another from you in early September while we were still at Karuizawa; that was about the Business Agency. The C. A. D. acted upon that subject Sept. 27, I hear, but I am not aware what the result was. Before now you will have read two or three of my letters about the Mission Publicity Committee matter. Your testimony pakt on from that lady of the Woman's Board, I regard as valuable for us to know. We must know more about what people in our constituency think about us in order to try to trim our sails to catch the breeze. That lady's opinion happens to coincide with what I wrote in connection with sending in a request to the Mission at Osaka for Yen 100 to print the annual report. Yen 60 were granted — tho' cost of printing had risen considerably within the year, no more

Rev. C. H. Hall, Secy,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.,

My dear Mr. Hall:

I have your of August 7 just today, and I had another from you in early September also. We are still at Mukyuno, but we move to Kawasaki on Sept. 27. I hear, but I am not sure that the result was, Tokyo was given a chance to have had two or three of your letters about the Mission Publicity Committee matter. Our testimony book or from that lady of the Kansai Board, I regard as valuable for us to know. We must have something that people in our constituency think or what people in order to try to turn our faith to assist the work. That lady claims Topeka to consider with what I note in connection with sending in a report to the Mission at Tokyo for Jan 1st to print the annual report. You go were quoted — the cost of printing had risen considerably within the year, so we

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than in 1917 was voted. Of course the Finance Committee virtually determines the amounts. My comment, in my application for the Fen 100, was: "Either spend considerably more on an annual report, or spend considerably less & reduce it all to a long article in Mission News." Now, I am not blaming the Finance Committee, nor the Mission, for not spending more. There is just one, only one, reason why we do not spend more. No funds. That is the unanswerable argument the Finance Committee hand out to a man one talks about spending more. It seemed to Mr. Beam, and myself — yes, to Miss Howe, also (the 3 members of the Committee), that one simple, but practical way for the Publicity Committee to do a little something at once, was to print a letter head on Mission paper, containing some information about our work — a map showing each station in its relative geografical position — a few statistics about results in hand — a brief statement of one or two needs — a motto or two connecting up the spirit of the work with the great issues at stake in the war. Some other missions have such letter heads & they seem to me valuable advertisements. But, after Mr. Beam & I had spent consider-

[illegible]

[illegible] Committee [illegible]

[illegible] application for the [illegible] "Letter stand considerably [illegible] report, or stand on [illegible] leave it all to [illegible] in Western Town. Now, I am not blaming the Finance Committee, nor the Building, for not advertising more. There is just one reason why we [illegible] that's the unanimous opinion of the Finance Committee that we [illegible] about [illegible] referred to Mr. Olsen, and [illegible] to Mike Hume, also (the 3 members of the Committee), but we simply [illegible] now for the Public Committee to do a little [illegible] to [illegible] a letter had on Western [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ble time at several meetings and had made out or secured tentative letter heads from several individuals, we found that we were up against financial poverty. When we began to inquire, if a sum from Gent Miscel. could be put at our disposal, cold water began to fall copiously from the mountain clouds, and we have given up all thought of letter-heads for the present.

We talkt over the desirability of preparing a special pamphlet on Japan relating mainly to our work - having illustrations ran artistic cover, that might attract the attention & perusal of more of our home constituency, especially, so that, if a candidate inquired at your Rooms for material about the Japan Mission, he need not be told, as one of our young people said he was told, there is nothing - or, if I have it exaggerated, was not given anything that impressed him as worth while, or at all satisfactory. Now, this is not your fault over there, unless it be that you should have punckt us up to furnish something. But the financial cold douche dissipated the idea of any pamphlet at present.

My conviction is that the one thing material we need above all else is

We took it home and quietly had it made into a beaded cushion. When we found that we needed something powerful, we began to wish, if a man from that Mission, could be put to work for good, and under proper supervision, but, only from the northern church, and we just gave up all thought of helpers for the present.

We told our to missionaries, upon a special question, when we [illegible] our work, [illegible] our existence, [illegible] attention to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

several more thousand dollars a year for our general work. We don't need more missionaries. We'd be better off with the money that would have to go for them. The disastrous collapse of the Russian army in 1915 (was it?), after the Dardanelles was closed & Russia was shut off from her allies, was primarily due — not to lack of soldiers or nerve, but to lack of supplies — no ammunition — an army in the field and no shells — no guns, no commissary supplies. The Japan Mission has been slowly starving financially for some years. Now, if we've got to raise an interest whereby to secure additional funds, it is much like lifting ourselves by pulling on our boot straps. My rough and ready sum for increase is $5,000 per year.

I presume it is better for me to keep silent on matters of mission policy. Mission meeting was the place to speak out. Until we get the action of the Prudential Committee, ~~or general Board~~, on the Deputation's report, it seems to me the part of wisdom to wait — hold opinions tentatively. I was sorry, however, to see Alice Cary representing, or represented as saying, in the Herald that the Mission unanimously voted for the Field Sec'y. I carefully noted the vote, and there was a 20% minority, who didn't vote for it, whatever their reason for refraining may have been & some of them were opposed to any

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

election or decision at that time. There was a 25% vote against the proposition — I mean. My position was that we should take a year to consider the matter, and so I voted against the proposition in the form it was carried. How I shall come to view it remains to be seen.

Dr. Scudder's article in The Congregationalist, too, would seem to mean that everybody was all of an opinion in the line of his ideas. One of our young missionaries remarkt that Mr Warren, in the June Mission News, went beyond his legitimate limit, in what he wrote about the office and the personnel of the Field Secy, but intelligent readers of experience understand, if they stop to think, that we can not safely take anybody's statements of conditions, or situations, without remembering that they do not necessarily represent anybody but the writer. I have often wondered whether it would be so much a matter of course as to render me foolish, if I should keep standing at the head of my General Notes something like this: "No one is responsible for the opinions in this department except the Editor — it must be borne in mind that they do not necessarily represent even his own views," for I sometimes put in anonymously an opinion of someone, when I do not my-

election a decision of that sort. There was a 25% vote against the proposition - I mean. My position was that we should take a year to consider the matter, and so I voted against the proposition with you it was carried. How I shall come to view it remains to be seen.

Mr. Gardner's article in the Campaign Chronicle, too, would seem to mean that everybody was all of an opinion in the face of his speech. The often young university students that the Women in the Pure Mission Club, want larger the depart- ment. Didn't, in what to, wrote about the office. And the removal of the dirt, let's tranquillize over a of opini- ons, understand, of the pit & dirt, let us can not help the employ state- ment, with the partitions of stum- plishment that the pit do not necessarily, I, refer the pulpit to the writer. Some often wondered whether it would be as usual a matter of course as it never occurred, Blade I, of, Dail of us to the Board of Trustees Lake Ann- ting like this; "As we a reasonable for the opinions in the different of the di- ct, it must be borne in mind that the pit that pit are necessarily the at most unfortunate phrasing, for I mean, in that in our conversation in an opinion of course, when I do not mean

self hold that opinion. Mission News is not my property & it is not necessary that all Gen'l Notes should express my ideas.

I have seen your article in the Herald, but not in The Congregationalist.

The Sokai meets here from tomorrow. All in the Mission are well so far as I know.

War news from Siberia keeps us daily interested. The European, Palestinian, and Salonikan news recently has been fine reading. Wilson has a wonderful power of stating the case every now & then. His last speech means "Finish the war first, then talk about peace". If we don't lick those Germans till they tremble with fear, we are in danger of undoing by peace parleys all the good we are striving for in this war. But Wilson seems to know just what should be in the docket.

Dr. Post, with your letter, called, & we had him Sunday to lunch, after which he told the Bible Class about conditions in Turkey. He was to sail yesterday for his Red X work in Persia.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur H. Stanford.

We expect Reeve & Moran will leave for Siberia sometime this month, under

really tell that Jimmie Mullin has not
any footprints yet is not responsible that
all that letter should appear in case.
I have seen your article in the
Herald, but not in the Congregationalist
yet.

The Cotton weeks have grown tremendous.
All in the Mission are well so far as
I know.

Now now from children help us daily
intercessory. The surrounding Collectivism, and
Communism now recently has been giving
various children has communistic power
to stop the case among men, then
the heart opened means. "Finish the
work" that, then talk about peace,
if we don't lick those Hunnuck till
they humble with fear, we are in danger
of working by these people all the
good we have done during for six this war.
But children cause I know just what
should be in the market.

Oh, Dot, with your letter, called, we
had just 3 number & turned off other work
in the Christmas Share about contributions
in Quincy. He was a good preacher for
his, had it work in Oregon.

Affectionately yours
Matilda Young

Mrs. Matilda Young
Quincy
Oregon
Dec 3

ARTHUR WILLIS STANFORD,
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION.
GO-CHOME, YAMAMOTO-DORI,
KOBE, JAPAN.

REC'D JAN 6 1919

NOV 11 1918

Rev. E. F. Bell, Ass. Sec'y,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Bell:

That was a fine, keen-edged tribute you wrote for the "Congo" about "Mr. Martin." I never can keep his name in mind. It would be worth a lot of people's while to die if they could have such a beautiful appreciation written of them — the only difficulty is that the class of people who could afford it, would never call out any such tribute, and those who would inspire such a memorial would find it better worth while for themselves as well as for the world, to sacrifice the eulogy and live on in this mundane sphere. But, by law of association, I am reminded of Miss Wainwright's decease, and the cost of it. Talk about the h. c. l., one could live like a comparative prince on the h. c. d. — it costs far more to die than to live; — so far, I have learnt that the expenses were more than half her yearly salary.

Yesterday we had 28 at the Bible class, 14 + 14; Chinese + Japanese. There were 7 school

Mr. C. F. Bell, Jr. Secy,
Salem, Mass.

My dear Mr. Bell:

Thanks a lot, for enclosing the "Mr. Martin's" name on the Salem mailing list. It seems he must be a lot of people while this is the same name and a beautiful pronounciation with it — the only thing is that the other people who could afford it, must never send out any such circulars, and the ones who would enjoy such a memorial would find it beneath their dignity to themselves as well as for work, to accept the analogy and have on its numerous aphorisms. But my dear Mr. Bell, our mutual friend Mr. Kellogg tells me, and the most tight, talk about the A. E. A., one could give lots of amusing pictures the A. E. A. - it costs for sure to the Salem to join - do, I have heard that the number were more than last year

Salem

Yesterday we had 28 at the Bibliography & 17 Children's Houses. There were 7 school

teachers - 2 Chinese, 5 Japanese, including our No. 1 Middle School, our No. 1 Primary School, one of our Commercial Schools, and Miss Ruperts Chinese School. There's another public school teacher from another School, but he was absent yesterday. This autumn two teachers from Kobe's oldest primary school, the "Kobe School", over 30 years' old, have entered the class & come quite regularly. One member left in September & is trying for Entrance to the School of Foreign Languages, Tōkyō. I am having not far from as large "audiences", as I had while preaching on the prairies of So. Dakota at the little prairie School house, but these audiences are rather more inspiring and promising than those. It is only natural that we should be gratified, but outside the divine blessing, it is the little woman, who merits any credit due, beyond a subordinate trifle, viz., that I have a better voice for such work than she. She puts the "pep" into it. For several years I have occasionally addressed a young men's club at the Y. M. C. A. I did so last Wed. evening, getting my inspiration from Prof. Hyman's "The God of the New Age". After I finished we sat for half an hour or more around the table in easy conversation. I spoke of the wonderful power the late Pres. Seelye, Amherst, had in memory & among other things I told them that very soon after

teachers - 3 Chinese, 3 Japanese, including our No. 1 Middle School, our No. 1 Primary School, our Commercial School, and Mrs. Ku-Pan Chinese School. There's another Pak-li School teacher, our another School, but he was absent yesterday. The autumn term teachers from Tokyo closed Primary School, the "Tokio School", our "Ko-gen" School, enter the class rooms quite regularly. The number left in Japanese is 70 for Chinese & the School of foreign language, Tokyo, is having not for from so large "business", as I hear. While presently on the one is of S. Korea but the little foreign School here, in the university and other schools are not very in-teresting and promising their there. It is well noticed that we should be practical, but outside the divine blessing, it is the hard work, who wants our christ-day [illegible] a authoritative life, yes, that's [illegible] a better voice for small work than the [illegible] "Ief" with it. For Kwangyen [illegible] a group young [illegible] at the Y. M. C. A. I did so last Wed. [illegible] from Profes-sors "Tokio Hyoto Hakkoge", Japan? [illegible] we not if let us have our usual [illegible] the table in our conversation, [illegible] of the work full power the state [illegible]. Besides, further, had in morning & our after study I told them that my [illegible]

the first college term opened, he could call every freshman by his first name & did so during all that year to make him feel at home. Two of my Bible class were present, and at this one of them spoke up! "That's Mrs. Stanford's way — she remembers all our names & never makes a mistake; she calls us all by our names. We wonder at her power." Well, he painted it a bit bright. She makes no attempt to call given names & she does occasionally dip her trolley on the surnames, but she generally hits her man right & keeps him in mind. I can't do that. It takes me quite a time to get names & faces together & I succeed but poorly in the end. This is partly due to imperfect sight — not gaining clear cut outlines & sharp distinctions of features, but "there's a reason beyond." It's the little woman who gets the grip on the class.

I had to face a murderer in our house not long ago. He had already killed three men! But, cool down! We had prayers together! He is an ex-convict, but now is an Evangelist on Awaji. When a young fellow he was leader of a gang of gamblers at Kobe, and got interested in a damsel at a low restaurant; one day a fellow of higher standing in "Society" came in while the couple were enjoying themselves & the highbrow's influence at once got the girl away for his own entertainment. The highbrow had more companions present, so the gambler had to swallow his rage & depart. Later on the road west of Kobe he lay in wait & finished off the highbrow & two of his party, while putting the rest to flight with wounds. He was in prison a

the fair college town opened he could call
every freshman by his first name & did so the
up all that year & made him feel at home. The
young little class were pleased, and other
as options started up! "That's the Stanford
way – the remember all our names & never
makes a mistake; he calls us all by our
names, the wonder of his power." Well, he
pointed us a bit right, he makes an effort
to call every man & the days generally
with his telling on the harmonic, little
gymnasium bit he was right there him usual
can't do that. It takes us quite a time to
get names off on a register & usually but
they as that's. This is partly due to under
that light – not so much outlines &
other distractions, but "there's a man"
respect. At the little seminar we get the pick
of the class.

I had to face a murderer in our house not
long ago. He had also killed three men!
not, and down! He had gone together! He is
an ex-convict, but now is an enthusiastic
Christ. Then a young fellow is now leader of
young & a workers at Yale, and got interest
and in a discussed at a low restaurant; we don
a fellow to tight attacking in "social" cause
in while the people were judging themselves &
the highbrow influence of more particular
my for his own. [illegible], the highbrow
had some conferences frequently as the growth
had a troubling his rage & depth deeper or the
good meet of life. He has in mind & [illegible] off
the highbrow & two of his [illegible] fighting
not to fight with women. He was in [illegible]

long time, but finally the death of some imperial personage gave him his freedom. Meantime in prison he had heard the gospel & believed & so came out a Christian man. He is an unlettered man & works among unlettered people, but he is an Awaji man & knows his own people from a to z. Whether he's a profet (simplified) without honor, I can't say. He is mainly supported, I take it, by a friend of ours — a Kobe foreign merchant. I gave him a bundle of Scripture portions & cards, beautifully gotten out by the London Scripture Gift Mission — John & Mark in Japanese, illustrated, all on fine, glazed paper.

Dr. Learned & I have been chumming this autumn over Mission History. I have written one chapter for it & have read twice with critic's eye, the mss. of most of the rest of it. The mss. is nearly ready for printing. I may go over the whole once more. We are out after a name for the child. We have such a ridiculously small sum of money in sight for printing that we have had to give (up space) till it hurts. I think "Fragments (and mighty little ones) of Fifty Years" a suitable title.

Events move so rapidly in Europe now that we are all getting fearfully nervous for every next newspaper and telegram. To harden our nervous breakdown the Jap. Gov't the other day suppressed the news about the Allies' terms for an armistice, so far as the terms related to the German navy. We don't know yet what the trouble was. A "gogai" or "Extra" is going on but our streets today. We walk at night and can hardly get to sleep again for joy at

long time, but finally the teacher became interested
teaching some tunes to reading. Meanwhile
a person he had learned he probably believed
he came out to Chatham town. He is an un-
lettered man & works among unenlightened people,
but he & an Lungs was where his own
people from a S.J. Letter left off
(magnified) written here, I don't know. He is
usually supported, I gathered, by a friend from
a table family neighbors. I gave him a
bundle of scripture pertaining to Canada, been
until letter out to the Canadian scripture
Night School — John & Hart is foreman, also
work, all on file, closed paper.

Mr. Farmer & I have been discussing the
question over Nicaragua Mission. I have written
me character for it & have read Dr's written
criticism of the work. It is not the fact of
it, the work, I mean, that is funding,
man of over the whole area were, the one
not open a venue for the child. We have such
unfortunately small sum of money in sight
for printing that we are led to give (up these)
to think. I think "Temperance" (and mighty
little area) of Africa "Sheep" a suitable title.
Church owing no publication in Canada was that
we are all getting fearfully nervous for every
[illegible] and telephone. To harass
our nervous health from the fear, that the other
day [illegible] we should the Bible Society
for our associates, so far as the same relates
the Canadian work, we don't have yet other
the trouble was, a "dogs" or "Cats" to bring
that our Publication, the work of [illegible]
can hardly get [illegible] for fear of

the prospect of peace, and a peace that will come very near to what the Allies wish, unless they themselves spoil it in the making. It seems true that the world ought to come to the pass where a Govt shall not have the right to suppress legitimate news — no secret treaties, no suppression of actual news. Educate news agencies to send only proper news & then let it out at once.

We have no reliable information about your Elections yet, except that we understand the House of Rep. has gone Republican majority & we interpret that as meaning simply that the Country wishes to make even more sure that the United States will see this war fought in a wholehearted way, without undue concessions. The danger now feared is lest President Wilson's 14 + articles be interpreted by him when it comes to details, in too ideal a way, to properly curb the dangers that Germans will get involve for the peace of the world. The nation has been educated in their brutal militaristic, cut-throat economic — propaganda poisoning ideals and it will take a generation to reeducate Germans + overcome the influence of their ideals upon their action after peace comes. Safeguards against German ideals are quite as necessary as those against their fighters. But enuf!

Sincerely yours,

Arthur W. Stanford.

Nov. 11, 1918.

A Chinese Baptismal Service in Kobe

~~December 9, 1918.~~

Rev. E. F. Bell, Secretary,

~~Boston, Mass. U. S. A.~~

Rev. Arthur W. Stanford of Kobe sends the following:

~~My dear Bell:-~~

"Last night Mrs. Stanford and I attended a service unique ~~and only~~ in our experience, ~~and~~ the baptism of Seven Chinese men and women at the Chinese Christian Night School quarters here, ~~where we spoke. I enclose program.~~ Miss Nellie R. Rupert, of the W. B. M. W., who mothers the entire Chinese Christian community, was there presiding at the organ, and helping in many ways. The baptism and the ordinance of the Lord's Supper were conducted by Dr. Buchanan of the Southern Presbyterian Theological School; the sermon was by the Christian Chinese teacher, secured from Canton in place of Mr. Tong, who has gone as ~~is~~ a new student ~~to~~ Columbia. ~~He~~ The preacher, along with three of the baptized, and many of the young Chinese in the audience, is in our Bible class; ~~and the Chinese caused the Japanese members to sit up and take notice about regularity of attendance on the Bible class. The Japanese often remark upon this, and I think it acts as a spur and good object lesson.~~

Mrs. Cheng is mother of ~~the~~ Mr. Cheng, the Chartered banker, ~~whom you met and~~ who was the starter of all this Christian movement among the Chinese; Miss Cheng and Mr. Cheng are her niece and nephew. These three presented a great, beautiful, artificial flower-piece which stood in front of the organ and was a striking object through the service. Another candidate Mrs. So is wife ~~and~~ of the Mr. So, who is one of the teachers in both the Chinese Day and Night Schools, — he was baptized not many months ago and is a man perhaps 40. He was a teacher of English in the ~~"semi-heathen"~~ Chinese academy here, and when Mr. Cheng started his night school, he secured Mr. So to help. The principal of the original Chinese School was incensed at Mr. So's teaching in a Christian School and the Chinese community was aroused, with the result that Mr. So lost his position and was in financial trouble, as he has several

December 9, 1918.

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Boston, Mass. U. S. A.

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Mrs. Cheng is mother of the Mr. Cheng, the Chartered banker, whom you met and who was the starter of all this Christian movement among the Chinese. Miss Cheng and Mr. Cheng are her niece and nephew. These three presented a great, beautiful, artificial flower-piece which stood in front of the organ and was a striking object through the service. Mrs. So is wife and Mr. So, who is one of the teachers in both the Chinese Day and Night School,-- he was baptized not many months ago and is a man perhaps 40. He was a teacher of English in the "new-heathen" Chinese academy here, and when Mr. Cheng started his night school, he secured Mr. So to help. The principal of the original Chinese School was incensed at Mr. So's teaching in a Christian School and the Chinese community was aroused, with result that Mr. So lost his position and was in financial trouble, as he has several

children. Mr. Cheng was equal to the occasion. He thereupon started a Christian day school and employed Mr. So's entire time at a "living wage" which the Chinese Christians' (there were only about three or four then) friends furnished, and the day school had, last year, about 20 boys and girls Now there are nearly 20 Chinese Christians, ~~I understand~~. They are being baptized into the Kobe Union Church, until they shall succeed in securing a Chinese pastor and can form an independent organization. One more young fellow wished to be baptized, but his father threatened to disinherit him if he was, while the young fellow was afraid his mother would break up the service by a scene if he attended. So he was not present. He was at our Bible class yesterday, however, and will probably persevere in his intention till he can succeed without too great a row. ¶ Two young Chinese men, both ~~in~~ from our Bible class, acted as deacons to pass the elements. They have not been long baptized ~~long~~. One young man ~~unknown to us,~~ was received by letter from Yokohama. One was present, who is a member of a New Orleans Church, - has been in our Bible class, but not since summer. During this autumn the subject of baptism has come in course, within the Life ~~and~~ of Christ, I am following, and I took special pains to go into the subject ~~very~~ fully. ~~occupying two Sundays.~~ I hope it helped these young Chinamen to understand it.

This is a fine work that reforces the hearts of all who know of it and while we must thank God, first of all, and then recognize Mr. Cheng and the fine Spirit of these young Chinamen in responding to his leadership, we must not omit to emphasize Miss Rupert's great part in it all. ~~She mothers them.~~ She advises, she directs, she draws them to her for counsel and sympathy. She inspires them. Banzai ~~and a hip!~~ for Miss Rupert.

~~Sincerely yours,~~

(signed) ~~Arthur~~ W. Stanford.

P.S.

~~We publicity-ers think you fellows over there ought to get a move on and feature the Japan Mission all though 1919 for all you are worth as it is our 50th golden wedding jubilee, semi-centennial anniversary! Beam hopes to rattle the cable at you at Hartford.~~

(over)

P.S.

Miss Adams addressed our Bible class yesterday, about Hayatake and gave a good talk, - 25 present. Miss Adams and Mrs Stanford are gone to Osaka today to attend the Missionary Conference all day.

Note

Dec. 9 1918

ARTHUR WILLIS STANFORD,
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION,
68 Go-chome, Yamamoto-dori
KOBE, JAPAN.

REC'D JAN 13 1919

DEC 9. 1918

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Rev. E. F. Bell, Secy,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Bell:-

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be responsible and of course 1919 for all you are worth, as it is our 50th year the Japan Mission and the golden wedding jubilee, send and the cable at Northfield!

Ream Kobe & Yalta

Miss Adams addressed our Bible class yesterday and gave a good talk. We are preparing to go to Osaka today to attend the Missionary conference.

RECD JAN 13 1919
DEC 3 1918
ARTHUR WILLIS STANFORD,
Co-editor, Yamamoto-Seiji
KOBE, JAPAN

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Chinese Christian day school + supplied Mr. Dzi
with time off to "Jinin wog", which the
Chinese Christians (the same only about 5 of
them) firmly thought, and the day school
teacher, Lee Yuen, didn't go to top yogis.
Now, there are really 20 Chinese Christians,
9 unbaptized, for we baptized into the
Hale Chinese Church, until day before
in January a Chinese pastor from Fuzhou
on Independent mission, came. One
more young fellow wished to be baptized, but
the pastor thought it better to wait until
now. Well, the elders, now in
charge, with the pastor, will hold
examinations for a week or two, and
then decide, if he believes, to
baptize him.

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Sincerely yours.

Arthur W. Stanford.

Miss Rupert gave a good talk - 25 present
table topic
Gratitude for attend the Missionary Conference all day.

Dec. 9, 1918.

Dear Mr. Stanford:

Yours received. Glad to know that you are well. Hope you will be able to get home soon. Don't worry about us. We are all well. Mother is very busy. Cousin Ed is still at Camp Lee. Cousin Ed's wife is visiting us. Cousin Ed's wife is a very pretty woman. Cousin Ed's wife is a very pretty woman. Cousin Ed's wife is a very pretty woman

ARTHUR WILLIS STANFORD,
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION.
53 GO-CHOME, YAMAMOTO-DORI,
KOBE, JAPAN.

REC'D JAN 13 1919

DEC 10 1918

FOREIGN EXCHANGE
U.S.P.B. No. 600B.-5000

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., ~~Secy~~,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Barton:

First, give me a little information. What is the significance of the enclosed, which appears on all letters from your Rooms? I have noticed such on no other mail matter received by me for months.

Dr. Newell has just called on his way to Kyoto for a Dōshisha trustees' special meeting tomorrow, called entirely to consider the question of Dr. Harada's situation - to resign or not to resign. He was sustained substantially when his resignation was before the board last January but the 3 Americans made a large part of his majority - if I recall, the Japanese vote then was 8 for him & 6 against him. A bunch of his opponents resigned, & the new trustees are probably friendly, making a clean majority, if not unanimity, on the Japanese side of the board, but, though friendly & regretful, it will not be surprising, if some of these feel that, in view of the strong opposition, it is better for Dr. Harada to resign, & enough of them may so feel as to get him down & out. That the opposition to him is very persistent & very strong - apparently, increasingly strong - seems true.

The Tokyo alumni assn – the Kobe – the Osaka – have all past resolutions against him. Mr. Kozaki said some weeks ago that the feeling of opposition at Tokyo was very intense. Mr. Aoki, a former pupil of mine, who studied at Yale for a little while, & who has been in banking, but now is interested largely in mining, I hear, came down from Tokyo at the end of last month to agitate against Dr. Harada & I presume it was on that occasion that the Kobe Alumni association part resolutions adverse to Dr. Harada, tho I was out of the city, and did not learn subsequently the details.

I learn that this morning's Osaka Asahi, Japan's greatest popular daily, with an immense circulation all over the Empire, has an account of the Osaka Alumni Association's recent meeting & adverse (to Dr. H.) action. There are three thoughts about this situation:

1. If Dr. Harada is sustained by the trustees & keeps on, it may injure the institution more than his departure would.

2. The trustees, tho entirely sympathetic with the idea of sustaining him, may feel that the welfare of the institution demands his departure & so may regretfully advise & accept his resignation.

3. Dr. Harada, himself, like so many Japanese (a great Japanese characteristic), may irrevocably determine to resign under fire and opposition, no matter whether sustained by trustees or not. Start a good sized persistent agitation against a Japanese private or official, and you can usually oust him, by his voluntarily giving up the fight.

Personally, I can think of no available candidate who would fill the position with the acceptance to the Mission anywhere near as well as Dr. Harada. It may be that the ambition to develop into a big university will prove the wreck of the usefulness of the institution as a Christian force in Japan, tho all I apprehend is that it may wreck it as a positive Christian force - that its negative Christian influence is yet endangered, I do not believe. Christian educationists everywhere face the danger of thinning, weakening the Christian influence in proportion as they allow their institution to develop into a large one, with many complex interests, but in Mission lands this danger is always increased manifold. Indeed, the charge that the Doshisha has greatly deteriorated in Christian character under Dr. Harada is one that I see no reason to doubt - not from his weakening in Christian purpose, but from various natural causes involved in the expansion of

the institution to such dimensions as at present.

Kobe College & Academy are running some risk in the plans they entertain for the future; they are after the title of university or daigaku bu, if I understand aright, and I believe they are likely to get that status soon. The application put into the Educational Dep't. sometime before the Summer, was talked out pretty fully with an official at the Dep't during the Summer, and there seems no obstacle in the way at present. The government has just promulgated a new ordinance sanctioning private institutions of learning which fulfil specifications, as private universities, even tho they have but a single dep't like literature, or law, etc. I read the translation of the ordinance last evening in Sunday's paper. Heretofore, Waseda, Keio, Meiji etc., have been popularly called universities & so denominated in the press, but not allowed to use the official term used for the imperial universities, daigaku - but were officially known as senmon gakko, or Special Higher Schools. The fundamental condition of the new ordinance is that the School must be a Japanese legal corporation holding its property, or else be the activity of such a corporation, our Shadan or Holding Company fulfils that requirement. The Nagasaki Methodist

Girls' School — a high grade & many depart-
(not in dict. but ought to be)
ments School — has been trying, like our
Kobe School, to get the recognition as
a daigaku, for one department, but
that School is not a legal person, nor the
product of one, it seems, & until it becomes
such the way is blocked.

I suppose the Doshisha was granted this status
some two years ago, or so. The extension of
the privilege has been under consideration by
the government for several years, but not
till this autumn, late, were regulations
officially promulgated.

Kobe College, as you are aware, wishes
to move out into the country & Expand, re-
taining the Academy where it is now.
Land hunting East & west of Kobe has gone
on several times this autumn, but that
suggested as available by owners or their
friends, has proved each time undesira-
ble even if as a gift, & not much induce-
ment over market value has generally
been offered. I was in favor of moving
out & am still, so far as this part
goes, but not on conditions contem-
plated by some, viz, of selling off prac-
tically all the best part of our pres-
ent grounds — reserving a strip at the
rear for the Academy. In my thought
the grounds would be kept as they are
used for a somewhat larger Acade-

my. The college girls have never yet reached 50, and are not likely to multiply as rapidly as academy girls. The removal of the College part to the country would not relieve the need for all the land we now own in Kobe, to accommodate the academy girls, whose number could be increased by 50 or as many more as were deemed desirable. So long as we keep that school in the virtual control of the Mission, the Christian character can be guarded fairly well, as there is no danger of the numbers increasing beyond 400 or so, because the financial dependence upon the W.F.M.S. alone will be sufficient to prevent any alarming expansion in numbers — We could not pay teachers & current expenses, to care for a greater number if we could for so many. My thought has been that if the College part merges out, the funds must be newly raised to finance the institution — not sell off our present property & thereby greatly curtail the usefulness of the academy. As a fact, I think, the academy is likely, for quite a number of years to come, to continue, as it has always been, the more useful & satisfactory part, viewed from a mission ~~and~~ point of view. Viewed purely as an Educational venture, without regard to

conversions & evangelistic results, the College dep't may afford more satisfaction to educators. In Japan missions are right up against government institutions badly in financial lines, not to mention others, which are also involved — when we try to run a school of college or university grade. Therefore the union women's college at Tokyo, if it makes a go of it, will be the wisest way for missions to support the highest education in Japan. Our Kobe School - college & academy, is constantly embarrassed by lack of sufficient funds & the W.B.M.I. can't increase at all proportionate to our present increasing needs. A school that doesn't grow, is soon down & out - grow financially especially in these days of high prices.

You are starting on your annual meeting today. I hope it will prove unexpectedly successful. We have remembered you in prayer this morning, & several mornings before.

Sincerely yours,

Archibald Stanford.

J Stanford Bible Class.

Dec. 21, 1915.

No 7

Part II

Scenes from the Christmas Carol. Dickens.

Old Scrooge	S. Masumura.
Bob Cratchit	A. Takeuchi.
Scrooge's Nephew	S. C. Lyne.
Portly Gentleman	Y. S. Sotam.
Marley's Ghost	S. Okahara.
Spirit of Xmas Past	W. Shiu King.
Spirit of Xmas Present.	S. Ichiya.
Spirit of Xmas to Come	K. Ikeda.
Mr. Fezziwig	Y. T. Cheng.
Mrs. Fezziwig	M. K. Young.
Dick Wilkins	Y. Imamura.
Ebeneser Scrooge	K. Sanji.
Mrs. Cratchit	K. Nishiura.
Belinda	S. C. Yep.
Martha	Y. Matsushita.
Peter	K. Y. Yung.
1st Young Cratchit	M. Utsumi.
2nd Young Cratchit	F. Morita.
Tiny Tim	Master Sotam.
1st Merchant	K. C. Wong.
2nd Merchant	C. Kwai Ming.
3rd Merchant	K. T. Cheung.
4th Merchant	Y. S. Cheng.
5th Merchant	K. Sanji.
Labourer & Beggar	K. L. Chang.
Boy	S. M. Bow.

Young Lady, Youngmen, Old Lady —

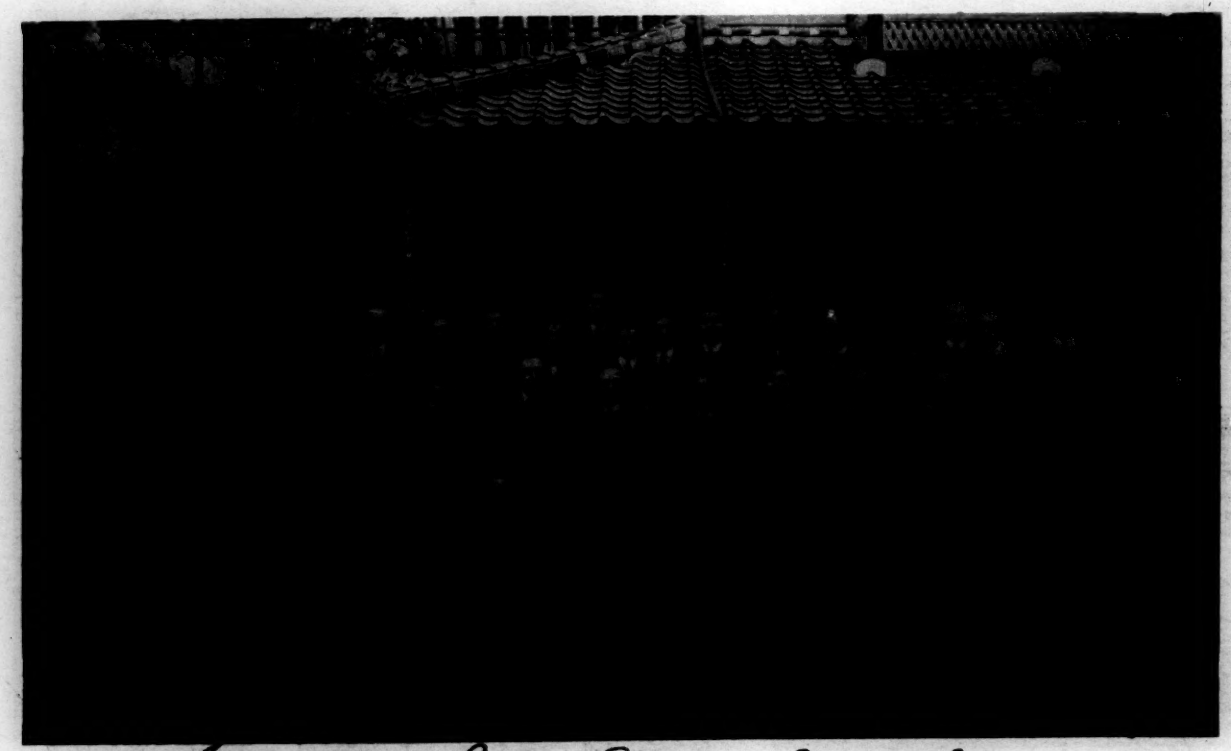
Mr Bell

REC'D JAN 32 1919

Stanford Bible Class.
Christmas Social
Dec. 21, 1918

Part I

Hymn — Angels from the Realms of Glory.
Responsive Reading.
Prayer.
Greeting. Chairman.
Scripture Readings.
Luke 1: 46—55 S. P. Lee.
" 2: 8—16 Dr. Hori.
Carol — Groly to God in the Highest.
K. Misaki. Y. Imamura.
K. Nishiura. R. Takeuchi.
Poem — Xmas Bells. (Longfellow) Y. Sashihara.
Readings.
Christmas Tree. K. Sanji.
Santa Claus. S. Takai.
Some Legend. K. Ikeda.
Xmas in Camp { Training Camps. M. H. Young.
Prison Camps. S. Nishiura.
Carol. Glad Tidings.
Y. S. Cheng. W. Shin King. S. C. Yep.
S. Q. Lung. W. J. Wong. M. H. Young.
M. K. Young.
Our Christmas Picture Gallery.
Rev. A. W. Stanford.
Hymn — 38. Stand up for Jesus.



Stanford Bible Class, Dec. 1918.

ARTHUR WILLIS STANFORD,
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION.
22 CO-CHOME, YAMAMOTO-DORI,
KOBE, JAPAN.

REC'D FEB 17 1919

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JAN 1 1919

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D., Sec'y,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Strong:

I thank you for your kind letter, enclosing copy of your reply to Mr. Beam about Publicity Committee matters. A clear understanding from your side, which your letters greatly aid, will enable us not to work in the dark in certain lines very important to the our Mission interests. Our Publicity Committee keep pegging away tentatively. One of the latest suggestions is that if there is no hope of any advance in funds from America for our general work, that we see if the fact of the 50th anniversary of the Japan Mission can not be widely advertised among the Congregational churches in America, and so we inquire if you can not keep this fact before the readers of the Missionary Herald in every month's issue from the time you receive this request? Our thought is that you can insert a note in each issue, if the plan meets with your approval, making some reference, longer or briefer, as you choose, to the fact, the important element being to keep the fact of our jubilee year before the readers. You could incorporate the fact in any corporeal

ARTHUR WILLIS STANFORD,
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION.
22 CO-CHOME, YAMAMOTO-DORI,
KOBE, JAPAN.

REC'D FEB 17 1919

361

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Mr. W. E. Storey, M.D., Secy,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Storey:

I thank you for your two kind
copy of your reply to Mr. Gum about the
Committee matter. I clean understand
from your side, which you put before me
also, will enable us not to waste
in controversy time very important to
Russian interests, but Public Opinion
happily cannot be altogether ignored.
Suggestions I get if there is no
advance in Russ from Cuerpo
work, ~~that~~ we had as if the post of
secretary of the Japan Missionary Conference
usually substituted among the C
branches in Europe, and so we
in our not long ago sent to
the Missionary Herald in answer
for the time you receive the
thought is that we can insert
such items, if desired, with
proved, making some reference
brief, as you above, to the
fact
our
could

from you please, once or more by naked statement of the fact, if that were all you thought best, & later by introducing the fact into some little note about some phase of our work, some political, social or other note about Japan etc. One starter might be to incorporate the fact into a little note about the recent renewal of the treaty or agreement of arbitration between America & Japan, by which differences not soluble by diplomacy, are to be referred to the Hague Tribunal. I give you a summary of statistics, from among which you could select several short items for several months — serving as corpus for the fact of our anniversary being brought to general notice.

The Japan Mission's Work.

13 Missy centers from Hokkaido to Kyushu.
25 Male missy's
25 wives
25 single ladies.
22 (over) million people for our parish.
30 native male evangelists
18 " women "
12 schools from kindergarten to college grades
1400+ pupils
2000 " in other schools, in which we coöperate.
36 mission churches
81 meeting places
2031 (mission) church members.
283 " baptisms in 1917
96 " S.S.
6,546 " " pupils.
8 " C.E. Societies.
565 members
Yen 6,150 native contributions to mission work.

1 Hospital
33,715 treatments in 1917
11,362 pages (mission output) printed for distribution.
1 Monthly religious paper (Morning Light)
1,600 copies monthly used in many parts of the Empire.

The Independent Kumiai Church

82 selfsupporting churches
18 dependent "
12 chapels.
20,030 members.
1163 adult baptisms 1917.
Yen 196,937 total contributions for all purposes in 1917.

Mission Needs.

$5,000 badly for bringing our general work up to efficiency.

The Deputation Report shows many needs which the Deputation approves of satisfying. Personally, I feel that a very few thousand dollars extra annually is our greatest crying need at present. More families, new schools, dormitories and all the rest are more or less ideal, but before all else we should keep our mind upon & lay the emfasis on the comparatively modest needs for properly sustaining the work we already have in hand. It has been suffering for some years back for lack of, say, $5,000 more a year.

1 typewriter

33,215 contributions in 1917

11,305 pages (various outputs) printed for distri

1 Mimeograph relig. paper (Morning Light)

1,000 copies mimeograph used in weeding pam

the Surgeon.

The Superintendent, Income Channel

87 religious distinctions

18 departments

12 chapels.

3,930 members.

1163 adult baptisms 1917.

Year 1916, 2,527 total contributions for all pu

in 1917.

Miss in Japan.

5,000 dollars for keeping our people

in Japan.

The Publication Report shows many

which the distribution expense of Review

Formally, I feel that we are precise

dollars entire annually & our people

simply need at present. Here forth

new textbooks, tracts & books

are more or less [illegible], but before o

we should keep our minds open & keep

[illegible] on the contemplatively made

needs for proper instructing the w

abroad. Time is short. If this be

sufficient for some years, [illegible]

If, say, 12,000 were a year,

The inference we draw from letters from the Rooms is that the Board had matured plans for a drive for other countries, before the recent Deputation made their Report, and so there is no chance of Japan's getting any special financial support. But, if our suggestion that our jubilee be kept before your Herald readers in each issue, meets with your approval, the advertisement may help us indirectly.

An incident upon which you might hitch a notice one month is that Ryugo Okamura, secretary of Kobe Y. M. C. A. - graduate of the Doshisha, former member of the Stanford Bible class, went last September (or August) as a member of Japan's second Y. M. C. A. delegation to France, but was overtaken with "flu" at N.Y., and had a long sickness with double pneumonia, but is probably sound by this time. He is a very lovable man and an earnest Christian. Tho a graduate in political economy, and tho he started into business at Kobe (when he was in the Bible class) & tho his father was sternly set that he should pursue a business career and refused all further financial aid for theological study, yet Okamura quit business & went into Y. M. C. A. work. If he could have secured his father's consent said he likely would have gone to the theological school. His appointment to the second delegation was quite an honor and a rich experience for him.

May you have a good year! What a relief it is that human slaughter has, for the most part (not in Russia & Siberia) ceased!

Arthur W. Stanford.

The influence we know from letter from
Dunn is that the Ch and had mentioned to
a dance for other countries, before his
deportation made their report, and so
to close affairs getting out after
financial support. But, if we hope
that our publication be kept before you
readers in each issue, with your
proval, the advertisement may help
cause.

We wished upon which you might intro
the work is that Young Women, Rev
Mrs. M. C. D. - president of the Ladies'
auxiliary of the Young Men's class, wrote
that "Mrs. M. C. D. delegation to Tours, but
this was not "fair" to M.M., and had a long
and double pneumonia, but is probably
this time. He is a very favorable man
Samuel Christian. The a graduate
and secretary ~~of the~~ Kansas with
at Yale (which is now in the State class)
Both are friendly at that to admire
was cancer and. Young all further
and for theological study, yet Tours
was work with M. C. D. work, after
learned his getting concerning is
have gone to the theological school. He
work to the second delegation was quite
and a rich experience for him.

May you have a good year! Let's
a that summer fellowship, for the work
(not in Young Women's) cause!

Yours W. Stanford

MAY 2 1919

53, Yamamoto-dori, 5 Chome, Kobe, Japan.

APR 5 1919

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D., Sec'y,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Strong;

I believe I acknowledged your good letter of some months ago, about Publicity Committee business. Now it is another subject. Mr. Hess, of Kyoto, tells me that he has written you somewhat fully about his personal hopes or plans re going back to India. He says their decisions are made (1) not to remain in Japan beyond June, 1920 (2) to go then to Madura, to resume his former work there, in case the Board grants permission (3) to return to work in America, in case the way is not open for their return to India, but (4) to try some other Board (if ours does not grant permission) before giving up the hope of going back to India. So far as the place at Madura goes, he says there would be a position for him this coming June and a place also in June, 1920. He wishes to go from Japan to India in June 1920, allowing two years trial there of his health before his furlo would naturally come due in 1922, if I understand, thinking that if his health could stand the two years' trial, he would be justified in

planning to spend his life in India, where he much wishes to labor.

He gives as some of his reasons for this change the fact that he seems to have regained his health in Japan — that the medical advice he has secured here has discovered the cause and removed it — of his headaches in India, and in the light of the experience (needfully) he has acquired, and of his enjoyment of good health for some time past, he feels much encouraged to believe that he could stand the India climate all right. Nothing but health considerations ever induced him to give up his work at Madura. His heart was in his work there, and he says it has been ever since. I learnt incidentally that Mr. & Mrs. Hess have been supporting an Indian boy in the Madura School, which shows the tie is unbroken. Further, he declares he would rather have been set down in any mission in any country rather than in Japan — that he never had any interest in Japan nor drawing here — that he never liked the Japanese, that he has a positive antipathy for them which is intensifying the longer he is here. He evidently is constantly contrasting conditions here with those in India, to the great disadvantage of Japan in his mind. He recognizes that unless he were to overcome such antipathy it would be unwise to remain in Japan. Just why he should have had any antipathy to Japanese before he came to Japan, if indeed he actually had, I do not see, but I think I can see how it might not unnaturally arise in one who came from a country like India, or China, or Africa etc. to Japan

In a word, Japanese do not treat foreigners with the degree of deference that many other missionary populations (if I may so call the people) do. I think this fact tends to get on the nerves of men, often all unconsciously to the men themselves, and to lead to more or less antipathy against the Japanese in case of foreigners who come from such lands as above named. The missionary in Japan today does not count for nearly so much in the estimation of a Japanese, as a missionary in India counts in that of an Indian. But not a bit of this is Mr. Hess's suggestion or theory & he might repudiate it, if I talked it over with him. I have heard Japan missionaries say it is unfortunate for Missionary Society Secretaries to visit India & China first & Japan last, as such visitors will not receive anything like the general deference and attention in Japan that they usually receive in other lands. As a general rule, I presume this holds, but the Japanese know how to strew the visitor's path with cherry blossoms and maple leaves, when the Japanese set out to do so, and their attention probably carries more weight with foreigners than the kind bestowed in India & China. But there is another reason with Mr. Hess — the nature of his work here. He contrasts this with the work in India, to the great disadvantage of Japan. He is interested in a special line of educational work. It was a definite sort of work at Madura that won him to the foreign field. He was requested to look over the young men at Chicago University

-those he knew, and suggest a man suitable for the Madura position. On looking into the nature of the work he felt more inclined to the position himself & so went. I judge that the work he had at Madura was more like that which Mr. Lombard has at Kyoto than any other there. During Mr Lombard's absence Mr. Hess has had some of Mr. Lombard's work, and the result has been that he has been much happier in his work since Sept., but with the return of Mr Lombard that work will revert to ~~Mr Lombard~~ the latter. The outlook for much of anything beyond teaching of simple, Elementary English - if I understand, is not hopeful. Further, Mr. Hess declares that Japanese students do not do nearly as well in their English studies as Indian students, so that the inspiration to teach Japanese is much less than in teaching Indians.

These, as I gather, are some of the main reasons in the minds of Mr. & Mrs. Hess. It seems they carefully thought the subject over during the autumn and seemingly fully made up their minds to move out of Japan. They do not wish to contemplate spending their lives here.

I presume certain unfortunate conditions outside any alluded to above, have tended to cast a dark hue upon the pathway. The row that has been going on - really, if I understand, quite a number of years - in the Dōshisha, which eventuated in Dr. Harada's leaving in December, ~~[illegible]~~ and the continued resignation of able Japanese teachers from the Doshisha; the general atmosphere of the Doshisha - all may have had

considerable influence in contributing to the increasing pessimism to which Mr. Hero refers, tho he does not allude to this line of influence.

If I understand the situation at the Dōshisha, Mr. Lombard has the only line of work in English that would appeal to the average missionary for a life-work. Teaching primary English is all very well for young men just out of college, who wish a few years' experience in a foreign land before entering upon their professional course for life-work; but it can not be very satisfying for a life-work, it seems to me; possibly a very deep-seated and highly consecrated purpose of regarding such a life-work as a Christian service, by a man who is an intense evangelist and looks upon such English teaching purely from the propagandist point of view and bends practically all his energies toward the conversion of his pupils, making the educational element purely subordinate — possibly such a nature might find a life-work attractive in such a position, if he were allowed to hold it; but that sort of a man would not be tolerated, as he would not be enough of an educationist. I find there is a feeling at Kyoto that it would be wiser for the Board to depend on term teachers — young college graduates, who

would come out for a couple of years, than upon older men with families. For Christian influence upon the students such young men, if carefully selected, might accomplish more than older men with families; other things being equal, young men, just out of college, influence students more strongly than older men - being nearer in age, being more closely sympathetic in games and amusements, finding more interests in common, while the young men, without families, would have far more leisure to devote to students outside class hours & would mingle with the students more. In general, it seems to me, that persons of about the same age, find easiest access to influence ~~other people~~ each other.

The Hesses are nice people and I shall be sorry to have them leave us, but unless the further consideration of the question by them greatly modifies their views, I think they will be wise in carrying out their present plans. At Madura, if they are allowed to return there, I doubt not they will do excellent work, and I understand the English work there will be of a much higher grade than the Doshisha can offer. The opportunity at Madura certainly seems far more attractive in several very important ways, than that at Kyoto could be under most favorable conditions these days.

We have enjoyed the touch with you in these last months while the other Secretaries were about

I am writing Mr. Bell in grateful appreciation of recent action by you all about our friends.

MAY 2 1919

53, Yamamoto-dori, 5 Chome, Kobe, Japan.

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APR 5 1919

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec'y
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Mr. Bell;

As I was one who casually suggested to you, on one or two occasions, the not-altogether remote possibility that an increase in salary would not be taken amiss by the Mission, and as I may have been among the first to write very fully on the subject, I wish to be among the first to express my hearty appreciation of the response that you all, over there, have made while the latest letters from the Rooms hold out the probability of a third recommendation (of the Sub-Com. on Japan. in our favor) carrying at its ultimate disposition. For all this sympathy I am grateful. But much as the increase in salary was needed, it would have left us all feeling badly uncomfortable, if you had been unable to send out that word — 20% extra on general work. I wish to thank all concerned for that 20%, as it puts the crowning joy on the increase of salaries for missionaries. In my talk & correspondence, while I said little or nothing about the heavy burden of the Board financially, to try to meet the needs of all missions, and to do much extra for Turkey & the Balkans, yet this thought of the Board's position was not absent from my mind, nor was every grain of sympathy for the Board's position lacking, nor was there any absence of patience with the Board's inaction

Apr. 5, 1919

for so long. I realized that the Deputation reached America in June, when commencements, family arrangements for the summer, pressing business held over, or, at any rate, waiting for the return of the members, weariness that is common to a long & strenuous journey & other matters enough to carry the members well into the hot season, before they could get down with their immediate docket — I realized that these, plus the summer vacation, when little is usually done, I suppose, would be enough to account for the Deputation's securing no action upon the pressing financial needs of the Mission & missionaries, before early autumn at earliest; but then always comes preparation for the Annual Meeting of the Board & reports had to be made & much preparation in other lines was involved. These are some of the thoughts I had in thinking why no word came in the autumn about any increase of funds or salaries. There, too, was that deficit known to you, I suppose, early in September which was not wiped out till the December meeting. I mean by all this, that I tried to realize your side over there & to be patient. I now wish to emphasize that I feel very grateful. The 20% extra for general work heartens us all very much. I wish we could have had such heartening the past ten years — it would have meant much in that work. My concentration for several years has been that the one thing we needed from you more than anything else, has been $50,000 — a very small sum —

— $5,000 more a year for our general work, to enable us as a mission to come up to the level of our possible efficiency. — Not more missionaries, who only take more of the funds at your disposal — not, until those already on the field are supplied with money enough to keep them up to efficiency. This year, you have given us, say $3,000 extra. Now, add another $3,000 next year, or as much of it as possible, and meet the really urgent need — the one most pressing need of the Mission. After you have established us on a $20,000 annual general work basis, then begin to send new missionaries, if that seems best.

It is probable that our mission meeting will be arranged to take in Dr. Patton. It is too providential a trip for us to let a fortnight or three weeks intervene between our meeting & his arrival so deprive us of his presence & inspiration.

I hope you had a good Mexico trip, but, say! wasn't Dr. Barton sending out a long piece of fatherly advice against missionaries leaving their work for Siberian or other war and reconstruction work? Someone recently asked if that every clical of Dr. Barton's will not apply to you secretaries as well as to the missionaries! Ha! ha!! We think you're all right in this & that we were too!

Sincerely yours Arthur W. Stanford.

JUN 6 1919

ARTHUR WILLIS STANFORD,
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION.
83 CO-CHOME, YAMAMOTO-DORI,
KOBE, JAPAN.

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MAY 5 . 1919

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D., Secy.,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Strong:

Your letter of Apl 11 is here this morning, & I thank you for it. Our Publicity Committee is at work trying to get the true bearings. We had a meeting a few evenings ago & are getting out another bulletin, but we have to feel our way along; the great American drive seems to make it necessary for us to watch & wait for more light before we go ahead, or try to go ahead, in some directions. The questionnaire Dr. Patton has mentioned in his letter has not reached us yet from N.Y.

You refer to the scant material you have from Japan, from which to select. That was a surprise to us when we first learnt it. I wonder if we and you understand ~~the~~ each other in this matter. Do we understand what kind of material you desire? Your letter to Mr. Beaman or to me, last fall explained in part, at least, what you value — news items, but you don't talk much to "tours", and you don't wish set articles, but prefer to pick out what is timely and serviceable in matter which comes to your office. We are going to read that letter at Annual Meeting, as part of your report, to give the Missions the ideas. That accounts of tours are not specially desirable came as something of a surprise to some over here. For, in years past, we have heard every

great deal of criticism from miscellaneous sources, because missionaries spend so much time in educational and institutional work; in miscellaneous activity, reform movements and what not, but do not give themselves largely & in dead earnest to the great end — preaching the Gospel and evangelizing the people. Our Mission, I suppose, has been predominantly educational for many years past, in its expenditure of funds and in the work of its missionaries. I hardly think it is too much to say that the evangelistic element including that involved, more or less, in educational work, has been secondary with us. In the brief history we are publishing, one must be impressed by the much greater space and emphasis on educational lines than on purely evangelistic lines. The aim, of course, has been, to give a Christian education and thus educational work to help on the Kingdom, and I'm not one who sympathizes with the narrow view that a Mission is not "preaching the Gospel", when it is not mainly preaching from Scripture texts, nor expounding them in conversation, nor directly urging people to accept Christ. But while my interests have been more immediately educational, I have always felt like emphasizing whatever directly evangelistic work was done by our Mission, and when my work was strictly Educational in former years, I used to give our benevolence more freely & more gladly to assist in building churches or to aid in other church lines than in other directions. Therefore, I have long been under the impression that in Mission News it was well for our reputation to

the home churches, which see it, to give accounts of evangelistic touring a prominent place, as I have always done. Moreover, I hope our missionaries are interested in such tours — I am & think it is well to have them on record, too. But, I realize that our descriptions of such tours are often far from ideal — we dwell too much upon externals — the no. of miles traveled, methods of travel, hotel experiences, no. of sermons preached, size of audiences, effect of weather on meetings & what not. Our evangelistic missionaries probably have some heart to heart talks with individuals & get down to their soul history, but it is rarely that such are narrated. I have sought such articles & got them in a few instances, now and then. I feel we need to report more of the soul life of the people, and show the spiritual bearing of our work more than we do.

You write of our not seeming to have as much institutional work as other missions. That may be so, but it surprised me that we suffered any from lack of such, for, as indicated above, I think the major part of our money & strength as a Mission, has gone into institutional, educational work for many years. May not the explanation be that we live among a highly civilized, ancient, proud, extremely sensitive people, and we hesitate to say much about our individual work in our institutions, lest we give offense and seem to be exaggerating and boasting — lest we arouse the jealousy of the Japanese, who are in control in some of these institutions, and in a majority at all? I imagine that in many Missions one may write freely without much or any thought of giving offense in such a way. May not this same explanation fit the case of our tourers, who dwell upon externals so much & do

not get down to soul-facts? I know it applies in many instances. When I urge members to write such articles, often the reply is "It will not do; it would give offense".

One more point, I had supposed you got more in proportion at Boston from our Mission than from many, because we publish a paper regularly. Some, and apparently more than I had begun to appreciate — some of the contents each time is of no use to you over there — it concerns us locally in Japan; but aside from that I had thought that very much could be gleaned from the paper about our work & life. You may have been laboring under an impression you once got from a note I printed, that unless you give formal credit for every suggestion of news you get from the Mission News, I would not be satisfied. I wrote you at the time I learnt that you understood me so, correcting the idea & stating that my note was directed solely against The Japan Evangelist which at that time was lifting articles badly from Mission News giving no credit. That I do not like. Even in the Missionary Herald, if any considerable length is quoted or taken, I think it would be nice to credit Mission News & keep the source before the public. But that is only an opinion & you are at liberty to treat all contents of Mission as you please. Mission News stands in an entirely different relation to your friends from its relation to outside periodicals, like the Evangelist & if you have had a wrong impression at this point, I would ask

from using freely Mission News material, I hope we shall speedily come to a full understanding & not let that source be lost. Incidentally, I think the fact that we publish a paper has led inevitably, tho perhaps largely unconsciously, to fewer personal letters to you than would have been the case otherwise. I imagine all of us have thought: "They are getting a good deal of material from us regularly & no trouble about reading our handwriting." It looks as if we need a fuller understanding of what you wish — what kind of matter. Incidentally I may say that many times missionaries are displeased with the publication in the Herald, or anywhere, of matter extracted from their private letters to the Secretaries. They would never have written it if they had supposed it would be printed. They prefer to know what is going into print, so they may express themselves accordingly. But if we continue a Publicity Committee, the Mission will be likely to learn better what you like & I hope we shall be able to furnish more.

That Dōshisha English Elective question I referred to recently does not seem to have any reference to politics at all, nor to be as sensational as it was reported to me. But while I have heard from a theological student & from another missionary at Kyoto, they leave me uncertain as to whether there is anything worth a second thought about the matter.

You need not worry about not writing as long letters as I do. You write good ones & to the point. I haven't time today to write a short one.

Sincerely yours. Arthur W. Crawford.

ARTHUR WILLIS STANFORD,
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION,
Go-chome, Yamamoto-dori,
KOBE, JAPAN.

53, Yamamoto-dori, 5 Chome, Kobe, Japan.

MAY 13 1919

RECEIVED
W. E. STRONG
JUN 9 1919
Ans'd

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D. Sec'y,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Kobe
May 5, 1919

My dear Strong:

Don't, for a moment, infer that I'm thinking of going so far as to even suggest material for your Herald, nor do I wish to imply that I think what I call your attention to, ought to appear. No such thing — all I have in mind is to call your special attention to some things in the May Mission News which I do not regard out of the range of possibilities for furnishing you with material for a brief note in the Herald to keep us before the public. In Mrs. Warren's article there is a story of a consecrated deacon, in Miss Cozad's article there are two stories — one of the wife & her blind husband — the other of blind Inasaki, who was a member of our Bible class for some two years or so, while the school was near our home, and who now drops in very occasionally for a Sunday afternoon exercise. Inasaki is a sunny disposition who sheds cheerfulness all about him. In General Notes, there is a story about the California Legislature & the present acting

president of the Doshisha company.

The situation in Korea has been very bad & sad since early March and then April. The newspapers - vernacular & foreign - in this Empire print almost nothing of the mass of terrible news that gets out into the world, in spite of the severe watchfulness of the Korean authorities and the press-laws in the Empire generally. I can not believe that the Japanese as a nation know very much about the awful brutality of the soldiery and police-gendarmerie. Features of the worst German inhumanities have been enacted, and others of a peculiar oriental brutality that I never heard Germans accused of. The military party of Japan must be watcht by the Western Powers, and if it does not wane, it should be exterminated. The Japanese central civil government now I believe to be worthy of confidence and esteem, and if it were not for the militarists, would have made a vastly better showing these last months. Whether this civil government at Tokyo really knows the terrible crimes of its soldiery is an open question; if it does know, then the inference is not that it likes to have things thus, but that it is helpless in the tools of the militarists. If the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church, there should be a rich crop of Christianity after this terrible persecution is over. I could rehearse details, but more than I know has probably gone abroad already where it may be wisely used.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur W. Stanford.

I send some clippings – mostly from China papers. These clippings were given me by an old friend who is a missionary in China & who happened to be in Korea in March. Because he & an American missionary there with whom he was stopping protested against the insults and blows of Japanese soldiers who with fixt bayonets had chased some Korean Bible women (who ran into the compound for escape) into the missionary premises, the troops at the point of their bayonets marched the two Americans off to the police station for examination. This friend of mine wrote the notes on the A clipping & also the notes on the other clippings.

D.

JUN 25 1919

ARTHUR WILLIS STANFORD,
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION.
53 GO-CHOME, YAMAMOTO-DORI,
KOBE, JAPAN.

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JUN 3 1919

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D. Sec'y,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Strong:

I enclose a picture of the new Akashi Church, dedicated May 17, on occasion of the meeting of the Hyogo Association with the Akashi Church. Last night the Kumochi Church, Kobe, held a meeting connected with their recent enlargement of their edifice — a sort of consecration of the completed work.

We are expecting Dr. Patton to reach Yokohama in a few days — Too bad he couldn't have made our anniversary & annual meeting. We had a good, but quiet time.

Sincerely yours,
Arthur W. Stanford.

JUL 7 1919

ARTHUR WILLIS STANFORD,
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION.
53 GO-CHOME, YAMAMOTO-DORI,
KOBE, JAPAN.

JUN 7 . 1919

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To the Secretaries of the American Board,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Friends:

At our annual meeting by vote of the Mission each member was requested to write a letter to be forwarded with the Committee's letter on increase of salaries. It is my conviction that a substantial increase in the basal salary beyond the 10% already granted, is needed. Wholly apart from all personal considerations, I should have been convinced by statements I have heard many members of the Mission make, and especially by what a few of our oldest in years and in service, and whose indisputable unselfishness would be immediately recognized if their names were given — have said. I wrote a strong letter to Dr. Berry in January about this subject. Were I suggesting figures now I should place them at a considerably higher point than then, in view of wider knowledge of the sentiment of the Mission and of conditions in general. A day or two ago I bought a bottle of shoe polish — same kind & size as that for which I paid 3 sen in 1914. Now it is 65 sen. In 1914 Mrs. Stanford's high boots cost here Yen 6 — last year Yen 16. While writing

Date June 3, 1919

this an insurance item has intervened. Property that till 1917 cost a premium of Yen 8.05 on the amount insured, last year rose to Yen 20.70 under the new rate & new regulations. I incline to think this rule holds: the same quantity & quality costs more than double the price at 1914. Pay less than double for goods labeled the same as before, & you get a greatly inferior article. In case of fuel, which eats up a big pile of salary, we must pay three to four times as much for a ton of coal, and usually get a decidedly inferior quality. We hope this will right itself now the war is over, but there is no good outlook, for the Allies asked Japan to furnish twice as many million tons of coal for the Siberian railway as she felt able to provide. Having promised all she dared, what are our prospects for cheap & good coal?

During the war many of us have been economizing greatly on clothing, furnishings for the house, books & magazines & in many other ways. One family did a good part of its own housework. In general, we see no indications of a lower general level of the cost of living out here, & from my child's recollections of hard times after our Civil War, high prices then ruled till the 1872 financial crash; after the China-Japanese War in 1894, the level never went down very much; ~~after~~ in the Russo-Japanese war, the general level went up to stay; the cessation of war eases up in some measure on living, but, at least,

In 1918 Jap $15 coal which us only Cal con

furnishes a better market, where people who have money can get goods.

The necessity for taking a greatly inferior article at an enhanced price, works doubly against us - We get less satisfaction, less wear, and must sooner replace. Money is worth far less today than in 1914

It is further my conviction that the furlo allowance is quite insufficient. Testimony of our members in the U.S. the past year has come to this effect, which but confirms impressions of some in former years. Those who have relatives or friends who welcome long visits - not "paying guests" - get on very comfortably at home on furlo, but at least some who have no means outside the allowance, find it a rather hard life in the U.S. I have in mind a specific case of one of our ladies, long in service and one of our most widely successful workers. Sometime while I was in the U.S., 1903-7, this lady opened the subject by writing to me about her inadequate allowance. She gave details showed where her monthly allowance went. She had no relatives to help her out, and she was unquestionably in a hard place to squeeze along.

I do not desire to close without expressing our sympathy with the Board's side. Similar needs very likely exist in all the twenty missions, for one reason or another. We recognize that the Board is at a hard juncture to furnish the financial

assistance which not only the salary budgets, but the work budgets demand. Our general work sorely needs more money than we get. I have been saying $5,000 more, but recently I have put it at $8,000 or, say, 50% on a basal sum of $15,000 for our work, carrying us up to $23,000 a year, to bring the Mission to its normal efficiency. In some quarters, I am hearing, "the foreign missionary movement abroad has outgrown the ability of the home constituency to cope with it financially, and in some other respects". I suppose since 1876 the American Board has been accustomed to annual calls for more money than it had to appropriate, but such calls have been largely for expansion in new work & in this there is a continuous call for new funds. But today in Japan & other lands, the call is for funds to properly support long established work of supreme value and allow for merely normal development of that work — and the home constituency is utterly inadequate for it. The movement abroad is out of hand, and demands much greater expenditures than the Boards can be expected to furnish. I see frequent some needs for a few hundred dollars at one of our oldest institutions, to meet some necessity; often it can not be found and opportunity for normal development and normal usefulness is lost. This is typical of what goes on in nearly every phase of our wo

Arthur O. Stanford
June 7, 1919

June 18. 1919.

Mr. Stanford.
Kobe.

Dear Sir. I do not know how to apalogize you for my neglegence in writing to you for so long a time, and how to express my thanks for teaching and lectures on Bible which I used to recieved and hear from you on every Sunday evening while I was in Kobe.

It is nearly two year ago that I had been in Kobe-Kawasaki dock yard which I was obliged to leave for family reasons. I am now living in Tokyo and my present position is the English translator and at the same time, the Corresspandent of the passenger and traffic department of the Sendai Division of the Emperial Government Railways, which is now near by the Ueno-Station, Tokyo. I do hope that my present position will serve for your travel which you may have in this summer, to the summer resorts, Karuizawa or other places in north eastern part of Japan. of which Railways are under our Control. In Conclusion, I beg to present my hearty complements to Mrs Stanford.

yours truly

(Motohiko) M. Suzuki.

1919
ARTHUR WILLIS STANFORD,
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION.
53 CO-CHOME, YAMAMOTO-DORI,
KOBE, JAPAN.

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JUN 18 1919

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec'y
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Mr. Bell:

I have been to the station to see the Pattons off this morning — gone with the Millers of Pasumalai, & Newell, to Kyoto. We are very grateful for the privilege of having the Pattons two nights and tiny bits of a day, when they were not out on engagements, as they were mostly from 8 a.m. till about 9.30 p.m. Among there were a joy-ride in a auto over the main road between here and Osaka, as far as the places where proposed suburban sites for Kobe Jogakuin are, and a reception at the Woman's Evangelistic School. The Pattons, Miss DeForest, Allchin, Holmes & went to view the sites. I think it safe to say that the sites did not impair the favorable impression made on the Pattons by the present location in Kobe. A quite large gathering of Japanese & foreigners assembled at the reception and Dr. Patton made a good speech on his reason for being out here, etc. He was pleased at so large an attendance and felt a good opportunity to present his object. Last night we had a special Jogakuin Board of Managers' meeting with Dr. & Mrs. Patton. I gathered that he hardly deems it wise to attempt to comply with the recent Educat'l Dep't regulations about depositing Yen 100,000 with the Dep't for each separate dep't of a college or university — in our case, there would be three, I believe, meaning Yen 300,000, and having an endow

ment of Yen 500000, making say, $400000 to be deposited with the Dep't which would pay over to us the semiannual interest, I infer that Dr. Patton feels it were better, if we get the endowment, to keep it in the control of the Board. But he encouraged us to ask for all financial assistance we regard as desirable, including endowment & all — at the same time cautioning us that asking doesn't involve necessarily the Board's sanctioning the request, still less getting the money, if the Board does sanction.

There seems to be a sudden, r, to me, surprising, yet welcome, birth of opinion among the Japanese trustees of the Dōshisha in regard to trying to maintain its name "University" at the expense of the heavy money demanded for deposit by the recent Menbusho regulations. Today there will be a trustees' meeting at Higoto to consider whether the Doshisha shall not close out some of its university work & depts altogether, & refrain from attempting to raise an endowment to be deposited with the Menbusho. Dr. Patton will attend. This has come to me suddenly. The same considerations will need to be taken by the Kobe Jogakuin — whether we shall not sacrifice our name college or university, if necessary, and go our own way as best we may, untrammeled so far as possible by govt regulations — keeping out of the empire-wide system of Shinto-favoring, patriotism-cultivating education & using what large sums we may secure, in our own way. Not even in a letter to you, do I wish to let pass the foregoing sentence about patriotism, without explaining that all I mean is narrow, nationalistic, chauvinistic

- in a word, largely false patriotism. ~~Against~~ a just, wise, sincere patriotism we not only are not opposed, but we try to foster it in all our education. The militaristic party and the narrow, selfish, chauvinistic Shinto influence so often powerfully operating in the Educational Dep't, are two very evil influences in Japan. Apparently the administration in Tokyo is on the way to largely damage, if not wholly throttle, the cause of Christian education - and indeed, ~~that main Japan~~, Christianity itself. I suspect there is set purpose in this. Is it not, at the least, a reasonable suspicion that the recent Mombushō regulations about heavy deposits for private institutions, were, at bottom, prompted by the Shinto party - the narrow-patriotism party, as a means of either injuring the prestige & influence of Christian institutions, or of bringing them within the full scope of the national system, where the teaching & atmosphere opposed to the general narrow-patriotism current could be more or less cut out? Some, however, lay the stress on the ~~the~~ willingness of the Mombushō to open an avenue for good & regular standing for private universities & argue that the heavy deposits are merely intended to insure such institutions shall be well provided for & regularly provided for, year after year. But I read the Report & also a long explanatory Appendix by Vice. Hirata, head of the govt special commission on Education - made to Premier Hara last winter, and both were crammed

with the well-known oft-rehearsed views of the Shinto party — the narrow, chauvinistically patriotic party. Such views argued at length in the Appendix, always mean prejudice and hostility to Christian education. When the Minister of Ed. happens to be a broad minded man, no special harm comes of objectionable regulations, but when a narrow minded Minister is in the seat, it goes harder.

One incident about Dr. Patten. He remarked that at Tokyo he visited Asakusa and saw Japanese actually worshipping idols — he also saw a religious festival. I presume this was the great Hie Jinja festival. Dr. Patten expressed great surprise at finding Japanese worshipping idols! Now, this surprise on his part is perhaps the greatest surprise I have had in a very long time. If I apprehend this incident correctly it simply shows, what I constantly suspect that the Japanese are very little understood by most Americans. Take, also, the Korean atrocities, it is next to impossible for even a missionary who has lived long in Japan, to give credence at first, to many descriptions of barbarities perpetrated by the Japanese police, gendarmes & soldiers in Korea — not only this time, but in 1912. Point to our lynchings. Yes, we have atrocities, but our press and public men do not condone and try to conceal the facts, and give out official denials; we do not lay them to the charge of foreign missionary instigators; we do not publish half-truths, which tend to deceive the world into believing that the administration is not very bad. The Japanese authorities threatened the press with confiscation, if it printed details, & the result was in 1912 and in 1919 that the vernacular press reported none of the atrocities, but often laid the trouble in Korea at the door of American missionaries.

Sincerely yours. Archibald Stanford.

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JUN 20 1919

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec'y
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Mr. Bell:

Last night Mr. Beam, Miss Howe & I had a committee meeting (Pub. Com.) until nearly 11.30 p.m., and expect another tonight. In considering a plan for an Annual, Mr. Beam raised the point: Shall we include titles and degrees of members of the Mission? It is a standing rule for our ordinary publications not to affix degrees, and, as an example, all the D.D.'s were knockt off the printed program for our Jubilee. Mr. Beam stated that other Missions often make a full and impressive array of degrees & letters denoting membership in learned societies — F.R.G.S., or what not, and wondered if it would not be well for us to display what we had — not in vanity or desire to make a show merely for show's sake, but to impress a certain class of our constituency at home favorably in the interests of our work. It was decided to save our space, and let what we print about the work speak for us, rather than degrees. I mention this incident because I believe it illustrates the spirit, i.e.

JUN 3 0 1910

our decision to stand by the general practice of the Mission illustrates the spirit of our Mission. In a recent report of one of our own missions in another land, I noticed all degrees are added to names. I do not suppose the members are prompted by vanity any more than we should be were we to add the degrees. But we lean strongly against their use. I do not believe we are any more modest than other missions (in spirit, i.e.), but I think it is a fact that we naturally shrink from reporting very much that might seem to have a direct personal bearing and appear to indicate self-advertizing. My own work in connection with our Bible class is of such a nature that I rarely write anything about it, without experiencing a sense of immodesty and a shrinking from any desire to advertise, but I often have occasions which rejoice me and when I wish I could share my experience with my friends without any suggestion of boastfulness. For I early learned the expression of a profound truth in human life, "A joy shared is multiplied; a sorrow, divided." Now, all this introduction is to excuse my enclosing a letter I have received this morning, and some remarks connected with it. I get similar letters every now and then, and my impulse is to share them generously, but I am generally restrained for the above reasons.

our decision to stand by the generalpostis-
ofte Marin illustrates the strength of our Mis-
sion. In a recent report from of our mis-
sions in another land, I noticed dispara-
ne added to nurse. I do not suppose the
number one transported by recent conquest
tion we should be were we to work the degree.
But we have strongly opposed this use of
not believe we are yet sure nearer than
other missions (in addition), but I think it is
a fact that [illegible]
in my mind that it seems to have
direct personal bearing and appear to us-
their abilities. My own work is
connection with the school is of real
importance. [illegible] work with
of course a quiet experience, I trust
immediately and a distinctive one be-
sis to children; but I often have co-
mission which reports we and other Work
I could have my experience with my fami-
trust our trustees of worthwhile.
for I scarcely learned the opinions of a
prominent Arab in Tunisian life. "O yes there
is unbelief, a large district." Then all this
intermarriage is to cause my enclosing a
letter I have received this morning, and some
remarks connected with it. I get similar
letters every week from, and my inquiries
to be taken from personally, but I can generally
authorized for the above reasons.

This man, Suzuki, came into the class in Dec. 1917, simply to better his English, and soon dropt out. I have known nothing about him for a long time now, but he writes, and gives me another chance at him. I have put him on my list for Morning Light to be mailed each month, and I have written to two foreign workers at Tokyō, giving them his address & suggesting that they try to get him into a Bible class. I also sent Suzuki a picture postcard with the last photography the Bible class. His position is typical of many men who enter the class, and then go elsewhere into more or less important and influential positions, where they do well and have an opportunity to influence their circle of friends for good, if they have the impulse to do good. As I travel about Japan I frequently fall in with casual acquaintances on the train or boat, or highway when I tramp, and I get names & addresses, to which I send Morning Light, until I am requested to stop, as I am sometimes by persons out of all sympathy with Christianity, or until I learn of some good reason for stopping. Such practice some

This man, Dugan, came with the class in Dec. 1917, simply to better his English, and I know don't out, I have been with him about twice for a long time now, but he writes, and gives me another class to him. I have put him on my list for Morning Light to be weekly and mark, and I think written to the foreign work so at Jaffa, giving them his address, suggesting that they get him with a Bible class. I also sent Dugan a postcard with its last photography in Bible class. This picture is typical of many who enter the classes, and the encouragements are as the entrance of men into ministerial training and thought of giving as also the opportunity to get hold of them, and also to get them interested in good literature. I have put Dugan's name on the

times results in a pleasant correspondence or even in a friendship. Several springs ago Mrs. Stanford & I spent our spring holidays in Dr. Griffis' city of Fukui, and visited a celebrated Zen monastery out in the mountains a day's excursion distant. This monastery is one of two great centers of Zen in Japan, and we took lunch at noon at the monastery. While there a youth who seemed not over 17 or 18, was hanging around us some of the time, curious to see foreigners. He was in the line for the priesthood. We spoke to him, got his address, & for over two years, I have been sending Morning Light to him. Every now & then he writes an appreciative letter, and last March, while we were absent from the city, he called at our home & left a note, saying he was disappointed at not seeing us; he left some money for subscription to Morning Light, and gave me his changed address. Not long ago he returned to his monastery and notified me, saying he hoped we could visit there again. Nothing may come of all this, so far as his becoming a Christian goes, but we can't foresee — it is seed sowing, or casting one's bread upon the waters.

Kobe

June 20, 1919

REC'D AUG 18 1919

Summary

July 18, 1919

Kanizawa

Kanizawa, Japan,
July 18, 1919.

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec'y,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Mr. Bell:

In the Annual which the Pub. Com. plans to issue shortly, we intend to include a translation of the University Ordinance promulgated Dec. last, in order that friends in the U.S., who read our Annual may have the articles to judge of what attitude they think you & we should take toward the Ordinance. Should Mission schools endeavor to swing into complete line with the government system & deposit endowment & maintenance funds with the Japanese Minister of Education, in order to bear the name and exercise the privileges of a university? This directly interests me because I am on the Kobe College ("University," could be used of it now, since permission was granted last February, but we prefer to translate "College") Board

of Managers, and we have sanction for using the term Daigaku (College or University; it is the Japa term for the imperial universities), and the new ordinance which went into effect Apl 1 last, specially excepts Kobe College + all others, which had previous sanction for using the term. Nothing so far has been officially announced about any further conditions for our retaining the term Daigaku but we all expect that the Educational Dept will eventually make conditions, by which we shall need to raise a big endowment + deposit say, $100,000 U.S. gold with that Dep't in order to retain our name Daigaku + have three college departments, as we should wish - i.e., departments within the College, each giving a separate diploma for courses completed. The financial conditions upon which private schools since last Apl may become Daigaku, are: Deposit in cash or Japanese bonds approved by the Minister of Education, Yen 500,000., then Yen 100,000 in addition for each department, the latter sum to ensure proper running expenses, over and above the endowment to insure proper equipment. The Dep't of Ed. would pay the interest on the funds deposited, at the rate of 5%, I suppose. If government bonds were deposited, they could be purchased at around 90, just after the interest coupons have

been paid June 1 or Dec. 1, unless the price changes.

There are, of course, two sides to this problem, as most others, — great advantages in surrounding one, and great advantages in standing outside. Some of the pros are that a well conducted Tobe College (Daigaku) would be more popular with the general public than a merely recognized high grade woman's institution without that name. The same holds for boys' institutions. A Daigaku's graduates would find easier, more better opportunities for a livelihood — would be received with more popular favor, would have more privileges accorded, if they sought further education in the public institutions, or sought positions as teachers, professors, etc. There would be more sympathy and cordiality on the part of the educational authorities, local and national, in various ways.

Some of the cons are that a mission (or any private) school would be under the red tape regime of the authorities more completely than now; the equipment in buildings, furniture, library, supplies, what not, would be subject to inspection at any time, with orders to increase if the authorities saw fit; the number and attainments of the teaching force would be increasingly under the supervision and authority of the officials. The authorities might increase the amount of endowment and/or maintenance fund required at any time if to keep the name "daigaku" the school's teachers would have to put up the increase.

But from a missionary point, the gravest objection is that a school swinging into line & meeting present or prospective conditions, would be almost inevitably deprived of free & full opportunity to run its institution on Christian lines. Christian influence would need to be largely that of personal character & of personal contact with the students — not in any regular, formal exercise. Morning prayers would be cut out, Bible class would be cut out, and whether foreign ladies residing within the compound of Kobe College be allowed Bible class in their home is a question — probably they would not be interfered with. But all religious exercises within, say, 9 a.m. — 5 p.m. the school hours, would be taboo. Americans complain of this principle — separation of church & state — schools publicly sanctioned, special privileges, shall not teach religion. The dangers probably would not be as great in a girls' school as in a boys', of grave trouble in case much Christian influence was exerted in a recognized school, i.e. a school completely within the system. (All schools are recognized, but according to class & have privileges, or not, accordingly.) In my opinion there is no question but that the missionary object would have to be sacrificed to a considerable extent, and American Christians would contribute their money to further far more than now the government system, its powerful element of Shinto tendencies in reference to loyalty & patriotism.

The Momoyama Middle School, Osaka, was exclu

ed some years ago by the C. M. S. & went into the
government system unreservedly. For some years it
was popular with the public & flourished greatly, to the
satisfaction of that Mission, but about a year & a half
ago it met with well-nigh, if not complete ship-
wreck, when one of its leading Japanese teachers who
became disgruntled & aroused students & public
against the school, on the ground that it was
teaching disloyalty. Now the fact that the
usual kind of teaching about loyalty & patriotism
in the government system, had not been taught,
but Christian ideals had been emphasized, and
also the fact that there had been much dir-
ect Christian work & instruction outside the
curriculum, was made the handle for his
cry of disloyalty & such public opposition
was aroused, that the Mission has been exced-
ingly troubled ever since & has not found a
satisfactory solution yet; some have gone so far
as to consider selling out the whole plant &
closing out the institution; or removing it to
some other part of the Empire. Well, when a
Christian school is completely within the govern-
ment system, if there is much active Christian
teaching or even influence, the institution is at
any moment liable to some such hue & cry
& nothing goes with the Japanese public so

quickly as a cry of disloyalty by the management, stan
by any disgruntled person, who wishes to inj
the School.

The Doshisha has borne the name "universit
under former regulations, which did not shu
Christian exercises & teaching in the classroom
I understand, but it was in a special, low
class than the government universities &
here its privileges & exemptions were curtai
accordingly.

I got the impression that Secy Patton w
not at all inclined to encourage hope that a
endowment would be forthcoming from America
deposit with the Educational Dept. He thoug
that if a guarantee from the Board that a
Board would supply annually a sum equi
lent to the interest of the Endowment Sum
— would be accepted by the Educational De
there would be reason for the Board's cons
ering the question.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur W. Stanford.

AUG 4 1919

Kanizawa, Japan,
July 12, 1919.

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec'y,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Mr. Bell:

The motif of this letter is the matter of Miss Cozad's going to the U.S., and its bearing on our plans. Late in June she had such news from Cleveland as to make her and Mrs. Newell feel that she must go as soon as possible - serious illness of three members of her family, along with important family business, that seems to require her presence immediately. Her ticket is bought and she sails with the Dunnings July 27.

In view of mission action in May looking to requirement of special permission for missionaries to remain over ten years without furlo, Kobe Station voted to request that we be allowed to continue another year, that Miss Cozad & Mrs. Stanford may not both be absent from the Evangelistic School at the same time.

The matter of our furlo will not come up till autumn, but it was desirable to have our station consider the question of our return to Japan after furlo, before Miss Cozad left, since it is so intimately connected with the School, that the Station might consult her freely. Personal considerations make us wish this. Twice we have gone on furlo with great uncertainty about our return, due to special reasons of the situation over here (first time) or of health (second time). In

1895 we sold articles whose loss we regretted when we turned, and went to the trouble & expense of packing the rest & storing them ready for shipment. We started on furlo with no little mental unrest. The next time we went on a week's notice to Mrs. Stanford & (naturally) on less to me had to drop nearly everything, with no satisfactory arrangement of our affairs. This was unavoidable, but no less unfortunate in causing worry for many months over the question whether we should be permitted to return to Japan. Thus each furlo so far has been overcast by a cloud of mental unrest, which took the edge of enjoyment off and diminisht the profit. When we came to Japan last, among my definite determinations was to keep, so far as depended on me, sufficiently well to joy a furlo, with zest from the start; thus far, for five years, we both have been blest with that degree of health. Another determination was to avoid worry.

The liability to worry looms in the relatively near future, when we go on furlo. Remembering conditions under which we went the previous times we wish to provide against it this time by facing the best or the worst in advance, & leave on furlo with all possible provision against worry. We wish to know the mind of the Mission & of the P.C. about our return to Japan. The Home book guarantees this privilege, provided the Mission is unanimous in granting it. Kobe Station has passed a vote, which will come before the C.A.J. in the autumn. I write now that you Secretaries may be considering the subject and be ready when the C.A.J. action reaches you, to return us a prompt decision from the P.C. We think we should have your decision by December for

because we have to engage passage a long time in advance, to be sure of getting suitable accommodation when we desire them.

There are possible elements of uncertainty in the problem — my deafness, our age, and perhaps other matters unknown to us. Our ages alone would not seem to debar us. I am sixty this year. So far as we are concerned, we have no thought but to return to Japan. If we are not to do so, we wish to know, that we may close out our affairs in a satisfactory manner; if we are to do so, we desire to know that — to go in the joy of the knowledge & with the resiliency sure to come from it. It would then be "some" furlo.

Sincerely yours,
Arthur W. Stanford.

Mrs. Stanford has read this letter & approves.

Kyrizawa

Stanford

June 12, 1919

AUG 4 1919

Karuizawa, Japan,
July 8, 1919.

Rev. E. F. Bell, Secy,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Mr. Bell:

At Kobe June 30 there was a pleasant affair at the Bible House, where Mr. & Mrs. Parrott invited all the city Y.M. workers, foreign & native, to meet and welcome the new governor, Mr. Ariyoshi, of whom I had quite a paragraph under personals in May Mission News. After an opportunity for all to meet the Governor, there were formal, brief addresses of welcome by Mr. Yoshikawa, the veteran Baptist pastor and leader, representing the Japanese Y.M. workers & by myself, representing the foreign workers; followed by a brief response by the Governor; then tea and cake were served, and the Governor & the rest were afforded opportunity to view and learn about the extensive display, on a long table, of Bibles & Testaments in many translations & forms, including

the recently issued revised Japanese N.T. in an attractive form for 40 sen, as contrasted with the only other form that has been on the market well over a year, for 85 sen, altogether too dear for our stations to invest in many copies for free distribution. The Bible societies at both Kobe & Yokohama planned ~~for~~ long for several cheap forms, but hitherto, for many months have been utterly unable to get the printing done & in this case it was done at Yokohama - the Kobe printers could not do it, owing to press of work, insufficient workmen & workmen inefficient. I have been greatly inconvenienced for long about Mission News.

Governor Ariyoshi is around 40 years of age, and has risen very rapidly in official lines; he is evidently one of the most popular governors in Japan, and if he is not promoted above governorship, he is likely to become governor of one of the 3 fu cities, Tokyo, Osaka or Kyoto. His promotion from Yokohama to Kobe was a recognition of his success & popularity at his jobs. Returning to the reception at the Ku House, there was said to be about 50 Ku workers present - all men - ladies were not invited, as it was intended only as a stag party. This reception for welcoming the Governor puts him and the Ku forces on good terms and we feel fortunate in having such a

hief magistrate for the Prefecture. I do not sup-
e the Churches will see him inside their
ures of worship, unless at some special
ction, which he attends in his official or
ni official capacity, but the Christian com-
unity can count on his positive sympathy and
elpfulness in any way in which he may deem
wise to act. Before he left Yokohama he sent
um to the prefectural office at Kobe to have
angements made for one of his daughters
enter Kobe Jogakuin, the other the provin-
al high school for girls at Kobe. I believe
at he has told Mr. Yonezawa, of our Kobe
hurch, that he will welcome a little service
t his official residence occasionally, if
r. Yonezawa will come down. — this, I take it,
eans a quiet, sort of family prayer service
r the family — I take this last all back. It was
othing about any service. The Governor told Mr.
that when distinguished Japanese came to Kobe,
e (G.) would be glad to afford Mr. Y. a chance to
eet them at his (G's) house — that he (G) ~~did not~~
nferred this quiet way to giving a banquet. Mr.
riyoshi evidently by taste or by principle or by
oth, inclines to quiet and unostentatious func-
ions. When he came to Kobe, he discouraged
e citizens & officials giving him expensive
numerous welcome meetings. He is a man
n whom we take great satisfaction and he is
ell worth watching for the encouragement
e may get from his career, as a worthy public

man, Mrs. Stanford knew him as a Xn stud
in the Kyoto No. 3 High School (College), as he
tended our Rakuyō Church and was activ
in its Sunday-school; this was the church wher
she was intimately identified in active work
Sunday-school, women's meetings & in calling
the homes, including those of several professors in
No. 3 — for it (church) sprang from the initiat
of a few Xn professors of that school, when
school was moved from Osaka to Kyōto, and the
Xn families moved to Kyoto with the school. Th
church now is the one which worships in that fu
large foreign ecclesiastical edifice on a par
what once was the Uessina lot & is best kno
to some of us as "Kimura's Church", since Japan
Billy Sunday raised the funds in Hawaii, U
& Japan & put up the structure.

Kobe city is booming right along there year
Without fear of contradiction & based upon al
statistics, I can say that Kobe is growing mo
rapidly of all the largest cities of Japan. If you
Allehin & lack for conversation & wish to start
him off, just quote this fact to him. Tell him
that Kobe is bound to annex Osaka in the cour
of the next half century. But to be specific
pin Allehin down to facts, you may say that K
now has several thousands to spare above
600,000 mark. The Yokohama municipal off
a few days ago gave out statistics for the
6 largest cities in Japan. Kobe is still o
4th, but Kyoto, 3rd, sees its fate in the not
too far future. Tōkyō & Yokohama have actu

ts in 1918. Yokohama lost .031+; Tokyo's percentage of loss is somewhat flagged by an evident misprint. For the increases in 1918, they may be arranged this way, by numbers:

(1) Kobe 55+ (2) Osaka 46+ (3) Nagoya 32+ (4) Kyoto 23-

Kyoto increased only 15,185 in the year, while Kobe increased 33,074, Osaka increased 75,352. Central Japan is thus seen to be growing more rapidly in its urban districts, than Eastern Japan, or any other portion.

I think what I have written about the reception to Gov. Aniyoshi should not be printed, or if any allusion in print were to be made to it, all names of individuals except that of Gov. Aniyoshi, better be omitted, along with the name of your source of information. A brief note of a very general nature would do no harm.

This forenoon Mrs. Stanford and I went for several hours' tramp about Mt. Hanare, with Dr. (M.D.) Cousland, a Scotch Presbyt., who was a missionary in China till his health gave out, when he retired on pension, started on self-supporting work by translating, or rather compiling medical works [or supervising their translation into Chinese by a Chinese helper, whom the Rockefeller Foundation supplies. I suppose the works are published at the expense of that Foundation. Dr. C. since last summer has taken a keen interest in the Japanese flora and that brought us together. We found many friends among the herbs, shrubs & trees this morning, and raised a big appetite for tiffin. We called on some forty families, i.e., we found plants belonging to that number of botanical families.

I am waiting for our freight to reach here that we may have our books & go to studying. We get much consecutive, uninterrupted time for study, and can both enjoy and accomplish more than at Kobe. Some people are possessed of power of frequent transition from one subject to another and of immediate concentration on new subject every time a change occurs. I am not one of those persons. In College I disliked exercises which came once or twice or even three times a week only — not that I could not enjoy the subject matter in itself considered but I lost interest and results from the breaks. Those studies which came five or six times a week were the ones in which I found most satisfaction.

A very considerable number of missionaries of various Missions are here and church services were held at the Auditorium Sunday, with a good sermon by Dr. Dunlop of the Presbyt. Mission. Nearly two thirds of our Mission who are expected here this summer are here, and the conferences will soon begin. It will be interesting to watch for what, if anything, is said or done by these conferences about the Korean atrocities. Vic. Kato, former For. Minister, has just been giving utterance to some very plain talk on the Korean question and on various others. But his motive is not so much as reform, but to kill the Seiyukai in power now, so that his own party into power. He was the man who put the 21 Demands up to China. However, he says some things which are in the minds of most foreigners & which we are glad to have him say — they are true.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur W. Stanford

Jul 29 1919

REC'D JUL 29 1919
ANS'D

3.3, Kamizawa, Japan.
July 5, 1919.

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec'y,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Mr. Bell:

July 1 appears to be a fateful day for us, since last year o this one of our members past on to the better land on that date. and, curiously, Mrs. Stanford's mother, many years ago, departed on July 1. Miss Daughaday, after a very long, and, I understand, painful illness, was released on July 1 and the funeral was to be on the 4th at Sapporo, where the Carys and Miss Field were present to attend to the obsequies. Miss Daughaday was at mission meeting in 1918, when most of the Mission saw her for the last time. Just when she was compelled to take her bed I don't know, but I presume it was in the autumn. She suffered from rheumatism severely during the winter, and could not bear to be moved in bed. But possibly from long continuance in one position, or

for other reasons, she either lost sensation, or rheumatic pain became less, or in spite of all she endured the suffering, to be removed some time back from her own house, to the Roman Catholic Sisters' hospital at Sapporo, where they gave her a specially desirable room and showed her great kindness there for weeks. Even as far back as when Dr. Rowlan was still at Sapporo, it was feared she might pass on any week, while for a fortnight or more before July, it evidently was the Carys' thought that she might pass any day & a letter was sent to the stations to that effect, quite time before the telegram came. Her lower limbs had become paralyzed, I believe, but whether she suffered physical pain the last week I do not know. She was eager to go long before she was released. She gave up several months ago, I think, & the Japanese doctors gave up hope about 3 months ago, if I recall, that as soon as she did, for she seemed to be gaining slowly for a long time, but had an unexpected collapse, after which the physicians were not hopeful.

She came to Japan in March 1883, along with Mrs. Frances Hooper Davis, and when I arrived in 1886 she was teaching at the Baikwa, Osaka, and was present at Kobe on a Saturday in November after our arrival at

the port at 11 p.m. the night before, anxiously watched for by missionaries who had expected our boat in on Thursday. A typhoon had driven us out to sea & treated us very roughly, so that we were very much overdue. Some had feared our boat had gone down. Well, on the Saturday there was a mission meeting at Kobe of such as could come from the stations, to decide on location of the Buckleys & ourselves. Miss Daughaday was present, and made an impression on us. One of our earlier spring vacations, we visited Nara by kurruma & then by kurruma to Osaka to visit Miss Daughaday at the Bankwa. Mrs. Stanford went all the way by kurruma from Nara. I went as far as the range of mountains, dismissed my kurruma & tramped over the range to the Osaka plain, got a new kurruma & proceeded to Osaka. We had a delightful visit of several days with her, and have always cherished it as one of our pleasantest experiences in Japan. Some few years later Miss Daughaday left Osaka & went to Tottori to be associated with the Rowlands & the year after they removed to Sapporo. I believe she followed them there & had remained, as they have, there ever since. I presume she went to Tottori during our first furlo, but in any case her going out of the Bankwa was a very great surprise to me & to this day it has remained a mystery. If I had inquired into it, I suppose I should have found the reason readily enough, but I never have

At Sapporo Miss Daughaday has been an efficient worker for men & women. But the Rowlands can say how efficient. She was a quiet, independent, self reliant worker, I judge. She never ~~made~~ advertised her work, and most of the mission probably knew very little about it. Stray bits of conversation with her usually of a few minutes' duration while she called on me for money, when at Kobe years just before going to mission meeting — it was her custom to spend a short time visiting at Kobe College each year in May — revealed her devotion to her work & her personal interest in individuals. When "down South" she would spend time & strength at Tokyo, Yokohama & especially at Osaka, looking up her former Bairiwa pupils, to call on them & at times to visit their homes for a day or two. She never lost her keen interest in those girls. Another index of her zeal was her use of Morning Light. She was among the most enthusiastic users of the paper, and I incline to think that she placed more copies singly than any one else, tho I am not sure of this. She was using 150 copies monthly for several years past, and had doubled her number over a few years ago. Dr. Rowland also disposed of 150 or 145 copies monthly, but ~~perhaps~~ he sent them in bunches to his evangelists, while hers all went to her. She was strong always in temperance. She loved Japan fervently, and long before pain crippled and death cast his shadow, she was firmly desirous of ending her days in Japan. Save for the long years of pain, I think all went as she would have it.

Sincerely yours, Arthur W. Stanford

P. S.

The Advertiser ~~of~~ today has a translation of a long article which appeared in the Gokyo, the religious organ of the Japan Methodists. The Federation of Churches appointed two representatives Revs. K. Ishizaka and Kawakami, and at request of the Federation of Churches, the Federated Missions appointed a representative, Gilbert Bowles, a friend, to accompany the two Japanese on a tour of investigation into the conditions in Korea caused by the independence movement since March 1, 1919. Rev. Mr. Ishizaka, a Methodist, wrote the article, and at the end of what he had to say, he summarized the opinion — no, it was in a separate article by him in the Gokyo, where he reported the opinions of 3 representatives of other organizations than the foregoing. "The Truth about the Korean Troubles" was his title for this, and the opinions of the two sets of 3 investigators appear to have been very similar. Mr. Ishizaka gives a very sympathetic, candid and fair report. He refers pointedly and with sufficient fullness (tho briefly) to the missionaries in Korea, and I think they will make no objection to what he says - it seems most appreciative and exculpatory; he is entirely sympathetic with the Korean Christians. He enumerates many of the charges the missionaries in Korea have brought against the officials, and confirms them, quoting sometimes examples of the same witnessed by him in

his investigation. He apparently recognizes the substantial truth of all the fiendish savagery reported against soldiers, gendarmes & police by Koreans and missionaries. But, as perhaps is only natural and wise for a Japanese in the circumstances, he does not employ the expressive terms that foreigners would use for the things & conditions, with the resultant that his report lacks force of expression — is rather tame. It is, however, a matter for gratitude that the Japanese Church has interested themselves in the matter & that a report of such a fine Christian spirit has been candidly published. Incidentally, the Kumiai Churches in Korea come in for condemnation by the second set of investigators. The Koreans are reported as saying that the Kumiai is the official religion which defends the government. This is the general reputation the Kumiai people over there have had for years.

Japanese officialdom, so far as it has taken any public notice of the fiendish brutalities in Korea, has generally grossly misrepresented them — the Japanese consul at N.Y., & the Japanese consul or ambassador, or other authority, at London (in case of Bishop Harris, who inquired at London) & others have done so. There are two possible explanations. Either these authorities were ignorant & made dogmatic declarations on the basis of their incredulity that such atrocities could occur, or they lied. A Seiyukai member went to Korea recently to investigate the atrocities (The Seiyukai is the party in power, to which Premier Hara is an adherent & was its president until he took

fice). This politician reported not long since, and the only view I can take of his gross misrepresentations, is that he either sought no information beyond the officials, or else he deliberately lied like a trooper. Foreigners all over Japan have learned enuf about the details of the barbarities in Chosen — less excusable if one is justified in saying "excusable", than the Germans were in Belgium — to be able to check up reports and know whether men are informed and candid. The attitude of the Japanese authorities in covering up and denying facts plain to all who had a chance to know, creates the suspicion that a great deal of lying is going on. The Japanese govt at Tokyo has had the facts presented to it by parties who knew & yet the govt has taken no open steps to disclaim the inhumanities of its soldiers, gendarmes & police in Chosen, while a recent official announcement by Genl Hasegawa, the military Gov-Genl of Chosen, holds out no new hopes to the Koreans — the same old policy that has been such a distinct failure hitherto. The Japanese govt should declare for a civil govt in Chosen & remove all the militants at once.

Arthur Rollins Stanford

Kalizanga

April 5, 1919

REC'D OCT 3 1919

Karuizawa, Sept. 8, 1919.

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec'y,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Mr. Bell:

We leave today for Kobe, but before starting I am despatching our request for funds, etc., to the C.A.D. in order that all preliminary action here may be over by mid-September, or soon after, and the result may go to you. I wrote you in early July at length upon the subject, to prepare you friends at the Rooms for what will now soon start to you. If Mission action coincides with Kobe Station action, as we expect, it should not take you long to secure P.C. action. You have the facts in mind, prominent, from your visit in 1918. You saw us, learned what we are doing, learned, if you cared to do so (perhaps without seeking to do so), the opinion of more less of the Mission about us. You know my degree of deafness, you know my general views on mission policy. In the light of what you know, provided you friends, who constitute the Cabinet, will talk the matter over sufficiently before the Annual Meeting, Oct. 22.23 (I wrote in July that you might have abundant chance to do so), and

make up your minds what recommendation shall go from the Cabinet to the P. C. in either contingency, viz., in case Mission action is unfavorable to our return, or in case it is favorable — the decision on our requests should require not over five minutes of the P. C. time at one of their meetings in October, right after the Annual Meeting. A formal vote, pro or con, would seem to be all that is necessary, and the result could be reported to the Mission in time to reach here by Dec. 1. If unanticipated complications should be involved, delay must occur, and we must reconsider our plans. I enclose a statement which is going to the Mission, and which includes our case.

As to my deafness, I do not think it is likely to interfere very seriously with the kind of work I should be likely to seek to do, even if I had unimpaired hearing. It is a handicap, of course, to a degree, especially in my loss of much information that would be not only pleasant but helpful in many ways, if I could get much out of public meetings, or even informal gatherings where conversation is not directed to me at rather close range. I am not without hope that a good aurist at home, who also knows the acousticon and other machines, may yet fit me out with improved Ears. But we do not feel like waiting till the trial before we get your decision upon our return

We think the decision better be made on the assumption that I get no relief. We do not wish to leave Japan a third time without being as certain as possible that we are to return, or not to return, so that we may satisfactorily adjust our affairs out here.

The Mission here at Kanagawa — a majority of all — is pretty much in the blues over the financial condition we are in. We need a great deal more money now — not next month — for our ordinary lines of work, especially to save our workers, who are leaving us. While the slogan of the Deputation was, "Ultimate integration", the cry which our financial situation suggests, is: "Proximate disintegration". ~~One of~~ The wife of one of our best middle-age families said to me the other day: "Our situation and the serious, despondent tone of the remarks of mission members generally, are bad for the morale of our young missionaries". It is not any very great sum that we need for our general work at any one point, but there is scarcely a point anywhere at which we do not need an increase — the aggregate amounts to several thousand dollars needed this minute. It is already too late to save some valuable workers, who have left us. I have heard, for years, the sainted and lamented Dr. Davis appeal to the Board, over and over again, for money, as well as other things — in his forcibly expressed declarations of crises, but never in 33 years have I known this

Mission is anything like the financial straits it finds itself in, and we are going in deeper every week, if not every day. Even Dr. Learned, whom the Japanese called "water", in contrast to Dr. Davis, whom they styled "fire", has recently declared that the Mission is on the brink of a precipice, over which some four native workers have already gone, some others are threatening to go, and we have to look forward to still more going over the edge, unless financial help comes speedily.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur W. Stanford.

Author W. Stanford
Kangawa
August 25, 1919

REC'D SEP 25 1919

1576

303, Karuizawa, Japan.
Sept. 2, 1919.

My dear Mr. Bell:

Yesterday the Mission — so far as residents in Karuizawa go, a majority of all of us in Japan — had a mission picnic in the oak-grove at the Bennetts', where we ate tiffin together. We assembled about noon. Beyond what pleasant chaffing and visiting went on before & during tiffin, the 3 hours or more spent under the trees, were devoted to serious matters. As soon as tiffin was over several letters from you & others, of general interest were read, C. G. D. notices were read, and then a season of prayer for half an hour followed — prayer of a very direct aim — to bring our Mission out of its financial straits. So far as I could hear, there were two levers we hoped God may use to bring a favorable answer. One is a spiritual quickening for ourselves, more attention to prayer, more frequency and intensity in prayer for our spiritual uplifting. The other was for the Scientists and Prudential Committee, that you may be led to a full realization of the financial situation over here & may be enabled to send speedy relief on a large scale

The entire spirit of the meeting was one of softened hearts and anxious longing for something like adequate response to our crying needs. These increasingly sad and anxious days. Blow after blow financially falls upon us, and what can we do but let one piece of work after another go down, let one efficient native worker after another leave us. The Committee of Seven got some rough estimates for a plant or two to be asked for in the Inter Church drive. Before the Committee had anywhere near completed its work on the papers to be forwarded to you ere long, Mr. Vories, the missionary architect who made the estimates, notified us that building material and carpenter labor had gone up 30% since he estimated a fortnight or so before. Printing has jumped up again tremendously. Just in the midst of writing this I opened a letter which notifies me that the price for printing Mission News will now be very nearly 100% more than in July. I was paying you 2.43 per page - now it is to be Yen 4.72 1/2 per page. What are we to do when nearly everything is jumping up and we have little more money than 5 or 10 years ago? The Mission Annual that we hoped, on a rough estimate at Annual Meeting in May, would cost only about 1400 Yen, we now expect will cost around 700 Yen, for the printers' strike sent up prices.

We hear that one and another missionary in China, and very likely in other Missions in other

countries have resigned & gone home most reluctantly. Not from any desire to give up mission work, but simply because not sufficient financial support was afforded them. I do not know as any one of the Board's missionaries has resigned for this reason, but I have it on the best authority by a man who has been in China that some Boards have lost men for this reason. Last New Year's our younger families in this Mission - some half dozen of them - were talking resignation very loudly, if their salaries were not increased. It is with missionaries as with our native associates - they prefer not to quit their present work, but financial considerations may lead them to feel compelled to do so.

There is one way in which the Prudential Committee can secure sufficient income to keep its Missions up to efficiency, and that way is to close up enough of the 20 missions to support the rest as they should be supported. Something drastic seems needed & needed badly & quickly. I enclose something which I wrote after our meeting yesterday with the intention of printing it in Mission News, but the notice of nearly 100% sudden increase in printing has come since I wrote it, and that reason alone is enough to lead me to omit it, while Mrs. Stanford raised the query as to whether it would be acceptable over your way as constructive criticism intended for ammunition for the raising of money, and on this score I should also have

omitted it had decided to do so before the notice of nearly 100% rise in price came. But there can be no harm done in sending to you privately for your waste basket, if deem that the appropriate place for it.

I propose to cut Mission News in half down to 8 pages including 1 of advertisement — it will have to tread water till it goes under, or till prices go down.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur W. Stanford.

Varnum Cross

Jan 1, 1919.

REC'D OCT 20 1919

The C. A. I. is requested by Mr. and Mrs. Stanford (1) to ask the P. C. to grant the Stanfords a furlo at such time after June 1, 1920 as may be desirable (2) to take action at once upon the unanimous request of Kobe Station that the Stanfords' return to Japan after furlo be asked, (3) to ask P. C. to report to the Mission upon these requests on or before Dec. 1 next.

1. The furlo in 1920 will be nearly six years over due. So long as the war lasted it was not desirable to take a furlo. If Miss Cozad had not been called home the furlo probably would have begun from this autumn. Owing to her absence it was deemed necessary for Mrs. Stanford to take charge of the Woman's Ev. School for the remainder of June. The Stanfords expect to sail as early in June or July 1920 as the interests of the School admit, since it is not necessary that principal or acting principal should be in Japan during the long vacation.

2. When Miss Cozad's matter came up the Stanfords' furlo was also considered by Kobe Station and, at the Stanfords' request, action was taken upon asking for the Stanfords' return to Japan after furlo, because it was felt most desirable to have this considered when Miss Cozad could participate, owing to the intimate relation of the question to the Womens' Ev. School.

3. The Stanfords desire to have the Mission and P. C. act upon the question of return to Japan, in advance of the entrance upon furlo, because (a) on both former occasions when they went on furlo, there was extreme uncertainty about their return to Japan- in the first case owing to the general situation here; in the second case owing to an extreme break in health; on both occasions the uncertainty created worry and anxiety with consequent inability to make definite plans for best use of the furlo; worry and anxiety retarded recovery of health both times, and greatly marred the pleasure and profit of the furlos. Ten months in the hospital taught the lesson: "Avoid worry at all hazards!" Upon return to Japan in 1907, it was determined to secure in advance of furlo, assurances from Mission and P. C. upon the question of return after furlo to avoid cause for uncertainty and anxiety; (b) on both former occasions there were minor causes of worry involved in the disposition, or lack of disposition of our personal affairs in Japan. In 1903 we left Japan on less than two weeks' notice, with our personal affairs all in a frazzle, since we could not settle up such matters. We have, beside our furniture and library at Kobe, a cottage at Karuizawa; in case return were not deemed advisable, we should find greater satisfaction in making our own disposition of affairs, than in going off without doing so, and then having to depend upon someone out here to do so.

4. By the Handbook one is privileged to secure action upon his return to a Mission after furlo, in advance of his leaving for furlo, provided there is unanimous consent to such a course. Kobe Station has taken the necessary action.

5. Report of the result of P. C. action upon these requests is desired to reach the Mission not later than Dec. 1, 1919, in order to afford plenty of time to secure satisfactory passage at the most convenient time. Cabins must be secured long in advance, if one is particular about the date when sailing.

6. The Stanfords plan to return to Japan, if permitted to do so, and hope to have ONE furlo in life free from the worry that has beset the others.

COPY

Karuizawa, September 8, 1919.

My dear Mr. Bell:-

..... The Mission here at Karuizawa - a majority of all - is pretty much in the blues over the financial condition we are in. We need a great deal more money now - not next month - for our ordinary lines of work, especially to save our workers, who are leaving us. While the slogan of the Deputation was, "Ultimate integration," the cry which our financial situation suggests, is: "Proximate disintegration." The wife of one of our best middle-age families said to me the other day: "Our situation and the serious, despondent tone of the remarks of mission members generally are bad for the morale of our young missionaries." It is not any very great sum that we need for our general work at any one point, but there is scarcely a point anywhere at which we do not need an increase and the aggregate amounts to several thousand dollars needed this minute. It is already too late to save some valuable workers, who have left us. I have heard, for years, the sainted and lamented Dr. Davis appeal to the Board, over and over again, for money, as well as other things - in his forcibly expressed declarations of crises, but never in thirty-three years have I known this Mission in anything like the financial straits it finds itself in, and we are going in deeper every week if not every day. Even Dr. Learned, whom the Japanese called "water," in contrast to Dr. Davis, whom they styled "fire," has recently declared that the Mission is on the brink of a precipice, over which some of our native workers have already gone, some others are threatening to go, and we have to look forward to still more going over the edge, unless financial help comes speedily.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Arthur W. Stanford

COPY

Karuizawa, September 8, 1919.

My dear Mr. Bell:-

..... The Mission here at Karuizawa - a majority of all - is pretty much in the blues over the financial condition we are in. We need a great deal more money now - not next month - for our ordinary lines of work, especially to save our workers, who are leaving us. While the slogan of the Deputation was, "Ultimate Integration," the cry which our financial situation suggests, is: "Proximate disintegration." The wife of one of our best middle-age families said to me the other day: "Our situation and the serious, despondent tone of the remarks of mission members generally are bad for the morale of our young missionaries." It is not any very great sum that we need for our general work at any one point, but there is scarcely a point anywhere at which we do not need an increase and the aggregate amounts to several thousand dollars needed this minute. It is already too late to save some valuable workers, who have left us. I have heard, for years, the painted and lamented Dr. Davis appeal to the Board, over and over again, for money, as well as other things - in his forcibly expressed declarations of crises. But never in thirty-three years have I known this Mission in anything like the financial straits it finds itself in, and we are going in deeper every week if not every day. Even Dr. Learned, whom the Japanese called "water," in contrast to Dr. Davis, whom they styled "fire," has recently declared that the Mission is on the brink of a precipice, over which some of our active workers have already gone, some others are threatening to go, and we have to look forward to still more going over the edge, unless financial help comes speedily.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Arthur W. Stanford

Karuizawa

Sept. 8, 1919

REC'D OCT 20 1919

53, Yamamoto-dori, 5 Chome, Kobe, Japan.

SEP 23 1919

Rev. E. F. Bell, Secy,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Mr. Bell:

The C.A.I. has favored the requests of Mrs. Stanford & myself about our proposed furlo, and the official action is to go to you by the mail leaving here on the 25th. I send this to accompany that action, lest you have not my letters of July 12 and of about Sept. 6 concerning the subject, at your hand when you receive the Mission action. I also enclose another copy of the notice sent to the Stations.

Mrs. Stanford & I are, at present, in good general health, and so far as health goes, we know of no reason why we should take a furlo at present. I have thought of going to a physician here, to have both of us thoroly overhauled for a certificate to send you at this time. I had such a thorough medical overhaul in Sept. 1918, and sent the certificate then to Dr. Berry, since he had advised a semi-annual

Kawizawa
Sept. 8, 1919.

SEP 2 1919

medical overhaul at our time of life — for all missionaries & I thought he would be interested in the result in my case. That physician who overhauled me has been in charge of St. Luke's Hospital - Tokyo, for the past year & was deep in Red Cross work at this end, while Dr Teusler was deep in it in Siberia. I got a pretty clean bill of health - remarkably good condition for one who had been thru what I have in past years, & no reason apparent why I should not enjoy a continued missy service for many years yet. This was the gist of Dr. McSparran's certificate.

Well, it occurs to us that a medical certificate <u>now</u> will not help you out much over there. What you will need is a medical certificate at the time we are ready to come back to Japan, and that, of course, is a matter we must trust to a kind Providence and future developments. My hearing must be accepted as it is now, unaided by devices, as basis for your decision. I do not wish the question of our return to hinge at all on my deafness at any future time, — take it as it is, and decide, Yes, or No, please. On this question please refer to my letter earlier this month.

The Heralds report that the Nippon Yusen

Kaisha steamers from Japan to India are fully booked up to June 1920 already. I mention this trifling incident, to indicate my seeming rush for your P.C. decision to reach our Mission by Dec. 1. The bookings from Japan to America are full up long weeks ahead. In June last I could get no encouragement at a round of the steamer offices, under about Sept 5 to 20, tho, of course, if a party will set down & wait, they often get chances from bookers falling out, forfeiting their deposit percentages. We wish to be able to make definite plans if possible & know long in advance just when we may leave. We see no reason why this can not be satisfactorily arranged, & hope it may be.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur W. Stanford.

Sept. 28 1899.

OCT 28 1919

53, Yamamoto-dori, 5 Chome, Kobe, Japan.

SEP 29 1919

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec'y,
Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell:

It must be about time to welcome Dr. Barton back to the Rooms. If he is there give him my yoroshiku. Dozo! O tanomi mōshimasu!

When we came down from Kamizawa early this month, Rev. Mr. Tsunashima was in our car from Kyoto, and had just been at an Exec. Com. meeting of the Doshisha Directors at Kyoto. We understood him to say that it was decided at that meeting that Ebina was to be president. He assumed as it was all settled & we accepted it as so. He probably counted, as we did, on the full Board's ratifying what the Exec. had decided upon. Since, there has been a full meeting & Ebina is not elected it seems & no one is yet. Ebina is reported to have consented conditionally — in case there was no opposition to him. There develops a small

opposition by a few men very prominent in ousting Harada. It is reported that one of their objections is that some years ago in Doshisha troubles, Ebina gave offense by declaring that the Doshisha had then reached its apogee & was to decline henceforth. An interesting suggestion by one of the older graduates prominent in our Kobe Church & my student in the theological school, is that it may be necessary & wisest to call some scholar of reputation from America to be the head & internationalize the Doshisha! It would be a most interesting experiment. The Kumiai Church has no one of sufficient caliber for the position. Ebina might answer as a man with national reputation for his writings & his eloquence, but he would hardly make a president from the point of scholarship. He would represent the school well on the platform. Harada was the nearest to an ideal for the position that the Kumiai Church had.

In our concern for our Mission work a committee at Nagasaki sent Patton a letter urging him to stop some time in Japan & look thoroughly into our financial & other situation, in order to help us see our way thru & out somehow. The letter went Sept. 1 & an answer has come from him. I think he shows a remarkable grasp of some of the fundamental & intrinsic obstacles in the way of the Japan Mission. Some of them, I think,

it is within the power of members of the Mission to remove in part, in time. He assures us that members of our Mission are not in it with those of other missions in personally finding money & missionaries on farto. I have known this long in reference to certain persons in the China missions (No. & Canton) and the India Marathi Mission. Some facts also known to me are

We in Japan have not conceived that we could raise money at home in sums worth while without its inevitably eating into the Board's regular receipts. Such men as Hume & Arthur Smith probably have a reputation which precedes them & serves as an introduction to predispose people to respond to appeals. I think none of us are in that class, but some I could mention in other missions, who, I know, have raised a lot of money, are possibly in no class superior to us. I believe some of our missions could raise money if they are not too conscientious about the Handbook rule that missions shall not solicit money to impair the Board's treasury.

But there appears, on the surface, to be a danger, which it is difficult to avoid, if missions go after funds & succeed to any extent worth while. Note the case of Edward Hume, if I got the right view of it. He was one who got money outside the appropriations & conducted a flourishing work. So long as he was well & could keep up his money getting "all was lovely & the goose hung high". But there came a crisis, much of which I knew nothing about, but suppose I am right in saying that if he had depended on regular ap-

propriations, his work would never have caused him, his Mission & the Board so much trouble. He had a rather hard end the last years of his life, and whether the Board was actually to be blamed or not for it, I never knew, but I know the Board was severely criticised by a New Haven man occupying a very prominent & influential position, because Edward Hume was allowed to experience what he did his last years. Very likely if the facts had been all known no blame would have been suggested even. A few years ago a man in a China Mission was getting some $1600 annually from outside the appropriations & about as much as his appropriation. I pity the man who might be called to take that man's position & be responsible for keeping up the annual income from outside.

As to candidates, I think our members may be able to do more in future & in this line the missy. may be turned loose in the whole U.S. without let or hindrance. But coming to candidates first now. You have seen the leaflet our committee prepared as an emergency call for money & reinforcements. I look at this subject quite differently from that Committee & there seem to be some others in the Mission who feel with me: "What's the use of trying to get more missionaries out here, when we are not

granted enough money to sustain those of us who are here in a degree of efficiency?" This sentiment was voiced aloud by several at our Kanazawa gatherings & discussions. I think the crying need of the present years in Japan, for our Mission, is not more missionaries, but more money to sustain the work we are trying to do & to enable us to work up to efficiency. Why another division of troops, if there is not ammunition sufficient for the divisions already in the fighting line? Perhaps the Deputation saw & realized the great financial needs, but if they did not, it strikes me they failed at one of the most vital points. At least, not more missionaries, except in very exceptional cases to fill a teacher's position necessary to carry on the normal work of the school — not more missionaries, at least until more money by 50% has been furnished our Mission for its normal work — not expansion, but, of course, including natural growth & development. When we are given the needed funds, to put us on an efficient basis, then let us consider the question of more missionaries. There are two sides to the question, after those on the field have been enabled to work up to effic

ciency. It therefore seems to me a great mistake for our Mission to put such emphasis on new missionaries at this time. The emphasis should be almost exclusively kept on funds at present. It only tends to confuse & weaken the case with you, it strikes me, to emphasize both money & men. I should think you would throw up your hands & shout "Kamerade!" in surrender, as tho it were hopeless to try to meet the Japan Mission's call.

I have not suggested very much of Dr. Patton's letter, but I regard it a keen and profitable insight into some of the vital handicaps our Mission suffers and is destined to suffer. The handicaps — some of them are intrinsic to the inevitable situation in Japan & can't be blinkt. He also gave a paragraph on his impressions of China — very enlightening & helpful. Our Mission has almost wholly lost the natural advantage which accrues normally from a semi centennial, because of the condition of world affairs & the great need of reconstruction of our work in Turkey & other war lands. The thought, effort & time of you all have been largely & necessarily & justly devoted to Turkey & those suffering lands. I am not complaining & no one else here is doing so, over the loss we have

sustained ~~to~~ in not being able to capitalize our semi-centennial, to our financial advantage. We have had a spiritual blessing out of our semi-centennial. I think all realized it at Arima without any fuss or fuming, and without any talking about it, that I now recall. But the Holy Spirit was present in the ordinary devotional meetings & nothing whatever occurred in the long & tiring business meetings to suffice or disturb anyone, so far as I know. After we came down from Arima one & another quietly & incidentally spoke of the blessing he or she received there. I think the blessing continues. Intellectually the semi-centennial exercises at Arima were great & I presume everybody was happily gratified — I started to write surprised.

But money, see more; I am not ready to recommend that you pour a very great amount of money into Japan, even if you get it from the Inter Church Movement. I would say avoid expansion here — but strive to keep your regular force on the ground fully supplied with money to conduct the work in hand efficiently, providing freely for the nat-

ural development - Exactly on the principle that you & Mrs. Bell, from year to year, have increased your expenditure for your son's natural growth and development. A child grows & needs bigger clothes & must eat more, must go to school, &c., to the end of the chapter. Every parent wishes to provide his child with funds to enable him to grow & live up to efficiency, but many parents forego an increase in children, because they feel they can not keep those they have up to efficiency if they add to the number. For example, when the Col. needs an extra $5,000 a year for really necessary expenses in the normal natural growth of the present plant, the W.B.M.D. should prepare to furnish such small sums at any time, rather than expand by the $100,000's - & the same of all other institutions & lines of work here.

Sincerely yours,

Archibald Stanford

Rotc

Sept. 24, 1924

OCT 28 1919

53, Yamamoto-dori, 5 Chome, Kobe, Japan.

SEP 29 1919

Rev. E. F. Bell, Secy,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Mr. Bell:

Our Bible class started its new year yesterday with 26 present, and 4 others called earlier in the day to excuse themselves for various reasons. One who was present had been baptized into our Kobe Church in the morning. We did not expect the Chinese contingent to turn out at all well yesterday, as all Chinese town interested in Christian lines, was up to midnight Saturday. To raise funds to conduct the Christian educational work they are doing, these wide-awake Chinamen hired the foreigners' big gymnasium, where all the concerts, minstrel shows & what not, conducted for the foreign community are held, and gave Julius Caesar in Chinese — translated by Mr. Sotam, a teacher in the Night School, a Christian member of the Chinese church & attendant at our Bible class. They had a good house, paid about Yen 200 for the hall & expenses & cleared about Yen 500 for their Christian work.

Many of the caste are members of our Bible class & we expected their strenuous labors, excitement and late hours would lead them to rest on Sunday, but a good contingent were present. I am entering upon an "Outline Study of Paul" and spoke yesterday of some features preparatory to the spread of Christianity in Paul's day, afforded by the Roman Empire, such as wide spread peace among many varied nations, good roads from Rome to most distant parts of the Empire, unifying and sheltering power of Roman law and administration, free & frequent intercourse between widely different parts of the Empire, common possession throughout most of the Empire of certain ideas and ideals instilled by Roman administration & by other means, the extensive prevalence of bilingualism with Greek as the well nigh universal medium of communication, the breaking down of local, provincial customs when contrary to the Roman law & civilization, the removal of local prejudices and the preparation of a cosmopolitan atmosphere, making approach of the Gospel easier, etc., etc. There are some parallels in the Japanese Empire today, but good roads are not among them.

During the summer a theological student

one Utsunomiya Yoneichi, of our So. Presbyt. Theol. School at Kobe was sent to preach during the summer at Kinomoto, in Wakayama Prefecture - a Presbyt. Church or work. In August Mr. Stanford invited a Presbyt. family at Hamizawa - old friends - to dine with us one night, but the man declined saying he had to go down to Ise - his field - to see about an evangelist who was in prison. This young man had indulged in criticism of the imperial household as too extravagant. The remark was reported to the police & he was jailed & sentenced to 4 years hard labor. On the 22d the first public hearing or appeal occurred at the Court at Tsu, Ise, where we formerly had a station and a nurses' house. The proceedings were held in camera, so that the public is none the wiser yet. Had the young man known that locality as well as I have known it for some years, he would have refrained from touching on imperial matters unless he desired to sacrifice himself as a martyr to the cause of freedom of speech and the rights of the people, for I doubt if there is a Prefecture in the Empire more narrow on such subjects than Wakayama and Christians are very especially suspected there & have been in trouble at former times. One of the Hotoku so called anarchists

some of whom were really such, lived in that very section where this young man got into trouble. There was a Presbyt. physician in one of their churches there, who had been in correspondence with some of the others who were executed & was executed therefore along with some 15 in all under the Katsura Cabinet. This Christian physician belonged to a fine Christian family, in the large oriental sense of family, but his family knew nothing about his being an anarchist, but some of his nephews who lived elsewhere came under suspicion because they were relatives & were long & perhaps still dogged all the time by police spies. The story goes that one nephew once got police permission to travel to Tokyo. He started on his bike. A police man started on a bike to follow him, but in the course of the journey the nephew pedaled better than this spy and got out of sight and reach of the spy, who then telegraft ahead to have the nephew arrested & this was done.

I do not - Christians generally do not approve of any form of anarchy, or socialism which endangers society and the state. All we approve of is freedom of speech & the right to criticism, not for the sake of injuring nor tearing down, but with the purpose of improving and benefiting society and the state! Constructive criticism is the aim.

It is very annoying to have spies dogging one's footsteps repeatedly. An old friend of mine, Thiving, representative at Peking of the Internatl Reform Bureau, came from Korea, where he had been staying for some weeks, to spend August at Karuizawa, and attend the Conference of Fed. Missions &c. The police paid very special attention to him everywhere – at Karuizawa they followed him up – he went to a Conference or something at Gotemba, where he met his sister & family on their way to Fusiko – everywhere he went his steps were dogged by police. He spent a few days with us on his return to Korea to attend a Conference of Missions at Seoul Sep. 2-25 following. He had hardly reached our home before a police man was here to ask about him & to learn when he was to leave, even down to the train on the day. The police kept coming here, as we did not know the day of his intended departure at first. Even the interpreter at the police head-quarters called on me the very day Thiving arrived and asked about him. Of course, we know that the fact Thiving belongs in Peking, but has spent several months in Japan and Korea is the probable reason for their dogging him about, but we do not enjoy such a militaristic regime – it is irritating. It is not confined to foreigners from China & Chosen

Prof. Starr of Chicago Univ., is pretty well known in Japan, as he has been here 5 or more times & always contrives to get his name & doings widely heralded in the native press. He is a sensationalist, who seeks such public notice. His interests & pursuits in Japan are always known far & near. He came again in July last and climbed Mt. Fuji among other doings. The police insisted on looking after his safety & furnishing him with a police spy guide all the way up & down & around Fuji, tho he protested. Complaint has been made by foreigners in the English newspapers, about this police spying on foreigners. It is often ridiculous and amusing, if one wishes to indulge in humor. Often plain-clothes men are the spies who dog you about. Before long a foreigner is pretty likely to catch on to the game. In Tokyo Thiving was followed around the city for a time by a plain-clothes man. He discovered the spy very quickly. If he went into a store to buy anything the spy would wait near the exit till he came out & on one occasion Thiving wanted to catch a tram that was in the move & ran well for it. The spy legged it after him & luck favored both, so they got the car. Thiving took this as a good joke & did not get stirred up about it.

The Japanese are suffering from the high cost

of living seemingly much more than America and Europe. The new magazine, "Trans Pacific", of which our Mr Clark's Grove is business manager & his wife private secy to the proprietor in its second Oct. issue says that rice in Japan costs 2½ times what it costs in London — the Jap's bread costs 2½ times the British's, while Japanese wages are 1/5 to 1/3 as much as the London laborer's. The poorer half (Asia) of humanity eats the ~~most~~ more expensive food. The rice producing capacity of the world is thought to have reached very nearly its limit, yet in normal times out of 37 rice producing countries only 11 ~~exps~~ have a surplus & only 3 export rice in any quantity regularly. Kobe has been having a big strike for ten days or more — 16,000 men in the Kawasaki Dockyard were working 10½ hours a day. For some time back the company had been giving them a daily bonus of 70% of their daily wage. The ~~compa~~ laborers struck to have 8 hours, to have the 70% included as regular wages (not bonus) & for an increase of 50% over the the wage + bonus. It was a sabotage of a kind not defined in the Century nor Standard dictionaries, but described in the New Internatl Ency. under "Sabotage" — the men all went regularly to work daily, but did no work, or simply buried themselves scrubbing up old machinery, or cleaning the place — unnecessary work. It was a strike by idling, but doing no damage, yet they

thus were determined to get their daily wage exactly as if they were producing. The strike has now just been settled & all are at work today. The men gave in on 50% increase of wage, but got the 70% bonus included as their right — as so much wage, not voluntary gift of the company & the men got an 8 hour day. The new plan is to come in Nov. 1. They will then begin work at 7 a.m. & quit at 3.30 p.m., I believe. No heads were broken & no arrests were made. Labor is on its high horse in Japan, as in Britain & America.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur W. Stanford.

Kobe

Sept. 29, 1919

REC'D OCT 27 1919

53, Yamamoto-dori, 5 Chome, Kobe, Japan.

OCT 6 . 1919

Rev. E. F. Bell, Secy,

Boston, Mass, U.S.A.

My dear Mr. Bell;—

Yesterday the Bible class had 27 present, including 12, who did not constitute part of the 26 present the previous Sunday, thus making 38 men so far who have been in the class. The number from which to draw these single attendances is somewhere above 60. or was so last six months. Never, except when a special function is to come off on, or just before, a Sunday are there half the members who own allegiance to the class present; on such occasions we have had up to 37 or even a few more. A core is pretty regular Sunday after Sunday, but a large number are irregular often thru no lack of good intention to attend, but because Sunday in Japan is a holiday & many functions & many visits are held on that day. One of the class is the son of a late pastor, is a graduate of the Doshisha & superintendent of our Hyogo Church S.S. He is a most appreciative

Rev. G. F. Bell, Secy,

Boston, Mass, U.S.A.

My dear Mr. Bell:

Referring to the clear top 27 present membership, who did not contribute last year, 26 have left the Buenos Aires Church, making 38 vacancies for who have been in the class. We number from which to draw these, roughly estimating to some where 60, or we go last 30 month. Now, apart when a general ministry to come off on, or just before, a Sunday one time help the missionaries who are obliging in the class present; in such case since we have had at 37 or some few more. Once a pretty regular Sunday afternoon, but a large number are unknown often this we lack of good ministry to attend, but because Sunday in Japan is a holiday + many functions + many roads one told in that day. We of the class is the day of a late pastor, is a produce of the studies + experiment of our Troop Church S.S. It is a most effective

member, but special teachers' meetings or something or other, often keeps him away. But to get an opportunity off and on with such young men, is a great privilege. For example, yesterday there was a young Chinaman present, who had not shown up for many months. He was born in Japan & has fine English and a very plausible, taking way or manner, but is, I judge, a rather weak willed moral brother, inclined to have rather too much worldly pepper sprinkled over his amusements. He says now he has determined to be a Christian & hope he will stick to it. He was "Julius Caesar" in the caste the Chinese young people made up at the Gymnasium about ten days ago, when they cleared Yen 500 for their Christian Night School.

I enclose a copy of a series of talks I am giving them this autumn.

Miss Calder reached Yokohama & came down to Osaka to attend Sokai last Saturday. Saturday evening was in commemoration of our Mission semi centennial, and the great Osaka Church was filled - galleries & all. The meeting past off well, & the Governors of Osaka & of Hyogo both spoke words of congratulation.

Sincerely yours. Arthur W. Stanford.

Oct. 6, 1919.

#4

[illegible]

JAN 27 1920

53, Yamamoto-dori, 5 Chome, Kobe, Japan.

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DEC 1 5 1919

Rev. E. F. Bell, Secy,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Mr. Bell:

Yesterday, Sunday morning, we got our first official notice of "a raise" from Jan. 1920, in a copy of your letter on the subject, tho a rumor that it was on the way, had come a few days earlier, by a previous mail. In behalf of Mrs. Stanford and myself I thank you, the Cabinet, the P.C., and the consecrated constituency back of you was, for this gladsome news. We shall not forget to thank the Heavenly Father, either, for this Christmas present, that will make a happy new year for us all in the Mission, and for the associated Japanese workers. We feel very thankful that a good slice was added to the general work, to help stabilize it, tho it remains to be seen whether it goes far enuf to make up the tremendous loss financially caused by the frightful upgrade course of living in Japan since the war began, and, most especially, within the past two years or so. We look't for an easement in various lines when the armistice came, but the fact is that Nov. 11, 1918 seems to have been the date when prices in Japan took an added impetus up-

55, Yamamoto-dori, 5 Chome, Kobe, Japan.
DEC 1 1919

Rev. E. F. Hallsteen,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Mr. Hall:

Yesterday, Sunday morning, we got our first official notice of "note" from Jan. 19th, in a copy of your letter on the subject, the rumor that it was on its way, had come a few days earlier, by a personal visit in behalf of Mr. Kagawa and myself to the cabinet, the P.C., and the governor. The unofficial text of your note, for this occasion was, "We shall not forget to thank the honorable letter, sitter, for the kindness, that will make a total new year for us all in the Mission, and for the cause. Extra Japanese women, the feel very thankful that a good office was added to the general work, to help abolishing it, the it remains to be seen whether it goes far enough to wake up the Christian love effectually caused by the fearful upgrade course of history in Japan since the war began, and, more so, finally, whether the test two years or so, the hot fire on earnest is worth have after the anniversary came, but the fact is that Nov. 11, 1918 have a time been the date when Japan took an added impetus up-

ward, and, for some reason, there was a very signal upward movement from early summer this year. I mean no breath of complaint nor criticism — you granted all we asked on salaries, I understand, & what more could we expect until we had formally taken & forwarded other action? — when I say that if the Mission had held its annual meeting in Oct. or Nov. this year, the request for increase on salaries would have been at a higher figure than in May. Your action will give us all encouragement, and warm our hearts with gratitude all thru the year to come & beyond. If we had received increased salaries without a good increase for the work, altho we should have felt we needed the increased salaries, yet there would have been a fly in the ointment. That $3000 we got early this year was an oasis with cooling springs, in the arid desert of financial depression on our spirits & on our activities. When the informal meeting at Nanizawa Sept. 1 was mourning over our condition as a Mission, in my remarks, I called attention to the $3000. we had received & said we did not lose sight of that, but were grateful for it. This action of increasing salaries and appropriation for general work will hearten us all, and put genius into us. In response to one of our Sept. circulars saying "Needed at once 9 resignations" etc. (We must have our laugh on the Committee who got it up), I have just received equivalent of $50 from one of my Yale theological class, who is probably far less able to

[illegible] Rev. 2/2/26

contribute it, than any member of our Mission & the prayer that will follow up his gift will be a valuable asset right along. This response has touched me a great deal, as I know the man's history in the pastorate & know that he has always been very poor in this world's goods. I am consulting with Mrs. Stanford as to where we may use the money to be reasonably sure of pleasing God as fully with its use, as I know he is pleased with the gift - a sort of widow's mite contribution.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur W. Stanford.

Kate, Jackson, Dec. 15, 1894.

contribute it, then our number of our
mission & the prospect that will follow up the
gift will be a valuable asset right along
this venture has truly been a great deal of
blessing to many hearts in the homeland
where the news hitherto in the homeland
where that is too always can poor
in this world's good. Now something with
Mr. Stanford as & where we may see the
manner to be reasonably sure of pleasing
God in fully with to see, as I have to a
pleased with the gift - a fact of widows
mite contribution.

Sincerely yours,

Kate Stanford.

Mrs. A. V. Stanford 383

My Dear Mr. Bell: July 1914

As I was writing to your good wife, it occurred to me that you would be able and willing to help me out of a difficulty.

In the Coug. during the spring, was advertised the Envelope series of booklets, at 25 each, which I thot might be just the thing for Mr. Stanford's young men for Xmas. So he sent for a sample - and it seems to be what we want - but he did not seem to keep the carefully treasured list which I gave him, so now we cant make out an order.

What I want to ask of you is, 8
get for me a complete list of
that series. The one we have is
"What Life means to me" by Crawfell.
They are published by the Pilgrim
Press.— If you happen to have
read any of them and can make
any suggestions as to the suita-
bility of various ones, I shall be
grateful.
We need to order these early
in Oct.— Perhaps you can get
a copy of the ad. from the Cong-
that would be the easiest & quick-
est way to do.
Grateful in advance for the
help I am asking—
Yours sincerely
Jennie P. Stanford.

REC'D SEP 1 1915

Karuizawa. Aug. 31 1915

Mrs. A. H. Stanford

My dear Mr. Bell:

I want to get the enclosed letter to Miss Anna B. Jones of Constantinople, but have so much doubt about it reaching her, if I send it direct, that I am sending it around by Boston, and will you kindly forward it for me, in the surest way — It is an acknowledgment — tardy, on account of doubt as stated above — of some money for a blind orphan in Kobe, contributed by the C.E. Society in the Girls School in Constantinople. So you can see, I am especially ~~glad~~ anxious that it surely reaches her.

We are having a pleasant, restful summer — fine weather all this July — Just now we are about at the

end of a five days storm, with a taste of a typhoon — but as the center was some 1 Mile away, there was nothing serious here.

Miss Judson has reached Japan and Alice Cary is due next week and we are glad of the three others who are coming later. It does seem as if the Japan stock was on the rise, does it it.

Mr Stanford and I are both well. I am happy & be much better than last year, — able & take good walks once more.

I hope Mrs. Bell is having a good summer, with the boy. Please give her much love from me — Thanking you for attending & the letter, yours as ever —

Jennie P Stanford.

REC'D OCT 27 1915

Mrs. G. W. Stanford
Kobe. Japan

Sept. 28, 1915.

My Dear Dr. Barton:

I am troubling you with a letter, because I feel you are the ultimate authority in everything concerning the missionaries in Turkey.—

Mrs. Cranford of Erbizoul and I were classmates at Abbot, and for months and months I have wanted to send a letter to her but felt so hopeless about it that I did not make the attempt. But the paragraph in the August "Herald" about her relief work and her need of funds, made me resolve to try to get in touch communication with her. — I have had the censor in mind in writing the enclosed letter, and think there is no word in it that can possible be objected to.

Will you please address in the proper manner, and forward it to her, if practicable. And also will you get to her if possible $20.00 for her relief work, for which the enclosed draft will provide. Last week Miss Ainslie of Marash was present at our Station meeting, and the things she told us about conditions in Turkey were almost unthinkable.

Mr. Stanford and I are both very well this fall, and more than ever thankful for our work. In times like these it seems to me work is the greatest blessing there is. Please give loving greetings to Mrs Barton. I hope she keeps in comfortable health these years.

Thanking you in advance for taking this trouble for me,

Yours most sincerely

Jennie P. Stanford.

S.R.O.

Rec'd SEP 6 1910

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Karuizawa, Japan
Aug. 15. 1910.

Mr. Enoch F. Bell
14 Beacon St.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Bell,

Your letter of January 18th has been waiting for a long time for an answer. I have been wondering if such a "forum" as you suggest, this opportunity for missionaries to exchange their own views regarding methods of work, might not be more valuable and less liable to become a burden to anyone if it should come semi-annually or quarterly rather than devoting a part of every issue to it. Such subjects as to methods that have proven successful

in teaching Bible classes, I should like to see discussed.

I was very much interested in what you said about the Annual Conference of Board Secretaries in New York.

I hope some day that we shall be able to attend a conference of missionaries at home on furlough.

Just now we are emerging from a Karuizawa flood. It rained for about a week - lacking forty hours and Karuizawa has suffered a good deal. The Pedley house was inundated and carried down stream on the 13th and another house went fifteen minutes after that house. At least sixteen other houses had to be deserted because of the water and scoria and mud

that filled them.

Some of the men have been working in the stream nearly all the week.

We do not know accurately yet, of course, all the damage that has been done below, but from what we have heard I guess that we are fortunate here.

Provisions are low because all railroad connections are cut. Tunnels and bridges are down.

We have fared very well, are living on the hill on the East side.

Very sincerely yours

Grace H. Slover

Kobe College

Kobe, Japan

Grace H. Stowe

Karuizawa Aug. 15-1910

Forum

rec'd JUN 7 1911

16

Kobe College
Kobe Japan
May 15. 1911

Mr. E. F. Bell
14 Beacon St.
Boston Mass.

My dear Mr. Bell

Having an opportunity to send some things to America to sell, I would like to know if I may have permission to do so, using any money which it may bring in in the work here. Just now I am needing more supplies in the Zoölogy laboratory than the school can furnish me with and I should be glad of a little extra to use in that way. The money which I should get in this way would probably only be a very small amount, maybe ten dollars during the year, possibly more and likely less - I should only send things as my friends ordered them.

The reason I am writing is that when we came out I understood

that we were not supposed to get any money in this way, without special permission.

When Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Hurlbut and Miss Wingate were out here two years ago and saw some of the inexpensive and attractive little things that we could send home for sales, they urged me to write to the American Board for permission to do so, and then to get money for the work I should be doing here.

Little gifts that I have sent home to friends have brought in inquiries as to whether or not I could not send more of the same things for them to sell for me.

My sister may have chances to do the same thing and would like to be included in this request.

We have just finished our first year at Kobe College and have enjoyed our work here very much.

Miss Gordon sailed on the

sixth of this month for her home, but we were fortunate to secure Miss Forbes, temporarily, at least, to fill in the gap. Miss DeForest, too, has of course been obliged to be away lately and she will still remain a short time in Sendai with her mother and Mrs. Pettee.

Very sincerely yours
Grace H. Stowe

Kobe Japan May 15-1911

REC'D AUG 19 1918 Open Post

書籍雜誌類郵便

Card Post

Rec'd Feb 25

Acknowledged

Mr Lucas

Mr Ely

Mr Ely

Mr Lucas

On Rokeles for the day
July 25 - 1918.

The very self same egg-shells that we left on our lot the day after Mission-meeting greeted us today as we came up hoping to see a house that would be ready for occupancy in a week. Will evidently wait a little before the house is done for the ground is only just being broken. Olive left us on the 9th. I hope you will give her some good advice about getting some rest. She would almost fall asleep running! Thank you for the kind encouragement in your note sent back from the boat. I hope your family is not having to give you up all summer too - for Conference and so forth.

Sincerely yours
Frank H. Stout

RECD AUG 2 1915
S 98 B

Grace L. Stowe 388
July 24, 1915

On the Pacific

S. S. TENYO MARU

My dear Dr. Barton,

The report that you asked for from Kobe College has been made out from July to July as you suggested - as far as the convenience out here is concerned - we all feel that the report would show a little more clearly our expenses if the report were from January to December - since that is the way our main college appropriation comes, and at the end of the half year we may for some reason have either used up more than

Very sincerely yours
Grace H. Stowe

half of our appropriation for repairs that might usually have been done during the summer vacation - or just the opposite may be true, as it would usually be, that we have our heaviest repairs during the summer vacation and a large surplus or credit in July would only mean that we had been saving the money for that purpose.

While at the end of December we usually try and make our expenses about cut down to our receipts.

My sister and I left Yokohama on the tenth of July and expect to land on the 26th. We hope to spend ten days or so in or around San Francisco and then stop for a few days at Chicago on our way to Connecticut

our home address will be

% Mr. H. E. Pitkin
South Windsor
Conn.

We have had a delightful voyage.

REC'D SEP 17 1915

Grace H. Stowe
South Windsor, Ct.

Sept. 15 - 1915 -

Dr. James L. Barton
14 Beacon St.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton,

Your cordial note in acknowledgement of the Kobe College accounts was much appreciated. The work on them was not entirely mine by any means, for Mr. Dunning worked for two days on them with me.

On my way to Connecticut

have no parents or relatives on whom they could call for financial aid, hesitate to undertake work under conditions very different from anything to which they have been accustomed - and where they cannot lay by money which may be needed when they are older -

Should a girl whom it seems as though had exceptional qualities for work in a foreign field be kept from applying to a Board, or our Board for instance, because she is thirty two

I have met several people who were ready to consider foreign missionary work. What reply should one make to the question as to what provision is made for the old age of the missionary after her years of usefulness in the field are over?

The "salary" - I was told before I went to Japan was supposed to be one's living-expenses - and I have to be frank when I am asked whether I have been able to save out of the salary received.

I find that girls who

or thirty-three years old, and has no natural bent for languages?

I shall expect to be in Boston some time this fall and am looking forward to meeting you at that time

Very sincerely yours

Grace H. Stowe

RECD JAN 3 1916

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Glastonbury, Conn.,
Jan. 1, 1916

Mr. Enoch F. Bell
Congregational House
14 Beacon Street
Boston

My dear Mr. Bell,

Your letter telling us of the action of the Prudential Committee in regard to our return to Japan has just been received. We are very glad that the matter has been taken up so promptly in order that there may

Mrs. Deforest's illness or death.

My sister is away today but if she were here she would heartily second my New Year's Greetings to you. We shall surely be in Boston sometime and are looking forward to seeing you then. Very sincerely yours

Grace H. Stowe

not be delay due to inability to secure passage when it comes time to start.

Would a satisfactory health statement, by a physician recommended by the Board, which was made out shortly after we returned to this country be satisfactory to the Prudential Committee or would they require one made out within a few months of departure?

I had heard nothing

Grace H. Stowe

Glastonbury Jan. 1-1915

REC'D JUL 3 1916

Glastonbury, Conn.
July 1, 1916

Mr. E. F. Bell
14 Beacon St.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Bell:

I am very glad to report that the specialist in Baltimore found nothing the matter with me such as the Hartford doctor feared. Mr. McCook of Hartford says he will send in his report directly to the Board in about a week - as it will take that time for him to hear from a blood examination that he is having made.

He thinks I will be all right

Very sincerely yours
Grace H. Stowe

Glastonbury July 1-1916

REC'D MAR 10 1919

Kobe College, Kobe, Japan
February 8, 1919

Rev. Enoch F. Bell
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Bell:

As I was late in getting my accounts into shape for the audit, I am late in getting them started on to Boston. Now I enclose them, however, The form is the same that Miss Hoyt worked out, having in mind the form requested by Boston: The result of her conference with you on the subject as to whether this form satisfies the Board or not, I have not heard. Last year Miss Hoyt made out no yearly summary in July, but when she went home, she carried the summary that she had made out in December 1917.

My question now is as to whether this annual report, such as I am now enclosing, is satisfactory to the Board. If it is, I will do as Miss Hoyt did last year and make out no summary in July.

I am of course ~~also~~ sending the same reports directly to the Woman's Board in Chicago.

My sister and I appreciated your thought of us in those busy moments of yours as you were leaving for your trip to the West and to Mexico. I hope that it is being a fine trip for you and giving you just the information that you are seeking. It sounds like a very interesting route that you are taking.

This fall has been a busy one, but I've been very well. Not much time to play though. Now tomorrow, or the 10th, I am to begin with a new helper for the treasury work. He is a young man in one of the banks, and he will come up and work two evenings a week, for about two hours a night. The trouble with the girl who has been helping has been that she was not accurate, and I have had to do the work over after her again. This new helper, being trained along these lines of work, will I hope not only be accurate, but also be able to give me pointers.

I wanted much to join the workers in Siberia when I received a "bid" the first of November, but work here seemed to come first, and we were too short-handed to permit one of us to leave.

I haven't even had time to think much along the lines of the problems of the Bible School. A week ago we had a meeting of the Advisory Committee, Miss De Forest, Mr. Holmes and myself, together with Miss Cozad, Mrs. Stanford and Miss Barrows, at which possibilities of various kinds of connection with Kobe College were discussed, but all seemed infeasible. Then the possibility of uniting with the Methodist Woman's Bible School here was taken into rather more favorable consideration. Inquiries on the part of a Methodist leader as to why one, who has had no training especially for teaching in such a special school, should be looking forward to work there, seem to me most reasonable. If the union element does come in, that very fact may make it more possible to get just the right person with training for Bible teaching, to come to take up the work.

With best wishes,
Yours sincerely,

Grace H Stowe

Feb 5, 1919.

Rec'd

REC'D DEC 3 1915

Jo. Henry E. Loomis
Glastonbury, Conn.,

Dec. 2, 1915.

Mr. E. F. Bell,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Bell:

Thank you very much for the enclosures concerning Mr. Miyagawa's book. One of the great disadvantages in visiting is that one's mail is not all forwarded and therefore I had not known about this storm. I am glad you let me know of this matter though I am sorry it has happened. We do not often come up against such denominational questions anyway. Paul Rowland's letter was vigorous, perhaps too much so to accomplish all it would. It showed a keen insight into that type of mind. I do hope that the question will go no farther in the Committee but I judge that the final action can not be determined from these letters unless Mr. Fisher's letter be taken as expressive of the committee.

Your news of our Japan friends was good to have. I'm sorry that it may seem necessary to delay Miss Searle's return till spring for it would seem on the outside that some part in the fortieth anniversary celebration was due her.

My address for several months until April anyway, will be as is on the envelope, though I shall not be here every minute.

What news I get from Kobe sounds very encouraging. The school gave an entertainment and made enough to give $200 gold to the gymnasium fund.

I'm enjoying getting into book stores and looking about. Fortunately I've found one where I'm let alone and my book list for Kobe College is growing larger.

I'll keep these enclosures until I see my sister who is not yet back from her western trip although the official part is over and she is visiting some college friends now.

Sincerely yours,
Mary E. Stone.

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Sincerely yours,
Mary E. Stone.

Rec'd FEB 16 1910

Osaka, Japan.
Jan. 17th/10.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston.

Dear Sir; - Your letter of Nov. 17th/ Re my transfer to China came to hand in due time. I have delayed answering till I should hear from Dr. Tucker as to whether the proposed transfer to supply his place while he took his furlough would be acceptable to him and his station. His reply came to hand this morning and I hasten to reply to your proposition.

You state in your letter of Nov. 17th/, " When Dr. and Mrs. Tucker return after their furlough, it is expected that Dr. Ingram of Tungchou will be coming home, and his medical work will want some one in charge and Dr. Tucker has raised the question as to whether a man sent out - could not pass immediately from Pang Chung to Tungchou and so cover two successive needs".

Mrs. Taylor was in quite delicate health for some two years previous to my last furlough and return to the States and part of this time quite ill. During the time of my furlough conditions were not favorable for her full restoration to health. She was somewhat improved when we returned to Japan and has improved considerably since, but owing to her age and state of health and the wish of others interested I would not feel justified in subjecting her to the "transfers" set forth in your proposition of my removal to China.

Again during the last few years there has developed a slight tremor in my right hand so that I feel uncertain in delicate work and the uncertainty makes the tremore worse, hence since my return to Japan I have refused to do surgery requiring delicate touch and precission, such as operations on the eye and abdominal surgery. This would require me assuming the same attitude in surgery should I go to Pang Chuang and interfere with my fully fulfilling the duties required of the one to take Dr. Tucker's place during his absence.

For these reasons and for others which it is not necessary for me to mention this proposition of our transfer to China does not strike either myself nor Mrs. Taylor "favorably", hence I feel obliged though regretfully to respectfully decline.

I am writing Dr. Tucker of our decission.

Thanking you for the esteem and confidence imposed in me by your letter,

Reasons for declining call to China

Rec'd MAY 31 1910

Confidential

Osaka, Japan.
May 6th/10.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Sect. A.B.C F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir; - You have requested me to send you a statement regarding the physical condition of missionaries returning to the U.S. on furlow on account of health. I very much doubt the material advantage gained by this. There is nothing lost however by it if nothing gained. Persons returning to the States on furlow generally have their plans laid out as to what they desire to do and how they wish to spend their time, and if the doctor's advice from this side does not favor that they are not likely to follow it, and seek some excuse for doing so. They have a doctor of their own that they wish to consult or some specialist, one who has made a specialty of "Nervous breakdown", or a younger man who is "up to the times", and who may know something new and have better remedies to apply than the old timer on the field. Or their friends have a special doctor whom they must by all means consult, and who is persuaded by" Now doctor I wish to do this or that" to give advice which they construe to a sanction of pursuing their own course. And being thus armed the Secretaries' consent is secured.

Again those who return in ill health and who have been in ill health for some time are sent back before they have been fully restored to health; their time for vacation is up and they must return. They may even think they are fully well recovered, and feel so. And with a doctor who has had no experience with such cases be advised so; in such a case it requires some time to fully restore such anyone to the state of physical health and mental endurance that will enable him to take up his work and carry it on without detriment to himself and with advantage to the work. I have under treatment now a case (a member of the Japan Mission) who returned and tookup work before being restored to health, and I felt obliged with some show of authority to forbid her doing certain work she was anxious to take up and which the station were anxious that she should. In such cases much of the advantages of a furlow and vacation is lost by too early a return to their field of labor. A few months longer vacation would have been of decisive advantage to them in giving them an opportunity to regain that physical en-

Wallace Taylor

For numerous remarks on physicians taking furlough

Rec'd MAY 31 1910

13 Confidential

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May 6th/10.

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Sect. A.B.C F.M.
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Miss Ward is returning on furlow on account of ill health. Though, she refuses to acknowledge it or view it in that light, because she had been granted a furlow on time to return at the close of the Mission school year, the last of June, (not the Japanese school year

Wallace
Taylor
Communicate on previous furlough for missionaries taking

which closes the latter part of March). But on account of her continued ill health and her unfit condition for work in justice to herself, I insisted she should not take up work for the spring term but commence her vacation now! She has been in ill health ever since our return to Japan, now over two years ago. Especially since the latter part of last fall's term and during all of the winter term she has most of the time not ~~be~~ been in a state of health to justify her teaching.

The chief reason for her refusing to look at her vacation and furlow commencing now on health account is that she wishes to take up a course of study and secure post graduate degrees next year, and that if her return ~~not is~~ is to beconsidered on account of health it will interfere if not prevent her being alloweh to do so. But my experience with such cases and what I have seen in other cases, has led me to look with disfavor on all such attempts; except where the Missionary has returned in good health and with vigor unimpared.

~~tertaIn the station regarding Miss Colby, and much uncertainty is en-~~

We have no definite word from Miss Colby, and much uncertainty is entertained in the station regarding her return next fall in time to take up teaching in the Baiqua Girls School. The consensus of the station is that should she return to Japan in time for school work in the fall, and also with another lady come destined for Osaka, that if this lady is adapted for school work, that most likely it would be best for her to take up that work and thus permit Miss Colby to take up Woman's Work for which she is so admirably fitted and successful in.

In regard to the Woman's Home at the Baiqua school, it is a very undesirable place on health account. It is in the delta between the mouths of the river; and any place in that delta within six inches or a foot you come to standing water. It is a damp, unhealthy place say what one will about it. True the foundation is raised some three or four feet from the surface of the ground, but that does not removed the dampness though it was filled up to the cills, which there is no proposition to do. There are "paddy fields" all about, which will become less as the neighborhood is taken up with new buildings. But this will not remove the dampness. This will remain so long as the river and canal surrounds the delta on three sides. Last fall the cealing and walls were black, litterly, with mosquitos till ~~ta~~ late in December. This was one cause of the increased cost of the dwelling house put up for the Women Missionaries working in the school. Much piling had to be done to secure a reliable foundation, and the sinking of the deep well to secure good water which was a complete failure; for the servants would not even use the water to wash their clothes in. Water had to be carried for all purposes from the city water supply; but this is now remadied, a tap on the new main line being plaqed near the house, and also city water can now be brought into the School house and dwelling house.

Location Baiqua Woman's Home unhealthful

Again the school is poorly situated in other respects. The locality is being taken up largely for manufacturing purposes and the place ~~and be occupied with employees and~~ will naturally be filled up and occupied with laborers, employees and those of the cooley class. And these are not the class that are enclined to send their daughters to a higher school, especially a Mission school. Hence the school will not receive the patronage that it would if situated in a more healthful locality and among a more respectable ~~and respectable~~ class of people, nor will the students from the immediate neighborhood be of that class that they wish, or that will be of the influence ~~on the~~ in Japanese society that the graduates of such a school should have. Thus the school will not from its unfortunate situation have the benificial influence on society that it otherwise would have.

The sale of the former school property and the purchase of the new site was done while I was in the States on furlow; and the new site was chosen doubtless on account of the cheapness of land in that locality at that time. This was done by the Japanese. I don't know that even the advice of the station was asked. Had I been here it is doubtfull whether my advice would have been asked, and if asked for taken. The Japanese are fond of and rather take delight in doing things themselves in matters in which they are in any ways connecteh fith the Mission. But the sinking of the expensive well would never have been done with my ~~done or~~ consent had it been asked for, which was well on before I knew of its being done.

Mr. Allchin has nothing but praise for the school and its locality. So far as the school is concerned it merits it, and I would add to and commend all he says; but I most emphatically condemn the locality and the surrounding district for school purposes, notwithstanding all the excessive praise he gives it. And if he knew I was writing you my opinion of it in opposition to his he would be displeased. But I think you should know the situation and condition, hence I write as I have confidentially

Very Truly Yours,

Wallace Taylor.

Again the school is poorly situated in other respects. The locality is being taken up largely for manufacturing purposes and the place ~~adjoining with detrimental~~ ~~be occupied with employees and~~ will naturally be filled up and occupied with laborers, employees and those of the cooley class. And these are not the class that are enrolled to send their daughters to a higher school, especially a Mission school. Hence the school will not receive the patronage that it would if situated in a more healthful ~~respectable~~ locality and among a more desirable class of people, nor will the students from the immediate neighborhood be of that class that they wish, or that will be of the influence on the Japanese society that the graduates of such a school should have. Thus the school will not from its unfortunate situation have the beneficial influence on society that it otherwise would have.

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Very truly Yours,

[illegible]

Dallas Taylor.
Osaka
May 6-1910

Rec'd FEB 7 1911

Confidential

Osaka, Japan.
Jan. 12th/11.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston.

Dear Mr. Barton: - - The Holidays are past, the wrincles in Mission finances have been pretty well ironed out, and the out - look for the future year's work fairly well smothed over. There are some things I doubt whether you get a clear conception of their condition and relation to our work here; there is a tendency to keep some matters covered up, and again there is a tendency to make unduly prominant some things to the exclusion of others of equal importance. Something of the tendency of each fellow for himself and the work he has in hand, without due consideration for the work in other places that is of equal importance. Hence to add to your confusion(?) if not to give you a clearer insight in some matters I have concluded to give you a statement from my standpoint of view.

Baikwa Home: - When Miss Hill came here last fall (Sept) and saw the sanitary condition around the place, she refused to go there ~~to go there~~ to live, and Miss Marion Allchin was glad of the opportunity to join in with her and leave the house unoccupied; taking up their quarters in No. 31. Mr. Dunning brought this matter before the CAI. They came as a committee and examined the place, and referred to me for my opinion regarding it. (Something over a year ago I wrote you stating my opinion of the place, condemning it; you can refer to that letter to refresh your memory if you think best.). This committee decided, it was not a desirable place for a Foreigner, a missionary, to live. When Miss Colby arrived here the latter part of Nov. she was for going into the house with her luggage whether or no. I told her the place was condemned as a residence, that she should take her effects to No. 31; - and then to satisfy herself go to Kioto and consult with those there and secure their advice. She did so; and came back in a very different attitude of mind, ready to do as the Mission advised. She appealed to the ~~C.A.I.~~ C.A.I., stating her position and wish in the matter. The C A I appointed another committy specially to look over the situation and give advice. This committe came, veiwed the situation; -one or two said if it were they they would not hesitate to go there to live. But the point was they well knew they would not

be called on to do so. The majority of the committee were opposed to its being occupied, and most of them decidedly so. I was not a member of either of these committees, nor was I asked by any member of the last committee to state my opinion regarding the place. And thus the house now stands unoccupied, and practically condemned as a place of residence on account of its unsanitary situation.

It is a loss and a great pitty that that place was selected as a situation for the Baikwa School and Baikwa Home for the Missionary Ladies who are to work in the school. Severe censure should rest on those who selected that locality. They had not the slightest conception of sanitary conditions and should have called in some one who knew for advice. (The situation was selected while I was on furlow in the States, and the work of erecting the buildings well in progress when I returned to Japan).

Mr Allchin, the principal man whose choice located the school in its present locality, somewhat releaves the responsibility rest- on him by stating that the foul ditch which runs through the property was out through there after the place was bought; but with or without the ditch the situation should never have been selected for a school and residence. (Though Mr. Allchin cannot find adjectives sufficient in the English language to express its excellencies.)

Miss Colby has lost much wiile she was in the States on furlow. While she appears fairly well she is not stable and strong. She is exciteable, becomes "rattled" when any thing comes up, has lost her mental grip of conditions, and at times shows marked symtoms of senility. As an example when I asked her to audit my semiannual Station accounts there was some twenty five En in silver change she spent two full hours in counting it over and at no time came nearer than five En of the exact amount. So I called in Mrs. Taylor to run over it, and within five minutes she made it the same as I had it excepting one five sen piece. She spent a day and a half over the auditing, and then declared she could not sign it because I was cheating myself. So I told her to drop it, and that I would take it off to another station for auditing. Then she pulled herself together and signed as auditor. In sending the report to Mr. Dunning I told him the auditing amounted to nothing for Miss Colby practically knew but little about it. And yet she expresses a desire to be both Station Treasurer and Station secretary. But she does not have the grasp of mind to enable her to do so. Much allowance inde-

eed is to be made for her. Much allowance should be made also in regard to what she may write the Woman's Board, which she states she will do. I states these incidents that you may know how her mind works. I trust her mental grasp of affairs may gradually improve. She has now taken up work in the Baikwa Girls' School, four hours a week, that she may know how things are running there and guide them, as she says. But the Baikwa Girls' School is a Japanese school, run and controled by the Japanese, and the lady teachers there are simply teachers of English and music with their moral influence.

When Mr. Allchin left for his furlow in the states, I was appointed Station Treasurer. Among the legacy that fell to me on his departure were voluminous directions of what was to be done and how to do it. Among these were four envelopes containing money of verious amounts, with simple statements endorsed on the backs of what they were and what they contained; no verbal explanation having been given me, only the simple statement there were envelops containing money. The cash ballance in the treasury was correct; the money in these envelops were something else, and I did not see how to account for it. The vouchers and the accounts in the Daybook and Leger gave me no information regarding it. I noticed however that the moneys paid out had been drawn in lump sums. In auditing the Station reports previous to this I had noticed this peculiarity, but supposed Mr. Allchin had made previous contracts with carpenters for repairs and in Evangelical work, hence no fractional currency appeared, (no sens). And made no further inquiry about it. There was no itemising of sums disbursed either on the vouchers or in the daybook account. Hence the only way I could account for the sums in the envelops was that moneys had been drawn in bulk sums from the treasury and the actual expenses paid from these and the balances left to accumulate in the envelops. When Mr. Dunning returned from his summer vacation I called his attention to it and asked what I should do about it. He was pussled. I pointed out it was evident what appropriations these sums had been drawn from and they ought to be returned back into the Station treasury to the appropriations from which they had been drawn under the head of " Received from otier sources" in the semiannual station report. He agreed to this and so it was done.

Hence you may understand when the reports come to your hand

how these sums occurred:

" Refund, -W.B.M. House& Tax 161,50

" " " " F 47

" A.B.C.F.M. House 11" (£n 219,50.)

Mr . Allchin keeps a verry clean account book, but in searching for information , you turn to it or to vouchers with very little satisfaction.

Again by word of advice before leaving, again and again he repeated, that at the close of the year I must not fail to draw out all the ballances on Evangelical account, for this would be needed when he returned,(1911). This I knew was contrary to Board direction, but not wishing to have a disagreement with him on the eave of his departure , I made no reply. This injunction was repeated several times by letter on his way to the States, and also after his arrithere. I also drew Mr. Dunning's attention to these statements.

The condition found in the Osaka Station treasury together with the instructions repeated from the ex- treasurer, and the actions that had been previously taken in one or more stations, (especially the Kioto Station), lead the Mission Treasurer to present to the C A I a request that,

First , - Stations sheulh not be allowed to retain for future use in the next year unexpended balances; - except where work had been contracted for and was in process of being carried out; and Second - sums were not to be drawned from appropriations, but only the actual amounts needed to meet the expenditure at the time. I quote from memory not having the resolutions before me. But they were nothing more than what I have understood to be the regulations of the Board for many years past. The C A.I . passed these resolutions giving them authority till the next annual mission meeting, for action by the Mission as a body, and then sent on for approval at Boston.

And now what does this honorable C.A.I do but violate their own action by allowing a station on request to retain for future use next year unexpended Evangelical balences, (Matsuyama).

This action has occurred in the mission among some stations; unexpended balences have been retained and drawn out on vouchers to meet the expenses of work which they decired to do , without asking permission to do so , not only when the work had not been engaged for, but was not definitely settled what would be done. While at the same time other stations having expended more

than their appropriation were left without means redistributed by the C.A. I. on request from unexpended balences, and have had to put their hands into their own pockets to meet the expenses of the station, to the extent of 100 an even 150 En. Now this is not a square deal; one station, or station treasurer being left to meet from his own pocket expenses incurred while another reveled in the sum of his prorata appropriation for the next year plus the unexpended balance of the last year. For illustration turn the balances, supposing all the stations having unexpended balences had drawn out these balences except this one deficient, and there were no means ~~in the~~ at the disposal of the C.A.I., and the station or station treasurer was under the necessity of personally meeting it, how would he enjoy the situation?

Again some stations have gone on knowingly expending beyond their appropriation in their work , hoping to be and expecting to be reimbursed by the C.A.I.; and making it an excuse that they had already spent this money from their own means to keep up the work, or to extend it, hence they should be reimbursed; even to the extent of one or two hundred dollars gold. And when the necessity in one of these stations, or the opportunity for successful work were not more urgent than in any other station.

In both these cases the week knees of the C.A.I. need to be strengthened by applying a splint and their spinal column stifened by a plaster from the Board.

There is too much looseness, carelessness and in some precipitancy in the expenditure of Mission funds.For example in the case of the ex- treasurer of the Osaka station, in the expendature of funds in building the Baikwa Home; a fine nice house has been put up, with which no fault can ~~be~~ properly be found, but in doing so he expended some eight hundred En more than the amount of funds available for that purpose. And a large portion of this amount was to no purpose and a useless expendature, in sinking a well that could not be used. A little inquiry and consultation would have shown that wells in that vacinity were of no good.

Again in another case three different parties of the mission were making agreements and contracts with a theological student in Doshisha for work, the sum of these contracts amounting to ¥ 51 En per month, while his services though good should have been met with about half that amount or a little more; and then he would have been receiving much more than like services are paid

for in other missions. This would have been aveided by a little delay and consultation. Again in settling up accounts contracted for by my predecessor there were small amounts, it is true, but for work done which was contracted for and paid by other parties which had no connection whatever with any mission. A little consideration and inquiry would have prevented this. Now with these three cases occurring in one station within a year, and I am led to suppose other stations are equally loose and careless, it may amount to considerable within a year.

Financial matters ought to be tightened up some what in this mission, ~~finances~~, and I think it a good thing that there is some new blood being put into this department.

For my own part I am fully persuaded that the two regulations placed before the C.A.I. should be fully enforced, and further that power of C.A.I. to allow of withholding unexpended balences of any appropriation should not be granted. That all unexpended balences should lapse back into the mission treasury at the close of the year. If there is need this can be more justly and equitably provided for, for all concerned in the next year's distributions of mission funds. And again if any one has gone on and expended funds beyond the appropriation allowed him with the thought that he can have it refunded to him, that he be allowed to meet this expense personally; and if he is pinched by it he will be the more carefull in the future.

I realize I am telling tails out of school, but it seems to me that you should know how some matters are inclined to be run in the mission. You are at full liberty to use any information herein given as you see proper, but I write confidentially, trusting not to be exposed as to who "tells tails out of school".

This communication has grown to unexpected length, and may not be welcomed, but what there is I respectfully submit.

Very Truly,

Wallace Taylor.

for in other missions. This would have been avoided by a little delay and consultation. Again in settling up accounts contracted for by my predecessor there were small amounts. It is true, but for work done which was contracted for and paid by other parties which had no connection whatever with any mission. A little consideration and inquiry would have prevented this. Now with these three cases occurring in one station within a year, and I am led to suppose other stations are equally loose and careless, it may amount to considerable within a year.

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I realize I am talking talk out of school, but it seems to me that you should know how some matters are inclined to be run in the mission. You are at full liberty to use any information herein given as you see proper, but I write confidentially, trusting not to be exposed as to who " tells talk out of school".

This communication has grown to unexpected length, and may not be welcomed, but what there is I respectfully submit.

Very Truly,

Clarke

Jan 12, 1911

FEB 23 1911

Osaka, Japan.
Jan.25th/11.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston.

Dear Mr. Barton: - - I wrote you some ten days or two weeks ago regarding finances in the mission. It seems to me best that I should write you now regarding the health of one of our missionaries, Mr. DeForest.

That you may fully understand his condition I write you at some length at the risk of being considered tedious.

Two years ago this winter or last fall, I don't now call to mind which, Mr. DeForest while delivering a public speach at Sendai repeated a section three times, when some of his Japanese friends saw something was wrong lead him from the platform and had him set down. He appeared somewhat daised and confused. Then two years ago next Annual Mission meeting at Arima he began repeating a section of an address he was delivering, when some one called his attention to it, that he had already read that, he gathered himself up and went on and completed his discourse. After this he appeared somewhat daised and confused. I was not present at the time but went up the next day. When getting all the information I could regarding this incident from those who had most carefully noticed his actions at the time, I gave him a carefull examination. Finding but little wrong from this physical examination, yet suspecting what the cause might be, I cautioned him strongly, telling him he must take life easier and drop a portion of his work. A year ago this winter, being in Osaka and not feeling fully able for the work he was doing, speaking during a series of meetings, I again gave him a thorough examination, and being more impressed with what was coming on I again cautioned him regarding his work, had him omit some of the times he was to speak and told him he must stop night work. Then last fall when he was on his way to Korea on a tour of speaking, I again examined him and advised him agains going to Korea. But he was so intent on going that now he says he has no recollection of having been so advised.

Having returned from Korea, late in November while on a tour of speaking he spoke three times within 19 hours, and with difficulty closed his last talk, fealing very weary. Not recovering from this effort Mrs. DeForest wrote me narrating what had been

Osaka, Japan.
Jan.20th/11.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston.

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That you may fully understand his condition I write you at some length at the risk of being considered tedious.

Two years ago this winter or last fall, I dont now call to mind which, Mr. Deforest while delivering a public speech at Sendai repeated a section three times, when some of his Japanese friends saw something was wrong lead him from the platform and had him set down. He appeared somewhat dazed and confused. Then two years next Annual Mission at Arima he began repeating a section of an address he was delivering, when some one called his attention to it, that he had already read that, he gathered himself up and went on and completed his discourse. After this he appeared somewhat dazed and confused. I was not present at the time but went up the next day. When getting all the information I could regarding this incident from those who had most carefully noticed his actions at the time, I gave him a careful examination. Finding but little wrong from this physical examination, yet suspecting what the cause might be, I cautioned him strongly, telling he must take life easier and drop a portion of his work. A year ago this winter being in Osaka and not feeling fully able for the work he was doing, speaking during a series of meetings, I again gave him a thorough examination, and being more impressed with what was coming on I again cautioned him regarding his work, had him omit some of the times he was to speak and told him he must stop night work. This last fall when he was on his way to Korea on a tour of speaking, I again examined him and advised him against going to Korea. But he was so intent on going that now he says he has no recollection of having been so advised.

Having returned from Korea, late in November while on a tour of speaking he spoke three times within 19 hours, and with difficulty closed his last talk, feeling very weary. Not recovering from this effort Mrs. Deforest wrote me narrating what had been

done and that Mr. DeForest was not recovering from his fatigue. I wrote him giving strict orders that he was to stop all work for a time; and after that not to speak oftener than once in two or three days when on a trip or at another time, and that he must positively stop all night work, not even attend night meetings. He improved somewhat, and feeling better during the holidays took more or less part in them. About the middle of this month(Jan.) he became quit ill and they sent for me, not being satisfied with the Japanese doctor the had employed; not so much themselves as their neighbors.

I went as soon as I could place my work in a shape so I could leave it a few days. I found he had had a quite severe attack of Angina, but then was feeling much better. I took four Psygmographic tracings of his pulse at different preasures, and gave him a carefull examination. I had been keeping "tab" on him pretty closely since I had first seen him nealy two years ago at Arima, and knew just about what his condition was, and what was the basic cause of his trouble.

I went over his case carefully with his Japanese doctor, who is a christian, has been to America and Europe and around the world, and hence is supposed to know his business; but the trouble is he don't. He scarcely had a conception of the nature of Mr. DeForest's trouble. And came near killing him by giving him an injection of the wrong medicine when he had his paroxysm of Angina. Just like a Jap doing the wrong thing at the wrong time. He is not competent to properly carry out the directions I gave him nor properly use the medicines I left with him. I also went over Mr. DeForest's case thoroughly whth Mrs. DeForest; and between the two I trust they may manage fairly well.

I gave strict directions that Mr. DeForest was to remain in bed, practically in bed, being up only once or twice per day for only a few minutes at a time, and at no time out of his room for four or six weeks; and to do no mental or physical work whatever till after the next Annual Mission Meeting next June. I said but little to Mr. DeForest about his case, no more than I could possibly avoid. And gave them to understand that his being benefitted depended upon the strictness with which they followed my directions; and that even then the results were very uncertain.

His trouble is Arterio- Sclerosis of the Corinary Arteries, most likely with more or less chronic Myocarditis. The heart is

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is not supplied with sufficient blood to enable it to perform its work. It is starved and nothing but absolute rest, and those conditions of both body and mind which place the least work on that organ compatable with life will enable him to pull through or prolong his life; and of this I can give no assurance. He is likely to die at any time from an attack of Angina. But should he improve he should be superanuated, and live without work or special responsibility as a missionary. His presence and advice will be worth much on the field.

It is passing strange, that three men of the mission within a short space of time should be afflicted with the same essential form of disease, two of whom have passed away.

When I returned to Japan three years ago this last fall, Mr. Atkinson had been ill much of the time I was absent. I knew he had atheroma and his heart was affected before I left for the States. He called me down to see him shortly after we returned, and I had a long conference with him regarding his previous symptoms while ill. I saw what the basic matter was, and strongly advised him to quit work and take absolute rest both mental and physical. But he had plans for future marriage which annoyed him, and arrangements for returning to the States, and would not heed my advise, though I told him what the probable result would be. He went to Yokohama to visit his son and complete his arrangements for return to the States, and while there under the stress of mind and undue running about grew worse. Took boat for England, but stopped at Kobe. His children here saw he was so ill they refused to allow him to continue his journey, and took him off the vessel home. Dr. Smith was called at once, and when I was next at Kobe within a few days I went with Smith to see him. On examination I told Dr. Smith that acute dilatation of the heart was taking place from lack of nourishment, that he had Arteriosclerosis of the Coronary Arteries and that he could not be helped. He died within a few days in extreme agony. By throwing off work and care, and proper regulation of his life, his life might have been lengthened a number of years.

I knew Mr. Davis had a bad heart, and I advised him to slack up his work and stop his anxiety regarding it. He would not. At the time of Mr. Albrock's fiasco he was greatly agitated, and together with some trouble he had with his sons at school at Tokio he was much wrought up. On his way back home at night on the train

Wallace Taylor

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he was taken with an atack of Angina Pectoris. Dr. Saiki his doctor in Kioto, did not know what the character of his trouble was. I was called up, and after a full examination of his case and a review of his symptoms I told Dr. Saiki he had a case of Arterio-sclerosis, an that his patient woulh most likely die. But with care and good treatment he finally pulled through. When he sufficiently recovered to be permitted to go to the States, I strongly advised him to remain three or four years; not to return sooner, and not to engage in speaking. And tried to impress it upon both him and his wife that if he did not change his method of life and adjustment to his work he would not live many years, and moreover was likely to have an attack of Angina at any time and die in it. He returned without having complied with directions given him, and only partially recovered from his former condition. Then on returning to the States, again stopping at Edinburg, perticipating in the excitement there, and then while in the States at the Annual Board meeting, and the subsiquent mission meeting of Missionaries, and the part he was required to take in those meetings, was sure to produse such a strain a on the dibilitated state of his heart that it would fail of action.

I know the doctor who attended him at Oberlin. He is a religionist and an active church worker, and in that intense religious atmosphere of Oberlin, he is consequently highly esteemed. But he is not a physician of ability, and one who keeps up with the times. And he with his limeted experience and no knowledge of Mr. Davis's previous history, would not be enabled to say what was the basic trouble with his patient. It was reported here that he died of pneumonia, and again that he died of heart failure. But the basic trouble was his Arteriosclerosis of the Corinary Arteries. And from the strain that was thrown on him after he left Japan no other result was to be expected.

You in the States don't know how to care for a missionary who is advanced in years and worn down with care and work, suffering most likely from some bisic disease; you press them to work, and send them back only partially recovered and ready for work.

I have had word from Mrs. DeForest to day; she writes Mr. DeForest is no better, as the doctor says; and that he himself thinks he is gradually growing weaker; which is most likely so.

Very Tryly Yours,

Wallace Taylor.

P.S. Yesterday, Jan. 28th, received from Mr. Taylor.

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Very Truly Yours,

Graba-

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Osaka, Japan. 392
Feb.9th/11.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.
Boston.

Dear Sir; - Miss Cozad his been ill for some time with pelvic trouble. She has lately undergone an operation of Hystorectomy at St. Luke's Hospital, Tokio. And her recovery from that operation has so far been favorable.

Her time limit for furlough comes next year, 1912. But from her previoun illness and in view of the severe operation she has recently undergone I am anticipating her time for furlough and am taking measures to have her return to The States from or about the first of April next.

Mrs. Cary underwent a similar operation while in the States and returned to Japan sooner than she should. She was in a critical condition and under my care for more than a year before she fairly recovered. She should have remained on furlough at least another year longer before being sent back. And in Miss Cozad's case I strongly advise that she be allowed full time for recovery and rest. It requires some time after one has apparently recovered from such conditions before they are fully restored to that condition of bodily strength and endurence of adverse influences which enables them to again fully take upon themselves the responsible duties of active life. Hence I bespeak for her a long rest, free from the responsibility of speach-making and the mental excitement necessarily connected with such a course. The tendency with those of you at Boston who have such matters in charge, is to return one who has gone home for rest and recuperation from long continued work or illness to return them to their field of labor too soon.

The latest word from Mr. DeForest is that he is no better.

Very Truly Yours,

Wallace Taylor.

Osaka, Japan.
Feb.9th/11.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.
Boston.

Dear Sir; - Miss Ozaki has been ill for some time with pelvic trouble. She has lately undergone an operation of hysterotomy at St. Luke's Hospital, Tokio. And her recovery from that operation has so far been favorable.

Her time limit for furlough comes next year, 1912. But from her previous illness and in view of the severe operation she has recently undergone I am anticipating her time for furlough and am taking measures to have her return to the States from or about the first of April next.

Mrs. Cary underwent a similar operation while in the States and returned to Japan sooner than she should. She was in a critical condition and under my care for more than a year before she fairly recovered. She should have remained on furlough at least another longer being sent back. And in Miss Ozaki's case I strongly advise that she be allowed full time for recovery and rest. It requires some time after one has apparently recovered from such conditions before they are fully restored to that condition of bodily strength and endurance of adverse influences which enables them to again fully take upon themselves the responsible duties of active life. Hence I ask for her a long rest, free from the responsibility of speaking and the mental excitement necessarily connected with such a course. The tendency with those of you at Boston who have such matters in charge, is to return one who has gone home for rest and recuperation from long continued work or illness to return them to their field of labor too soon.

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Very Truly Yours,

Osaka
Feb. 9-1911

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Osaka, Japan.
May 11th/11.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Sect. American Board.

Dear Mr. Barton; Mr. DeForest is dead. You will have hear of his death before this letter reaches you, - probably by cablegram now.

I have not written you regarding his case since shortly after I was up to Sendai to see him about the middle of January.

The Japanese doctors there did not understand the case though I tried to impress the nature of his disease upon him in my consultation with him. I bought the medicines in Kobe at an English drug store to be sure they were good and sent them to Sendai for the doctor to use; for I could not trust medicines from a Japanese drug store; they are too frequently and largely adulterated. And gave the Japanese doctor directions how to use them. But this was too much for him. He soon broke away from my instructions and directions. In short he and other doctors called in soon run off with the case. I could do nothing with them; they refused to use the medicines I sent up and used those I forbid being used.

If you call to mind I ordered him to bed for a month or six weeks. I heard from Mrs. DeForest every week and sometimes oftener. Early in April they reported him so much better that I permitted her to allow him to walk around the room a little, and go down stairs when the doctor was present. They did so and reported him better, and Mrs. DeForest wrote asking what they should do for the summer. I wrote telling her that though she and the doctors reported him better yet from her own statement he was worse and had been steadily growing worse; that he had been kept in bed now three months instead of a month or six weeks, and that he was now less able to be up than when I first saw him. She again insisted on knowing what to do for the summer. I wrote strongly advising them to remain in Sendai; that they had the pleasentest location and the most favorable ~~location~~ situation in the Mission, and that others went to spend the summer near them, and that it would be more favorable for ~~him to remain the summer together. DeForest did not to that~~ him to remain in Sendai for the summer. But they would not hear to it. So I wrote them they might bring Mr. DeForest down to Tokio and place him in the St. Lukes Hospital under Dr. Teusler's care. This is a hospital under the American Episcopal Mission; a well equiped hospital with American doctors and American nurses and a few Japanese nurses trained in the States, chiefly at Johns Hopkins Hospital. And gave them full directions how to bring the patient down.

They brought him down Friday night and reached Tokio on the morning of the 29th. That afternoon he complained of lack of feeling in one of his arms. They had to give him morphine on the way down to Tokio

Osaka, Japan.
May 11th/11.

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Sec't. American Board.

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They brought him down Friday night and reached Tokio on the morning of the 27th. That afternoon he complained of lack of feeling in one of his arms. They had to give him morphine on the way down to keep

him comfortable. Sunday the 30th/ his arm was paralised. Monday ,May 1st/ he complained of pain in his chest, on Tuesday Pneumonia was diagnosed, and he was told he did not have more than five days to live. On Wednesday his whole side and one side of his face was paralised. That was the last word I had from Mrs. DeForest till I received a short telegram on the 9th/ stating Mr. DeForest died at four o'clock the previous afternoon.

When they reached the St. Lukes Hospital Mrs DeForest placed Mr. DeForest under Dr. Bliss' care. Dr. Bliss is a recent man from the Johns Hopkins hospital. I had told her what she wanted was an Man of experience and not a recent man from medical college primed with medical lore. When Dr. Bliss saw him he stated it would require some ten days or two weeks for him to make a satisfactory diagnosis. A good full time shure. But I had written Dr. Teusler a full history of the case so far as I had had him under observation, for near two years, and gave the him my diagnosis, sending it so it would reach the hospital shortly after Mr. DeForest was taken there; and wrote Mrs. DeForest that she must call Dr. Teusler in consultation. So within a short time, they had the two doctors and the advantage of my diagnosis.

When I wrote Mrs. DeForest that her husband was growing worse in the face of their statement that he was better she wrote she was much discouraged. But I wrote her that the idea of their coming down here was out of the question; that after being in the hospital at Tokio for a short time the doctors could determine whether it was best for them to go to Karuizawa for the summer. For they had their minds fixed on spending the summer at that summer missionary resort.

The Japanese doctors running off with the case was nothing more than I anticipated from the first. They are very sensative, conceited and proud; and the idea of being guided by a foreign doctor is repulsive to them. I have never been enabled to work with Japanese doctors except those I am constantly working with.

While at Sendai they had called in every "specialist" in the town and thereabouts. And from the strong pro-Japanese sentiment in Sendai they were disposed to place considerable reliance on them. But I wrote Mrs. DeForest that I did not see that they could do better, for though their Japanese doctors ran away with the case, if they had insisted on their following my advice and directions they would have refused to have any thing further to do with the case, and then they would have been left without medical aid.

I anticipated that moving Mr. DeForest would bring on a crisis, as it did; but at the same time I had no expectation that he would survive the summer. Had they remained in Sendai his life most likely would have been prolonged a short time longer, but what is life in such a conditions

Before leaving Sendai, though they left against my advice, Mr. DeForest stated that if he was to die he would rather die at home than be taken away and die.

Very truly Yours,

Wm. Wade Paxton

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P.S. - Some weeks ago Miss Selby complained to her lady friends that she had a boil coming on her back. It finally became so painful that she called me over to see it. I found she had a large carbuncle on the small of her back. I made arrangement to operate the next morning at the St. Barnabas Hospital, an American Episcopal institution. By that time she was so affected that she fainted in the morning and when she came to the hospital she could not set up on a chair.

I operated and found it quite deep as well as large around. She stood the operation very well., and has since remained in the hospital.

The wound has healed up slowly as I expected it would from its size and her age, with indiferent health.

I gave her permission some ten days ago to return to No. 31, but stated she could return when she wished. She has been in the hospital something over three weeks, but finally concluded to return to day. She may be well enough to attend Mission Meeting, and she may not.

She is afflicted with microbfobia, and thinks No. 31 is filled with microbes.

P.S. - Some weeks ago Miss Foley complained to her lady friends that she had a ball coming on her back. It finally became so painful that she called me over to see it. I found she had a large carbuncle on the small of her back. I made arrangement to operate the next morning at the St. Barnabas Hospital, an American Episcopal institution. By that time she was so affected that she fainted in the morning and when she came to the hospital she could not sit up on a chair.

I operated and found it quite deep as well as large around. She stood the operation very well, and has since remained in the hospital.

The wound has healed up slowly as I expected it would from its size and her age with indifferent health.

I gave her permission some ten days ago to return to No. 31, but stated she could return when she wished. She has been in the hospital something over three weeks, but finally concluded to return to day. She may be well enough to attend Mission Meeting, and she may not.

She is afflicted with microbiobia, and thinks No. 31 is filled with microbes.

While at Sendai they had called in every [illegible] and thereabouts. And from the strong pro-Japanese sentiment in Sendai they were disposed to place considerable reliance on them. But I wrote Mrs. Deforest that I did not see that they could do better, for though their Japanese doctors ran away with the case, if they had insisted on their following my advice and directions they would have refused to have any thing further to do with the case and then they would have been left without medical aid.

I anticipated that moving Mr. Deforest would bring on a crisis, as it did, but at the same time I had no expectation that he would survive the summer. Had they remained in Sendai his life most likely would have been prolonged a short time longer, but what is life in such a condition?

Before leaving Sendai, though they left against my advice, Mr. Deforest stated that if he was to die he would rather die at home than to be left away and die.

JUN 28 1911

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Osaka, Japan.
June 1st/11.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston.

Dear Mr. Barton, - - The annual Mission Meeting for 1911 is over. The last and special committee apprinted by the C.A.I. to investigate and report on the Baikwa Home for final action of the Mission at Arima, just closed, has been rendered and action taken. The members of this final committee were Cary, Stanford and myself. In making up the report of this committe I have had the principal part of the work to do. I spent between seven and eight hours in tramping over the ground and studying the situation, and that you may know the reasons for the repret given and the action taken by the Mission I herewith present a brief summary of that report. - - I herewith inclose a sketch of the locality roughly drawn for a better understanding of the situation. to which I refer in this report.

The situation is a delta between the two mouths of the Yodo Gawa River. This delta consists of pebbles, sand and silt, deposited centuries ago. The banks of these rivers are diked up to restrain the ~~flud~~ flood waters in time of freshets. The delta inclosed by the mouths of the rivers is quite level, with only a few inches of elevation or depression in any part. The lots of the Baikwa School and that of the Baikwa Home ~~are~~ are dessignated by the red spaces inclosed on the rough map, and are so marked as to be readily understood. The water in the rivers and the Harbor Canal on the west(not shown in the map) at time of freshets or flood is higher than the surface of this delta, and if at any time you dig down six inches or a foot you come to standing water. The lots of the Baikwa School and the Baikwa Home are in the lowest part of this delta, the water from the east, north and south flow into the foul pond at the south-east corner of the school ground. These are the physical conditions of the situation of the school and Baikwa Home, which could have been easily ascertained before the purchase of the land was made, and should have been ascertained when several thousand dollars and the health of the ladies who were expected to live in the Baikwa Home were at stake. It was a reprehensible oversight that this was not done. - - (The committee who made this selection consisted of two members of the mission, - Mr. Learned and Mr. Allchin, and one member of the Baikwa school directors, - Mr. Mayegami-; and this selection was made when I was in The States on furlough.) --

Hence the remidying of the unsanitary condition and the drainage of the place is not the simple question of that of the Baikwa Home alone but of the whole locality. It would be so expensive that no thought of the Board's undertaking it or even a part of it could be ~~undert~~ entertained. And the propositions suggested by the members of the Board at

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Boston and that of Mr. Allchin are not atall applicable to the conditions of the case. They could not be made to meet the situation in the least. The officials of the Nishi Nari Gun, in which the Baikwa Home lies, state that perhapse in five years or more they may undertake to properly drain the locality; and they estimate that it woulh require at least ~~require~~ "Niju mon En", - 200,000 or $100,000. And when asked where they expected to secure that amount of money they replied," partly from the Osaka municipality, and partly from the general government, and that the Gun would raise part". Now look this preposition in the face with the actual facts before you. There is at least one-third of Osaka, if not one-half, that is in as unsanatory a condition as it regards drainage and foul, filthy water in the drains, as in and around the Baikwa; and the city has issued bonds for 28,000,000 En, which is being used to construct Tram (trolley) lines and inlarge the city water works. There is only a small portion of the city limits near by the Baikwa Home vacinity, and is it reasonable with these physical condition in so large a portion of the city that the city officials will be persuaded to contribute in any efficient amount to so comparatively insignificant a part as the vacinity of the Baikwa Home? The Bonded Indebtedness of the Empire is over 51 En per unite of her population, and the City of Tokio, the capital, is perplexed as to how she can raise some hundred million En to properly drain the capitol city, hence how large a portion can the general government be expected to contribute toward aiding the drainage of Baikwa Home? Then again look at the condition and comparative poverty of the Nishi Nari Gun, and when can she be expected to raise ~~the~~ her portion to drain the Yodo ~~Fawa~~ delta? It is a perposition indefinitely in the future.

Again referring to the map, the "pond" lies partly on the southeast corner of the Baikwa School lot, and is filled with foul, offensive water, dark and grumous so an object cannot be seen in it to the depth of more than two or three inches. This pond receives the drainage direct from the village on the east, and the outskirts of the villages on the north. (These villages are denoted by broad serpentine lines on the map.) The drain between the Baikwa Home and the Baikwa School lots, remains the same as it was when the lots were purchased, with the exception of some split bamboo lattice work set up on the sides to support the filling in. It is 12 feet wide. The " bad ditch", so called, which I was informed "was cut through the lots", does not pass through them at all. This ditch is marked " X"- "Y" on the map. It is 60 feet east of the Baikwa Home lot. This ditch was and is reported to have made about all the trouble, but as a matter of fact it adds but little to the unsanitary condition of the place. This ditch was about four feet wide when the lots were bought, and the Tram company by permission from the authorities enlarged it to 6 feet in width , and opened it up at the south end so as to receive the drainage from the ditch marked "Z".

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This (Zd ditch drains a small portion of the Tenma district above the R.R. The water in this ditch is not so foul as the water coming into the pond from the east and north; nor is the quantity of water flowing in it any more as it enters the pond than when it passes through the culvert under the R.R., though it receives on the way the drainage from the rice lots . The water flowing in this ditch was not more than one-third the water flowing in the ditch between the School and Home lots, nor so foul, at any time I visited it. The water in the ditch marked "M-N", on the map, also drains a thin portion of the Tenma district. But this ditch leads on through the two villages on the north, in places from 25 to 40 feet in wedth, filled with the foulest of water, to the lower portion of the west village, when it turns south and flows (rather moves) into the ditch coming from the Baikwa property, just before passing through the culvert under the Tram line. The water in this ditch after the uniting of the two is not greater, if so large, as when it flows through the culvert under the R.R. And the water in the ditch from the Baikwa property is not so large when it unites with that of the ditch from the village ~~Baikwa properties~~ as when it passes between the two Baikwa lots. Why? What becomes of it.? It oozes into the soil and percolates through the ground. And when Mr. Allchin undertook to sink a well for the Baikwa home, the deeper he went the fouler the water became and when he ceased sinking the water in the well was so foul that even the servants would not use it even for ordinary washing purposes. This is an important item when you come to consider the sanitary or rather the unsanitary condition of the locality.

And as the lots around the Baikwa property become filled up with houses to rent to employees of the mills near by and to cooley in general, for such will be and is the character of the blocks of houses being builded there, the unsanitary condition of the Baikwa Home will continue to grow worse and worse, till the whole delta is properly drained, which will be some time in the indefinite future.

Hence the Committee advised, and the mission decided that the Baikwa Home is not to be occupied by the Womens Board Missionaries .

P.S. - - It has been stated that the tide ebbs and flows along the ditch between the Baikwa lots. This is a false statement. I soon saw that is was a physical impossibility, and inquired of persons living just at the east end of the pond, and their statement was that there was no tide flow. Not since the commencement of the cutting of the Harbor Canal, some ten or twelve years ago, could such a flow be possible at the Baikwa property.

Again it is and has been stated that persons fished in the ditch passing by the Baikwa. But nothing but the lowest kind of mudsuckers have been there for years. - - These statements are made to justify the purchase of the property, but they wont hold.

Mr. Taylor

This ditch drains a small portion of the Tamma district above the R.R. The water in this ditch is not so foul as the water coming into the pond from the east and north, nor is the quantity of water flowing in it any more as it enters the pond than when it passes through the culvert under the R.R., though it receives on the way the drainage from the rice lots. The water flowing in this ditch was not more than one-third the water flowing in the ditch between the School and Home lots, nor so foul, at any time I visited it. The water in the ditch marked "M-N", on the map, also drains a thin portion of the Tamma district. But this ditch leads on through the two villages on the north, in places from 25 to 40 feet in width, filled with the foulest of water, to the lower portion of the west village, when it turns south and flows (rather moves) into the ditch coming from the Baikwa property, just before passing through the culvert under the Tram line. The water in this ditch after the uniting of the two is not greater, if so large, as when it flows through the culvert under the R.R. And the water in the ditch from the Baikwa property is not so large when it unites with the ditch from the Baikwa properties as when it passes between the two Baikwa lots. Why? What becomes of it? It oozes into the soil and percolates through the ground. And when Mr. Allchin undertook to sink a well for the Baikwa home, the deeper he went the fouler the water became, and when he ceased sinking the water in the well was so foul that even the servants would not use it even for ordinary washing purposes. This is an important item when you come to consider the sanitary or rather the unsanitary condition of the locality.

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Letter June 6, 1911

JUN 28 1911

(Baikwa School.)

Osaka,
June 6th/11.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.,
Boston.

Dear Mr. Barton; - - Continuing the subject of the Baikwa School.

Rev. Mr. Miyegawa, representing the Trustees of the Baikwa School, solicited an interview with the Committee on personals, at the annual Mission meeting at Arima, requesting that the subject he presented be laid before the mission for their consideration. His statement was that the Baikwa School was not meeting expenses, and that they were running behind about 100 Yen per month. To meet this deficiency and secure the school's being placed on a paying bases, the Trustees propose and ask permission of the Japan Mission, to establish a "Koto" department in addition to the present courses in the school. This Koto department is an advanced course of study corresponding to the higher course of studies in the higher city schools in the Empire, giving the students entrance to the higher governmental institutions of education. Many students refusing to enter the Baikwa, he states, because a course in the Baikwa as now organised gives no advantage to those wishing to persue their studies further. And to secure this they(the trustees) propose to erect a suitable building on the vacant lot west of the road(see map) and in this conduct the Koto department. And as a teacher and principal in this department hier a Mr.Omura, who has built up a reputable Koto department in one of the city schools. This man is stated to have been a nominal Christian for some time till last March when he joined the Osaka church of which Mr. ~~Mayega~~ Miyegawa is pastor. To understand how this will affect the Christian character of the school, it must be born in mind that the Minister of Education has taken a step backward lately, and forbidden Christianity to be taught in the Koto departments of the Schools in the Empire. Such an ordinance had existed before but was not strictly inforced, and some Missionary schools had been teaching Christianity in a nominal way. But this by the late ordinance is strictly forbidden, and the students of this department are not permitted to attend such services in any department of the school. Mr. Miyegawa thinks the students of the proposed Koto department of the Baikwa School can obtain permission to attend the religious exercises held in other departments of the school, but from the distinct orders issued by the Minister of Education I think it is doubtful.

Furthermore not only are the students of the Koto departments in the schools but the students in all the schools of whatever character and of all the departments are required to visit and pay homage to the shrines of their Ellustrious Fathers. This to inculcate Filial Piety toward The Emperor, and ancient Patriotism toward their country; in other words Bushido. Unreasonable and feudal fanaticism dies hard in this country.

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Why this celebrated teacher, Mr. Omura, should leave a school that he has built up and in which he has a good reputation, and in which capacity he receives a good salary, and enter a school that has but little reputation except among the Christian community, and and where the salary he will receive is problematic, I am at a loss to understand. I did not understand that it was because of his desire to further the cause of Christian education that he takes this step, from any statement made by Mr. Miyegawa.

Mr. Miyegawa stated that some such step as this was necessary to the continued existance of the school. That it was a case of "life and death" with the school. - - - That if this was not done the only remaining thing for the Trustees of the school to do was to sell the vacant school lot and use the money thus obtained to cancel the present debt, and use the remainder of the money thus obtained to run the school as far as it would; and after that mortgage the lot on which the School house stands and the school house an continue the school as far as the means they obtained lasted and then abandon the school.

Thus it may prove that purchasing the ground in such a low and unsanitary place, and in such an undesirable part of the city,-for the character of those who live in this section, being chiefly employees of mills and fastories, that class as are not likely to patronise such a school as the Baikwa School is,-may eventually in the end cause the abandonment of the school. Though I sincerely hope it may not.

On this account the mission after full discussion, passed a resolution expressing confidence in the Baikwa School Trustees.

I have made this full statement that you may have a fuller understanding of the physical conditions surrounding the Baikwa Home , and the conditions of the Baikwa School.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very Truly Yours,

Wallace Taylor

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Thus it may prove that purchasing the ground in such a low and unsanitary place, and in such an undesirable part of the city,-for the character of those who live in this section, being chiefly employees of mills and factories, that class as are not likely to patronize such a school as the Balkwa School is,-may eventually in the end cause the abandonment of the school. Though I sincerely hope it may not.

On this account the mission after full discussion, passed a resolution expressing confidence in the Balkwa School Trustees.

I have made this full statement that you may have a fuller understanding of the physical conditions surrounding the Balkwa Home, and the conditions of the Balkwa School.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very Truly Yours,

Wallace Ayres

Copy

June 6th 1911

JL 5 1911

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Osaka,
June 8th/11.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Boston.

Dear Sir, - - While writing I may as well mention some matters conserning the health and welfare of some of the members of the mission.

About two months ago Miss Colby called me in to see a boil as she called it, that she had been nursing for some time. It proved to be a large Carbuncle. I at once had her go over to the St. Barnabas Hospital, and I operated on her the next day. There is no proper accommodation at the Choshun Hospital for Foreigners. She had let the matter run so long before speaking to me about it that she was in a bad way; hardly able to stand when she went to the hospital. She was in the hospital something over three feeks. And has now been back in No. 3 for about a month. The wound his about healed now.- - But she is a frail woman, and not able to stand much of the ups and downs of missionary life. And her circumstances since returning to Japan last fall have been rather trying.

I was called up to Kioto to see Mrs. Cobb directly after the close of mission meeting at Arima, on May 31st/. I found her suffering from appendicitis, rather bad. I did not wish to operate on her and leave her under the care of such a nurse as is to be had in this part of the country. So I had her taken to Tokio to the St. Lukes Hospital, under Foreign physicians and nurses. After a few days she was operated on, as I knew she should be. The word I had from Mr. Cobb this morning states a large appendicular abscess was found. She should have been operated on at once on reaching there. She is reported as doing well. And I trust that in due time she will be fully recovered and all right.

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Wallace Taylor

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Very Truly Yours,

William Taylor

Osaka, Japan
June 8th 1911

JL 5 1911

Osaka, Japan.
June 8th/11.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston.

Dear Mr. Barton; - I write you regarding Dr. Fuzinaka, proprietor and chief doctor of the Choshun Hospital with which I have so long been associated. He died on May ~~16th of~~ 16th/. ~~of May~~. I might have written you sooner regarding this but with annual mission meeting coming on and other matters I have had to attend to I have not found time. - - He contracted incipient tuberculosis about a year ago. We were not able to give him any permanant relief; he would become better and grow worse again, thus several times. Some three months ago right sided Endo-carditis developed. He became much better of this and some ten days before death, pleuritis, and shortly after Pneumonia. He only lived some four or five days after this. Some six months previous he anticipated death would be the final result.

The funeral was a fully Christian and modest funeral; no Buddhist or heathen rights in any way connected with it. It was a very large funeral. Representatives from every church in the city, (so far as I know) made remarks, and several from outside the city. There was a large company of the city police, and a large company of boys and one of girls from the city schools and vacinity. (We always had a Christmas Eve for the children at the hospital which they attended in large numbers.) The city doctors did not form a company but were present in large numbers. There were over 380 jinrigishas in the prosession and the prosession must have been between two and three miles long. I had not supposed that the hospital and Dr. Fuzinaka had so large a hold on the esteem and sympathy of the city and especially of the vacinity as was manifested at the funeral. It certainly speaks well for the work and Christian influence that had been done and exerted by the man and the hospital; more than I had realised.

I have been associated with this man for more than 25 years one way and another. First as an assistant of Dr. Matsuyama, who was one of the chief men with whom I was first associated in dispensary work in Osaka, then later in building the Chosun Hospital. Then I took him (Dr. Fuzinaka) as an assistant in the hospital. Later assisted him in completing his medical education and in securing a certificate to practice medicine. And shortly after this when it became difficult for me to handle the company of doctors who had built the hospital , I persuaded him to buy out the hospital and I would stand by him till it was paid for. He did so, and after a few years it was fully paid for; and he finally accumulated ~~accumulated~~ quite a respectable fortune for a Japanese through it.

Osaka, Japan.
June 8th/11.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston.

Dear Mr. Barton; - I write you regarding Dr. Fuzinaka, proprietor and chief doctor of the Chosaun Hospital with which I have so long associated. He died on May 1st/11, of May. I might have written you sooner regarding this but with annual mission meeting coming on and other matters I have had to attend to I have not found time. - He contracted incipient tuberculosis about a year ago. We were not able to give him any permanent relief; he would become better and grew worse again, thus several times. Some three months ago right sided Endo-carditis developed. He became much better of this and some ten days before death pleuritis, and shortly after Pneumonia. He only lived some four or five days after this. Some six months previous he anticipated death would be the final result.

The funeral was a fully Christian and modest funeral; no Buddhist or heathen rights in any way connected with it. It was a very large funeral. Representatives from every church in the city, (so far as I know) made remarks, and several from outside the city. There was a large company of the city police, and a large company of boys and girls from the city schools and vicinity. (We always had a Christmas Eve for the children at the hospital which they attended in large numbers.) The city doctors did not form a company but were present in large numbers. There were over 380 jinrikishas in the procession and the procession must have been between two and three miles long. I had not supposed that the hospital and Dr. Fuzinaka had so large a hold on the esteem and sympathy of the city and especially of the vicinity as was manifested at the funeral. It certainly speaks well for the work and Christian influence that had been done and exerted by the man and the hospital; more than I had realised.

I have been associated with this man for more than 25 years one way and another. First as an assistant of Dr. Matsuyama, who was one of the chief men with whom I was associated in dispensary work in Osaka, then later in building the Chosaun Hospital. Then I took him (Dr. Fuzinaka) as an assistant in the hospital. Later assisted him in completing his medical education and in securing a certificate to practice medicine. And shortly after this when it became difficult for me to handle the company of doctors who had built the hospital, I persuaded him to buy out the hospital and I would stand by till it was paid for. He did so, and after a few years it was fully paid for; and he finally accumulated ~~accumulated~~ quite a respectable fortune for a Japanese through it.

I always got along very smoothly and pleasantly with him, and was enabled to do much through him in the hospital that I otherways would not have been abled to do. He was a conscientiously Christian man and benevolent not only in the hospital but also out side in medical work. At one time he gave one thousand En to the Dendo Gwaisha(Japanese missionary society); and a few years ago built a bridge acorss one of the canals on the main road from his dwelling house to the hospital at an expense of three thousand En and gave it to the city. This bridge is not only a great convenience to the hospital and his home but also a needed convenience to the travel in the city. Besides many other benevolent and patriotic contributions.

What will now be done with the hospital has not yet been determined. From the influence the work in the hospital has exerted and the appreciation shown in the large attendance at the funeral, the hospital shoulh be continued. What my relation to the hospital and the work there will be in the future I cannot say. If they secure an Incho San, a principal and chief Japanese doctor, in the hospital that I can pleasantly work with, I shall continue my relations with the hospital, but if not; - and I am free to say that it has only been with those whom I am constantly working that I can secure such work as is satisfactory; - or if the hospital is closed, then my work in that capacity is finished.

So what my status and relation to the work in the future is to be is uncertain and problematic.

Very Truly Yours,

Wallace Taylor.

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Very Truly Yours,

Chas. Lynn
June 8, 1911.

T 20 1911

404

Osaka, Japan.
Sept.28th/11.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston.

Dear Mr. Barton; - I am under the necessity of returning to the U.S. to attend to some financial and family affairs that cannot be attended to properly without my presence. I wish to return next spring, 1912.

I am requesting through the C.a.I. of our Mission for the grant of a furlough from you and the Prudential Committee of your Board at Boston from April 1st/, 1912, with permission to return to the U.S.

The condition of affairs at the Choshin Hospital have gradually growing less and less satisfactory for several years. Since the death of Dr. Fujinaka, last spring, conditions have not improved but on the contrary have become more unsatisfactory. Hence the inducements for my return to Japan again for work are less than heretofore, and the possibility of our return ~~are~~ is somewhat problematic.

Hence I make this proposition to the Board, that we be granted a furlough to return to the U.S. under conditions granted those returning at full expiration of time limit; and that if it so occurs that we return again to Japan I will refund the extra expense connected with this furlough.

Trusting that you will look favorably on this request, and that I may receive a reply in due time,

I remain Very Truly Yours,

Wallace Taylor

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Sept.28th/11.

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Trusting that you will look favorably on this request, and that may receive reply in due time.

I remain Very Truly Yours,

Allison Taylor

Osaka

Sept. 28-1911

Return

Y 19 1913

Oberlin, Ohio,
108 E.College st.,
May 16th/13.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sect. Barton; - Your letter of the 10th/, regarding missionary allowance came to hand two days age, being several days on the way.

Since writing you I enquired of a retired missionary of the American Board what allowance he received and what was generally granted; and he stated the allowance went on as when on furlough; but from the statement in your letter he doubtless was not well informed. I should be well satisfied with that allowance. Some three or four years ago four missionaries of the American Episcopal Board who had spent some years in Japan (many years less than we have) were retired with an allowance (or pension) of one thousand dollars a year, each. This is about all the information I have regarding the allowance of retired missionaries.

You inquire what" appropriation we would require that we may not suffer for the necessities of life?" I can state frankly that I feel we should have sufficient, after our long service, so that we would not only not suffer but that we would not feel pinched for the necessities of life. We have never been accustomed to extravigant living. With our allowance as missionaries and the education of our children we have been necessitated to strict econemy.

You also inquire indirectly as to our private income; - I have a soldier's pension of twenty dollars a month,- two hundred and forty dollars a year, payable quartily, which is definite and reliable.. And I think we should have an allowance of not less than sixty five dollars a month to secure the necessities of a comfortable living free from the anxieties of how our expenses are to be met. If we owned a house and had no rent to pay our necessary expenses would be much less.

As to how I should prefer the allowance granted? I should prefer it as a yearly allowance, if you please, payable monthly just as the allowance on furlough is made. If granted as a definite ~~sum~~ and final sum, and if life be spared it might not last while needed, and if our term of life should be short in the Providence of God, it would be more than necessary. If made payable monthly or quartily I might be caught with it by tax regulations which would practically diminish the amount.

In my medical work in Japan, after becoming acquainted with the conditions in the country and the disire of the doctors to learn the

Oberlin, Ohio.
108 E.College St.
May 10th/15.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secy. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Secy. Barton: - Your letter of the 10th/regarding missionary allowance came to hand two days ago, being several days on the way.

Since writing you I enquired of a retired missionary of the American Board what allowance he received and what is generally granted, and he stated the allowance went on as when on furlough, but from the statement in your letter he doubtless was not well informed. I should be well satisfied with that allowance. Some three or four years ago four missionaries of the American Episcopal Board who had spent some years in Japan - many years less than we have) were retired with an allowance (or pension) of one thousand dollars a year, each. This is about all the information I have regarding the allowance of retired missionaries.

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You also inquire indirectly as to our private income. - I have a scholarship pension of twenty dollars a term, - two hundred and forty dollars a year, payable quarterly, which is definite and reliable. And I think we should have an allowance of not less than sixty dollars a month to secure the necessities of a comfortable living from the exhaustion of now our expenses are to be met. If we owned a house and had no rent to pay our necessary expenses would be much less.

As to how I should prefer the allowance matter? I should prefer it as a yearly allowance, if you please, payable monthly, just as the allowance on furlough is made. If granted as a definite sum and final sum, and if life be spared it might not last while needed. And if our term of life should be short in the providence of God, it would be more than necessary. If made payable monthly or quarterly I might be tempted with it by the requisitions which would practically diminish the amount.

In my medical work in Japan, after becoming acquainted with the conditions in the country and the desire of the doctors to learn the

"Western System of Medicine", I struck out on an independent line of work, different from that persued by mission medical men, so far as I know. I persuaded the Japanese doctors to organise themselves into companies, to open dispensaries, and I would meet with them, see their patients, prescribe for them, give them instructions in anatomy, medical practice and therúpútics and leave them to carry out the treatment; they renting the building and meeting the whole or part of my traveling expenses. Thus for a number of years I was a teacher of medicine. Thus securing a place for clerical missionary work, which at that time was difficult to secure. Later a hospital was built and conducted on the same plan. I received ~~an appropriation for native medical work~~ from the Board for a time; this was used to suppliment medical and surgical supplies that I could not get the doctors to supply, but used direct in cases needed so that neither doctors nor patients knew how much they received in aid. Thus the medical work ~~cost~~ in my charge cost the Board comparatively little;- nothing for equipment, and what was used of Board's funds was applied in benevolent lines. The appropriations for native medical work ceased long years ago.

After a few years we had from three to five dispensaries and one hospital. And with these Japanese associates and assistance, through these dispensaries and hospital, for a long series of years, we saw from 12,000 to 15,000 patients a year, (individual persons), and had from 40,000 to 45,000 consultations, with more or less direct missionary work done in this way. For only a few years did I give a full report of this work, for lack of funds to print the reports. It was quietly done with no blow about it.

We have been out on the field nearly 40 years, (over 39),- and have seen all the changes and advancement that has taken place in Japan. In that time I have had four furloughs,- the first after the first 3 years,- and this time returning making the fifth.

Hence from this brief review of our missionary work, under the circumstances we feel we may be fairly entitled to retire with an allowance which we request sufficient to secure a comfortable living free from the anxieties of how it is to be met.

Trusting to hear favorably from you again in due time,

I remain Very Truly Yours,

Wallace Taylor.

Being a member

May 16-1943

Oberlin

Dr. Ward

(Chaplin PRP)

COPY

Kobe, Japan, January 3rd, 1913.

Dr. Wallace Taylor.

Dear Dr. Taylor:

At the annual estimate meeting of the Japan Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, December 10-13, 1912, the following resolution was adopted with a rising vote and I was instructed to forward to you a copy of the same.

Trusting this will find you and yours much improved in health and with best wishes for a new year, I am,

Yours truly,
(Signed) W.K.Matthews,
Secretary Japan Mission

Resolved:

First that inasmuch as Dr. Wallace Taylor, for about thirty-five years a practitioner in Osaka, has retired from practice and returned to America, we, the members of the Japan Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in regular session, desire to express to him and to put on record our appreciation of his professional service so skilllfully and sympathetically rendered to us and our families, and

Second, that the Secretary of this Mission be instructed to transmit the foregoing resolution to Dr. Taylor.

rec'd MAR 10 1913

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Oberlin, Ohio.
108 E.College st.,
March 8th/13.

Rev.James Barton, D.D.,
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Barton; - I herewith enclose a testimonial and appreciation of some of my work in Japan. I esteem and appreciate such a testimonial as this more highly than I should a Decoration from the Emperor of Japan. These decorations are frequently very hollow affairs, and not deserving.

My service rendered to the Methodist Episcopal Mission South of Japan have not been more than that for the Presbyterian Mission South, or the Presbyterian Mission(North), or that for other missions in Japan of smaller numbers; though my acquaintance and relations with the Rev.Lambeth, D.D., Sect. of the Board of the Episcopal Mission South has been more intimate than with that of the Secterries of other Boards working in Japan.

You will please return the enclosed Resolutions andletter and oblige.

Very Truly Yours,

Wallace Taylor.

Werkhei-Q

Recv. 8-19/13

MAY 10 1913

Oberlin, Ohio,
108 E. College st.,
May 8th/13.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Barton; - We returned from Japan last year, leaving Japan on the 22nd/ of April, 1912. Allowing one month for time in returning, our allowance while on furlough began on the 22nd/ of May. My understanding has been that returned missionaries on furlough were allowed a living allowance for one year, and that if for any reason they remained for a longer time another agreement was to be made. With that understanding our allowance will expire on the 22nd/ of this month.

On requesting permission for a forlough I stated that the probability was that We might not return again to our field of work in Japan; the reason being that the proprietor of the hospital in which I had worked for some 32 or 33 years had died, and that his widow did not wish to be responsible for the finances of the hospital and the responsability connected therewith. And to start up a new work under the advancement of Medical knowledge and the ability of many of their doctors was not advisable as a missionary effort. Only by opening it up and carry ing it on as a purely benevolent work would I think it wise to do so. And I don't think your Board would wish to do so; nor would I advise it.

Then the question comes up what arrangement can you make with me as a retired missionary? We have spent nearly forty years in missionary work in Japan, going out late in 1873, something over thirty nine years ago, entering upon what may be called among the pioneer missionary work in Japan.

What your custom is in such cases I am unable to say. There had been some talk of missionaries retiring from work at the age of seventy, but nothing definite was done so far as I know; and I was unable to attend the last mission meeting at Arima before we left, on account of the illness of one of the missionaries children in Osaka. And I am now next month seventy eight years of age and Mrs. Taylor past seventy one.

We are both in fairly good health at the present time.

Trusting to receive a favorable reply in due time,

I remain Very Truly Yours,

Wallace Taylor.

Berlin -

May 8-1913

REC'D DEC 9 1919

Santa Rosa, Cal. 409
Dec. 2, 1919.

Covering letter
Jan 7

Mr. Herbert E. B. Case:
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Case:

Since further necessary correspondence with the Board in regard to the appointment has delayed my date of sailing, I am asking now if I may not remain at home until after Christmas.

I should not ask this, if the arrangements had not already been postponed until nearly that time.

In addition to my desire to be at home one more Christmas, I have already given up my school and then had to take it again, and would like to finish this month (until Dec. 19).

Sincerely,

Grace E. Titus.

470 Ellis St.
Santa Rosa, Cal.

Grace Titus

Santa Rosa Dec. 3, 1919

San Francisco Jan 7.

MAY 19 1910

On board The Mongolia April 20th 1910.

Dear Dr. Barton;

I suppose I should have written to you about my home going before I started but I am sure you know of the "much to be done" before a trip of this sort and can excuse the fault if fault it is. However I wrote to Miss Jamson as soon as I knew so of course the fact of my going is known to you before this. I only knew surely myself about three weeks before so that made me all the more busy.

I had of course expected to remain on until Miss Colby returned but as I have been not very well especially since Christmas Dr Taylor advised not waiting longer as the longer I would stay on here the longer I would likely have to stay over there.

I am not sick, for no really sick one could have kept up all I have done this last term, but something surely indicates that I am not as I should be and all my friends

say they are "so glad I am going home."
And as there was a lady who could be gotten to teach for this next term, a Miss Grace Correll daughter of an Episcopal Missionary in Osaka, and we hoped that by Fall Miss Colby would be back it seemed possible to follow Dr. T's advice without leaving the school in the lurch. Miss Marion Allchin had already consented to remain another year so it was not leaving things in new hands only. Considering all these things I thot perhaps it was best to go, tho the condition they (?) put upon my furlough ("on condition of Miss Colby's return") made it necessary to have it decided also by C.A.I. which I did not like - it made it seem more serious than it was, and also made me to seem to be a deserter — I hate conditions. But all the difficulties aside and I am now on my way home by the Mongolia. We should have left Kobe on the 23rd, but owing to a case of smallpox

on board we did not leave until 10 PM on the 24th and are again delayed by getting into YokKaichi too late to get out before dark so must wait till daylight and are now lying at anchor waiting for the light. We are due to leave Yokohama the 27th so if we leave on time we wont have long there. My friend is waiting at Tokyo ~~there~~ for me all day today - and will tomorrow.

I expect to stop off one week or two weeks at Honolulu with Miss Julia Gulick. The next boat is the Tenyo Maru and most people say I can not go on on a Japanese boat between U.S. ports but the S.S. Company say I can, so I shall have to wait till I reach there to find out how long I must stay. I hope to get a little rested and break the long voyage with a bright spot there. I am not a good sailor so a voyage is not usually much rest to me.

The new term opened nicely

with nearly 45 new pupils, a few more than we lost by graduation so we hope the gain is beginning. Miss Allchin will move over to the new home in September if there is some one to live with her. Mr. and Mrs. Allchin & Bell go home by Siberia in June. If Miss Colby can not come back by Fall some one else must be found and it is most essential that the ~~prospect~~ or non-prospect of Miss ~~Allchin~~ Colby's return be told to the Mission here as soon as possible as arrangments can not always be made in a hurry especially if the lady is across the ocean. Even people here can not stay on on expense unless they are assured of a position

I shall probably reach home the last of May or 1st of June. My address will be R.F.D. No. 4. Kokomo, Indiana. I will let you know when I get there

Yours Sincerely Elizabeth Ward.

Elizabeth Ward
R.F.D. No. 4. Kokomo Indiana
Dec 28th 1910.

Dear Mr. Barton;

I believe my last letter to you was written on the way home from Japan last Spring. Since then my correspondence has been with the Woman's Board.

Now I have a special matter to bring which I believe lies within the special province of you or rather of the Committee which you represent.

You know I entered the work on the field and so did not have special training for that work and as I stated in my application to the Board, I believe, one

obstacle in the way of my deciding to be a Missionary previous to that time was my lack of proper education. As the question came to me to be decided on the field I felt that my age at that time left not much time to spare if I did anything like good work in language study so rather than come back to America then I decided to begin immediately. My lack of a college education has been felt all along but I have found that wherever I go in Japan my music, ~~that~~ little I have, has been in constant demand. Also of course Bible teaching which is the special aim of Missionary life. I have never had any special work in Bible study and want it very much. I want study in all lines of course but from necessity I suppose my needs and desires specialize along the line of music (both vocal & instr

and Bible study.
I looked forward to spending a part of all of my furlough in study of this kind. But as you know I came home sick or at least in the first stages of it. I am much better than when I came home, but my digestive apparatus, both stomach and bowels, still refuse to do their proper work. The stomach disorder first showed itself in the Spring after my first hard year's study of the language in Tokyo. At first it seemed entirely dependant on the study life, disappearing almost as soon as I stopped study for the summer and reappearing again after work began again in the Fall; stopping again during Christmas vacation and reappearing after return to my station and my that year particularly lonely life. Since then it has become more chronic and so less subject to changes of this so

I hoped the medical treatment and rest and change of the home land would affect the needed cure but tho I am better in almost every other way, my digestion still bothers me a great deal. One discouraging thing I have found since I came home that so many people here have either one or the other or perhaps both of my troubles. So there creeps into my mind a fear that I may not be successful entirely in ridding myself of these ailments but may have to go on thru the years as best I can using what means I may discover to keep my system in working order bearing as best I may the subsequent pain or discomfort.

But if possible I'd like to get so I could possess a more abundant supply of health.

I am now trying Osteopathy and this doctor encourages me to believe he can overcome

the trouble which he ascribes to an insufficient blood and nerve circulation in stomach and liver owing to improper articulation of the bones in spine and other places. Whether he is right or not remains to be seen but within the last week or so there seems to be a slight improvement in the activity of the bowels.

As you see I have been unable to do anything in the school line and will hardly be able before the Spring term at least and yet is a question as to whether even tho I get better or well, I ought to go into the steady routine of school life so soon, especially since the trouble has seemed so connected with a life of study.

Altho I fear I shall lose much of my Japanese yet

I can hardly give up to go back to my work in Japan, provided I am wanted, without some study in America. Miss Colby's return helps affairs there somewhat and maybe Miss Hill could be retained at the school for another year. I wish Miss Colby need not go into full work in the school for various reasons. There is all that she could do in connection with the school in indirect evangelistic work with graduates if only the Board could feel like leaving her free to do so. I think Miss Allchin intends to be married next year, I suppose when her parents return, so hardly think she can be counted on longer. But it seems to me things look as favorable for doing without me there

as they could well look so I am emboldened to ask the Board to allow me the privilege of another year in America that I may attend school - Oberlin I think.

I have hardly been in service long enough to expect them to continue my allowance during that extra year tho of course it would be more than welcome, but I will try to meet the expenses of that year in some other way if I may have the privilege of the time.

Of course I am presuming that I am wanted by the Board to return and it may be. It is entirely presumptious but as I have been notified of nothing else I still suppose that such is the case.

I have tried to be explicit

in my explanations and hope my attitude is clear to you.

Hoping that I may succeed in this request if it is a proper one

I Remain

Sincerely Yours

Elizabeth Ward.

MAR 27 1911

13

R.F.D. No. 4 Kokomo Ind. Mch 25th 1911

My Dear Mr. Bell;

I have been thinking for days that I must acknowledge the last letter you wrote but this morning (or rather yesterday and I did not receive it until this morning) brought another of March 22nd date which gives the proper impetus to get this started at last.

You say you "have just seen a letter from a certain Baptist Authority to the effect that you were not going back at all to Japan under the American Board but that you were ready to consider being sent out as a missionary of some Baptist Board". This statement comes as very much of a surprise to me as there has been no thot at all on my part of any such change and I can remember no remark of mine either on this or the other side of the ocean that could be construed in any such light. I haven't the faintest idea who your authority can

be and if it is not violating a confidence on your part I would be very glad to know where it came from and what was the foundation for such a thot. I had a great struggle over the decision in the first place but after it was decided I regarded it as settled and especially now after going thru the study period during which I of course was of more expense and less useful than in later years I ought to be, it seems to me to be hardly fair to turn my services over to another Board which has been to no such expense.

Of course the cause is the same only the agency different. I confess it has been more of a trial to have to sit by and see only sprinkling as the form of Baptism - which personally I do not believe in at all - but I have tried to take the Quaker view and think only of the heart - spiritual Baptism.

All other conditions have been satisfactory to work under and so unless conditions should change materially I regard my

first duty to be to the American Board.

I am still encouraged as to heath conditions tho Osteopathy has not yet accomplished all but the Doctor assures me conditions are growing very favorable for unimpeded circulation and when habits of years can give up the remoter troubles will vanish gradually. I am only taking one treatment a week now and considering that I have taken no medicine since about Thanksgiving time I think conditions are surely better. Stomach is still uncertain, better for a week or two then off again but I think even those off times are less severe than formerly.

I have written to the Woman's Board regarding my coming to Boston about the middle of May if they desire it enough to provide the means. I do not at all like public speaking but I feel a certain sense of duty to those who have provided for my past years of work and feel I'd like to get acquainted with them even at the risk of some

speeches, I will be able for some if they dont put ~~put~~ it on too heavily. Our musical event of the year The May Festival is May 10, 11, + 12th so I'd like to remain here till that is over then could come East immediately if wanted.

I'm sure I ~~also~~ would enjoy a duet with you tho I fear I could not carry my part to your satisfaction.

So Miss Hill's question has been decided at last and adversely! Will this make any difference in plans for Osaka for next year?

I still await the Board's reply to my request for another year in America. Is the delay owing to correspondence with Japan?

I do hope the Board will see its way clear to draining the Baikwa premises so it can be used. I think it is such a shame to leave that nice new home empty and put Miss Colby to the mental strain of uncertain

domestic plans hung up as it were with the thing she most desires before her eyes all the time and only the "no" of a Mission authority preventing the desired occupation and back of the "no" only an ugly ditch, mosquitoes etc. Personally I think her present strain is worse than the physical danger of her occupation would be. I'm wondering how much malaria my piano is taking in!

I'm glad to hear of the prospect of Miss McKowan's appointment and surely hope it will soon be an accomplished fact.

Unless the Board can get hold of Mr. Ulmaldson too, the Mission will sustain a great loss in losing Mrs Walker.

I am sorry to hear such reports of Dr. DeForest's heath. I thot Kobe College was looking forward to the coming of Louise DeForest to them but of course the Doshisha Girls school is just as needy I suppose

Please remember me to the Warrens. A letter from Miss Lozad announces her home coming on the Siberia. I'm sure when she gets well now she will likely be stronger for the rest of her useful life in Japan.

Poor Miss Detorest must be having a trying time with her heart strings tugging in three directions, Sendai Kobe and America. She too needs her rest very much. I hope Miss Searle will remain in America till Fall so she can get entirely well before taking up her responsible position again.

Cordially Yours
Elizabeth Ward.

Topeka - Kan. Mar. 25-1911

12

Cordially Yours
Elizabeth Ward.

3

Co. H No. 4 Kokomo Ind. May 2nd 71.

Dear Mr Bell;

Your letter of April 14th was received. I am grateful for the knowledge of the extension of furlough at last and for the favor granted tho I must confess it was not granted quite in the way I wanted. You say it is extended for "health reasons" and I asked it for "educational reasons" altho of course health was at the foundation by keeping me from school this year.

You also say "as it was wholly a health matter" (which isn't true) "the extension is indefinite."

Now if you put it that way it puts me in a position to make no definite plans. I want to go to school next year as I told you and if I get started in and you come up any time and say "you are well now it is time

for you to go back to Japan then I shall have to suddenly alter all plans and get ready to go back. I am not like Miss Colby, can get ready in a week or two, but I dont at all enjoy deciding and doing things in a few weeks time. If my extension should be only till April it would mean only one term of study for me for the getting ready and trip over would leave no possibility of any second term's work. If I have definite expectations of not going back till Fall of 1912 it will give me the whole year for work and then time to get ready.

My return to America was very largely spoiled by not being able to make plans before. I had the opportunity of making the trip with Mr & Mrs Davis & Mrs Learned across Siberia and altho I really left Japan before they did by a week or so, yet when they

you to feel to fly on
the wall time to suddenly
take all alone and get used
to feel. I am not like
the other, I am not ready in a
week or two. But I want to all
enjoy thinking and doing things
of my own while time. If and
I know about to only tell
but it would mean only
the time I study for me for
getting ready and tell me
would seem to troublesome
and second time work. If
then distinct explanations
not going that will tell
it will give me the
whole year to work and be
me to get ready.

My return to Denver was
very large should to not
have able to make plans
for. I had the opportunity
meeting to tell with the
Mrs. + Mrs. Bennet were
here and also healthy
when they did for

had to decide and pay a deposit on their tickets I did not know at all that I should be able to go. I do not at all enjoy that sort of thing. My trip back may be (?) made more pleasant by knowing months ahead and being able to have pleasant traveling companions

I am sorry the Woman's Board did not see fit to have me come to Boston this May as it seemed to me a better time than I can see in the future but since they did not I shall try to enjoy the part of "The World" in Indiana which is so beautiful now in its Spring dress. Peaches, plums, and cherries are in full bloom and pears almost out. So beautiful. I want to "hana mi ni iku" all the time.

Yours Sincerely

Elizabeth Ward.

Elizabeth Ward

Kokomo - Ind. May 2-1911

Mr. Enoc F. Bell.

Elizabeth Ward

414

163 N. Main St. Wheelin Ohio
Jan 14th 1912.

Mr Enoch F Bell;

My dear Mr. Bell;

At last I seem to be "getting at" a letter to you in answer to yours of last September. I fear you will think I fail to give a good report of myself.

But the old excuse of "busy" is ever new and of course it is only those things that push themselves into prominence that come first.

You were getting ready for the Annual Meeting when you wrote. I of course got a report from it direct from Miss Edith Curtis in whose home I am rooming. But it does not seem intended for me to get in any of the special things in the line of meetings etc. tho I am thankful for

the "special" opportunity of school here.

I wanted very much to attend the Conference at Battle Creek but school began just a little too soon and I hated to start in behind even so much as four days or perhaps six before I could easily get here, so I gave it up.

I am enjoying my work here in Shelby very much tho in spite of all I can do my time is too full.

Last term I took voice and harmony in the Conservatory and piano outside as I did not want to put so many hours on it as I knew they would want me to do. But I am entirely satisfied with my teacher and all I need is more time to practice. Then I had a Bible Course under Miss Dean Fitch — a splendid teacher and "Introduction to Theology" in the Theological Seminary under President King.

However in that I am not taking examinations so and not spending so much time on that, only reading the books and listening to the discussions. We have studied so far Dr Kings own "Rational Faith" Eucken's "The Meaning and Value of Life". King's "The Seeming unreality of the Spiritual Life" which we have just finished.

The other books in that course are Clark's "The Use of the Scriptures in Theology" Sabatier's "Outline of the Philosophy of religion" and King's "Laws of Friendship, Human & Divine"

This term I dropped the harmony as too difficult and taking entirely too much time for the benefit to me for my uses. I have in its stead "Ear training" which takes only the time of recitation. And I also am trying to get in several

hours of gymnasium work which I just could not find time for last term. Also have gone into the 1st Ch. Choir which takes one evening more. So I think I'm going to have much time to waste.

I am finding the Bible Course under Miss Fitch very fine. It takes a good deal of time and is rather unsatisfactory in that it is such a hurried survey this semester of Old Testament and next of the New, but it is giving me a different idea of the whole Bible. It takes it up from the Critical Standpoint as to time, Authorship, Meaning etc.

Then another privelege I am permitted to enjoy under her is in meeting with her class of Senior girls (some of them in the YW Bible Course, though this is not Bible at all, but she takes up the Problem of Christian Belief likely to come to a thinking Senior, the doubts, possibilities etc

which any student encounters. I enjoy this course too.

As to health, I think I have not lost anything tho conditions have not been perfect at all. I am beginning to feel there will never be complete freedom in that line. I must keep something for a memento I suppose. However I hope conditions will be such that I can return to Japan next summer in August I hope.

Do you happen to know of any others likely to go Japanward or Chinaward about that time? If so please let me know.

When does the summer shipment go? I may have to ship some things so would like to know about the time and conditions of shipment.

Will it be necessary for me to have a medical certificate? And how

must it be obtained?

These questions come to me just now so I put them down but they of course do not need immediate answer.

I was glad to see Mr Rowland last Fall on his way to the Annual Meeting and recently Miss DeFoe on her way across the Continent.

Its always good to see anyone from Japan isn't it?

I'm sorry it seemed necessary for Miss McKown to go right into work to Osaka this year. And they are living under such inconvenient conditions, so far away—all on account of an old dirty black ditch and some today's squeamish notions. I'm afraid I'm not resigned to those conditions. I do hope they can be allowed soon. And now a prospect of another inter urban line cutting into our lot still more complicates things! Its too bad!

Well perhaps I'd better not say any more!

Sincerely Yours

Elizabeth Ward.

REC'D FEB 13 1912

3/13

163 N. Main St. Oberlin Ohio
February 11th 1912.

Dear Mr. Bell;

Your letter came a few days ago and I have been waiting for a leisure time to answer it.

I had a letter from Miss Stanwood also a few days before yours but she says nothing about anything but concern lest I over do and endanger my health for return to Japan.

I am sorry to be the cause of embarassment to the Board, you, or anyone else. I will try to remove at least a part of that embarassment by taking it upon myself so far as possible.

I think you need not blame yourself for failing to make me understand what was expected of me — I think I did understand when I received your letter last Spring and saw then the possible contingencies involved in that "indefinite" vote.

If you have my letter on file you will see that in my reply

to that I said "that I was grateful for the extension but did not like the way it was granted for. I saw then that the indefiniteness of it would leave room for a possible call to return to Japan this Spring which would mean that I could count on only the Fall term of school." I also said "that my request had been for a year for study and health entitled into it because I was not able to do any study during my first year and in the Spring then was still unable to return to study tho' hoped to be much better by Fall." You said it was "indefinite because of health conditions". The health conditions were as above.

I explained to you fully in my first letter requesting the extension of furlough why I wanted the study and needed it so much. In fact I was so determined to get some I'm afraid if you had not yielded I should have pulled off and said I was going anyway - health permitting of course. But that breach was not necessary and I was grateful for the extension.

Also in that first letter I said "I had not been in service long enough to expect any such thing as the continuation of my allowance

for a second year and so did not ask it but if you saw fit to continue it, it would be gratefully received.?

In your reply you said nothing at all about the allowance which has continued to come.

I had been looking forward for several years before to this time of study and had tried to save a little toward that end and I intended to study whether the allowance continued or not even if I had to borrow money to do it on. Fortunately that has not necessary, the allowance having helped me to be more comfortable and independant that I would otherwise have been able to do, and I am grateful for it.

But I do not wish to be a burden on the ladies longer than they wish me to, so I think I can get along perhaps now alone as I have still some of my own money left.

You know the school terms in Japan begin the 1st of April so if I expected to go back for the Spring term I ought to start in two or three weeks from now which of course is not possible. As you know they in Japan hiring a teacher must hire her for a term at least so if I were not there to begin the term

it would be no use for me to go till time to begin the Fall term. If I arrived in May or June it would simply be to complicate living conditions there by one more to be found room for in a Japanese house and then to have to get away in July for the heated season so I would be more expense to the ladies there than here.

I think you can see the reasonableness of this and see how things point to August in this as well as other things. My tuition here is paid till April. I can hardly bear to think of any thing else than staying on till June, for the Second term has meant much more than the first and now that things are in running order I'm sure the third would still continue to be as good anyway. But I am not sure that it would be entirely wise to continue up to June expecting to go out in August, so am not decided yet as to what I shall do

A recent letter from Miss Colby speaks of getting a lady from China — a number of ladies from China are now in Japan for an indefinite but probably a number of months time to teach in the school this Spring term. I am glad Miss MacKowan

is going to the language school. I was sorry that she had to go into those conditions at Osaka to begin on

I hope the Board ladies who are to be in Japan soon may be able to clear up things a little tho I confess I hardly see what they can do more than the Mission can do tho they can see for themselves what is needed perhaps. It seems to me a most deplorable condition I confess I dread to go back into it. If we are to continue to work in that school we ought to have a home adequate to our needs near it.

Miss Colby says there is now a possibility of a tram road right thru our south yard - the part we intended for our breathing space and our needed winter sunshine. This complicates matters still more She says she think a tram car perhaps preferable to a row of back yards of tenement houses but I do not agree with her at all on that question. We planned all the time for those possible back yards - leaving a broad space on that side of the house and then planting trees along our high fence to shut out such views

but no amount of planning could do away with the noise and dirt of a tram line. I consider that a greater calamity than the ditch, if it materialized.

Miss Colby is living two or three miles away in a Japanese house, spending perhaps two hours of her precious day going back and forth on crowded street cars — a nerve tryer as well as time killer. So you see conditions are not very enticing just now.

I'd like not to send my medical certificate ~~for a~~ two or three months yet if I may. Does it mean simply a statement that the Board thinks I am in fit condition to return to Japan?

I hope I have cleared up any misunderstandings that may have existed and made clear to you my own purpose. I will be entirely ready to return to Japan in August if by well enough, tho not before. In fact I ~~would~~ shall be very much disappointed then if not permitted to go.

Yours Most Sincerely

Elizabeth Ward.

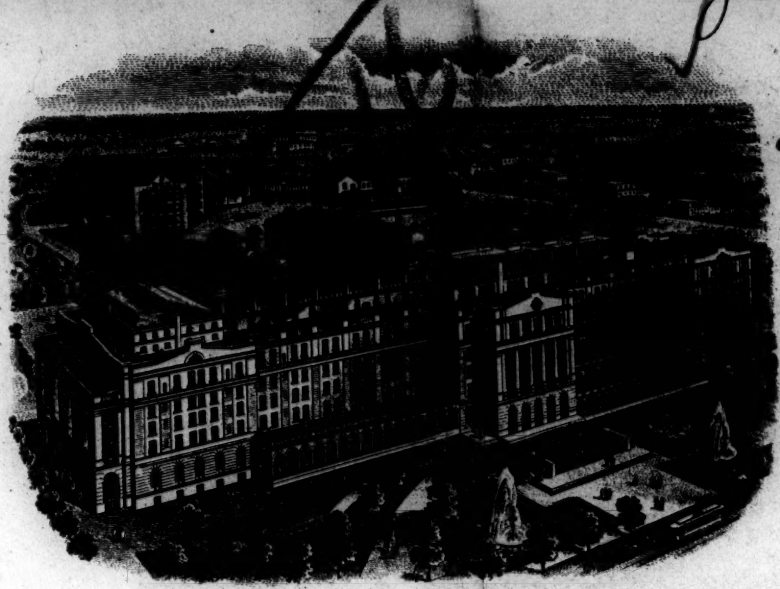
Elizabeth Ward 5

Oberlin - O. Feb. 11-1912

Rec'd MAY 15 1912

Elizabeth Ward

4/16



The Battle Creek Sanitarium

J. H. KELLOGG, M.D.
SUPT.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Battle Creek, Mich. May 14. 1912

Dear Mr. Bell;

Would you be so kind as to tell me just the line of information I am to ask for concerning my medical certificate. I dont quite know how I am to ask the doctor - what line her statements are to follow. Are there blanks for such things, or shall I simply ask if she can make a statement as to whether She thinks me able to return to my work?

I'd like a reply right away if you please.

They keep one busy here in baths and massages

and gymnastics, etc etc.
I like it tho real well
and think it could hardly
help but be beneficial.
Will you please hand
the inclosed note to Miss
Keith?

Yours Sincerely
Elizabeth Ward

Rec'd JUN 7 1912

Elizabeth Ward

Kokomo Ind. R.F.D. 4.
June 5. 1912.

Dear Mr. Bell;

I have just now received my medical statement from Battle Creek after much delay and hasten to send it to you.

I have the records of the various tests made while there, blood, urinal fecal, strength etc and if the committee desires to see them I can send them.

They found auto intoxication mainly - that is what she refers to I suppose

in her statement "several things the matter with her"
Blood pressure is a little high 140 the first time and 135 the second but that means nothing to anyone except the initiated.
My strength test was quite above normal except in trunk muscles and wrist muscles.
I had an x ray examination of alimentary canal which showed nothing wrong but the colon was quite a little enlarged especially the rectal colon — probably due to constipation they said. But this was not a serious defect and could probably be

remedied by exercises and several things they told me to do.

I still have at times a little trouble with stomach and head - connected I think, but as I learn more and more how to take care of myself I hope to overcome these or if not I may be no worse off than almost every other person who has something a little hard to contend all their lives, as I find nearly all have.

If the Committee who decides these things think I am fit to return I

should be glad to hear as soon as possible. If allowed to return I am now thinking of going with Miss Cozad about Aug 10th or thereabout. Of course it all depends on what is decided about me.

Please present this to the proper authorities and oblige

Yours Resp.
Elizabeth Ward

Rec'd JUN 10 1912

Kokomo Ind. June 8 1912.

Dear Mr. Bell;

I find I must have inclosed the wrong statement in my letter to you two days ago as I just now picked up the "konto" one on my desk. It was very careless of me.

I send it on now and it can still perform its offices I hope.

Yours Resp
Elizabeth Ward

Elizabeth Ward

Kokomo - Ind.

June 7 / 1912

Rec'd APR 13 1910

90

Tottori, Japan
March 9, 1910

Dear Mr. Bell:—

There isn't anything of particular interest (except the snow) in what I am going to write and yet as a part of the days' work I want to tell about it. It may serve to show that while you home-land-holders are so busy with your money getting end, it isn't only at your end that work is being attempted. We are glad to feel that it is true that you there, as we here, are working together for one great end. It is indeed heartening to hear of the conventions and rallies and "campaigns in 70 cities" and Laymen's Movement and Young Peoples' Movement and two million dollar campaigns and Edinburg Convention and Centennial and all the busy life you at home are living and being a part of.

You have heard of snow on this West Coast. It isn't so deep as farther north, nor is it so cold as in Hokkaido but we have it quite sufficiently to satisfy us and to cause dwellers in the east coast towns to sit up and take notice. Twice this year I have tried to tour to the east to Yonago and Hamasaka but have been compelled each time

to give it up; for upon inquiring, "How is the snow on the pass?" the telegram received said: "Too deep. Can't get thru." But on March 3 as our snow had all melted and as I found that by walking eight miles - up the pass and beyond - I could get thru I set out. But I found that snow doesn't stop falling just because the spring months have come according to the calendar. It snowed every one of the six days and five nights I was out.

Starting at 8.20 by jinrikisha I began my walk up the pass at 2.15, arriving duly after a not very fatiguing walk of 6 miles at Chawara at Mr. Takagaki's. "This old man" of (60) was "born again" about (10) years ago under Mr. Bartlett's ministration, and it is as real a case of rebirth as I ever saw. He used to be a bad drinker. He is now, as I was remarking to-day, as absorbed in his religion as any man I ever knew personally. He can't carry on a conversation (5) minutes without unthinkingly introducing the subject of religion. He is a remarkable man and an object lesson to scores - for everybody knows him. He has a night-school for boys and teaches them Bible as well as reading. Our first stopping-place was his home and the first meeting was

a talk to 14 boys and 7 grown-ups in his living room. He had told the boys to keep their eyes on the "teacher's" face and they listened as tho their lives depended on it. It was the largest meeting I had altho in the smallest town.

The next day I joined Mr. Takata, the resident evangelist at Yumuna, and we went on to Hamasaka. Here in our hotel room I spoke to 4 young men, all school-teachers who have been studying some time with Mr. Takata. One of the teachers brought 2 boys, too. Sickness and absence from town reduced the numbers for usually 8 earnest seekers greet us here.

That night it was bitter cold and snowed hard. The next day I walked the 6 miles to Yumuna in a blinding snow-storm. The evangelist's kakke would not let him walk. He started but I sent him back. It cost just 7 prices for a kuruma with 3 men to get him back to Yumuna. But it was necessary for him to be there. He was overturned twice but fortunately there was nothing but snow to fall upon! The snow grew deeper and deeper as we left the coast and ascended towards the mountains. Two feet fell while I was at

Yuma.

The ~~pastor~~ evangelist told me that there was to be no service that (Saturday) evening, but along about 5.30 the church treasurer came in and said he had been around inviting folks so I said I would preach. I preached that evening to 8 and the next morning and evening to 9. I had expected to return Monday, having the final examination with the graduating class from the Middle School on Tuesday morning. But it was snowing and word came by phone that, where 4 days before I had left bare ground, now 2 or 3 feet of snow was lying. So I decided to wait at least a day (I had previously made emergency provision for my examination).

So that Monday afternoon I made calls with the pastor. We went to only 3 places. The first was a young woman who had been sick several weeks. After the usual Bible reading and "encouragement" the doctor, a Christian, came in and so we had prayer together and took our leave. The next place was the home of a couple both of whom are Christians. But the man was living in open sin with another woman for a long time and the woman, crushed, has not

been availing herself of the comfort and solace of her religion. The man has reformed but he is a very weak fellow. He came out to my three preaching services, something that had not happened before for a long time. Besides our little service with them we made quite a call setting them toast mochi for us and jollying them up. It is a poor family and the woman and her daughter sew while the man and his father make paper umbrellas.

The last place was of a very different sort. The wife is a sensitive, refined lady. The man is the doctor already spoken of. He was baptized just a year ago. He was a great drinker and, while he has not totally abstained since, yet he has done very much better. Some time before he became a Christian he had an experience which so scared him that he felt driven to Christianity as a last resort. He attempted to return home a distance of several miles while under the influence of sake, was thrown from his horse and spent long hours in the snow in a drunken sleep. The necessity of the calling work can be understood from the foregoing brief description of the three homes in which only we had time to visit.

The most interesting meeting was that of the "Inquiry Club" which I spoke at on that last evening. This is a meeting of men who meet weekly for Bible study with the evangelist as leader. Other things are not excluded for after the usual Bible lesson they discuss different problems. For instance, the assigned topic (which they began to discuss after I had spoken 50 minutes and my subject matter had been discussed 1 hour!) was a criticism of Nichiren, founder of one of the great Buddhist sects. There were only 7 of us in all and all professional men if we include the 2 teachers, the former and the present principals of the town school, who with the above doctor, the evangelist and myself made the company. I spoke on "The God of Science" and never was privileged to see thought provoked by talks of mine so obviously as it was then. The chief speakers in the discussion were the present and the former school principals neither of whom is baptized tho the latter soon will be probably. It was somewhat startling to hear in this back-woods town of 1500, cut off from the big world by feet of snow, a discussion with regard to Christ as to whether His was a case of "the times calling forth the great man." As they

put it more exactly, "the age produced the hero."

This was the end of my meetings. The next day I went afoot over the pass about 12 miles to Iwai. The snow was anywhere from a foot to 6 feet deep. It was a beautiful sunny day but like the muck-raker ~~in~~ had to look at our feet so constantly ~~in~~ couldn't enjoy the beauty to the full. It was the most snow I ever saw and I will remember the big blizzard (of '88, March, was it?) But by taking good heed to one's steps one need not sink in. But with 2 pairs of underdrawers, and 2 pairs of trousers, (necessary at times, tho only a small part of the time, for warmth,) and heavy arctics the walking of 12 miles in slippery, holey hummocky snow was sufficient for one day. At Iwai however I at once soaked out my "tireds" in the hot-spring mineral bath. The jinrikisha men said that as yet no jinrikisha had been in or out of Iwai but that for 75 cents a piece two of them would be glad to see what they could do towards getting me over that last 13 miles. By walking up one hill and by paying 9 cents for a horse up another I was able to reach home before supper.

I was away 6 days and 5 nights. The snow made

"a more expensive tour than" usual, as it cost almost $9.50 notwithstanding the fact that I walked 30 miles. Judged by numbers it didn't amount to much for of the 6 meetings the average attendance was just 9. But I don't feel that we are justified in reckoning solely by numbers. It is still a time of small things here and especially in that region of small towns. But the knowledge of Christ's Kingdom is surely tho slowly being spread abroad. And we are responsible for the field. This tour was certainly a source of great pleasure and satisfaction to me.

The next time I go it will be, I hope, with the Tottori church pastor and the Kinayoshi evangelist to inaugurate the change of residence of the evangelist from Yumura to Hamasaka. We have planned special meetings. The next occasion after that will be to escort Dr. and Mrs. DeForest who come on a tour of our field in May.

Yours truly

Charles M. Warren

Tottori — Oct. 9-1910

F. & F. Mtg.

Rec'd JUL 21 1910

Furlough plans

Kyoto, June 18, 1910

Dear Dr. Barton:—

I am not certain that explanations are due to P.C. concerning the Mission request for a furlo for the Warren family after January 1911 but I desire to have you know the facts and so will write briefly. I am sorry that my tour thru my field with Dr. and Mrs. DeForest immediately after Mission Meeting has made this letter so late.

Under the new 7-year rule our furlo is due this August. We had been hoping to leave via Suez next spring and we thought that the new rule would make that hope a certainty. But circumstances not necessary to enter into (involving friends at home, our own health, etc.,) made it seem best to request a furlo to begin this fall. The reason why we said fall was so as not to leave the field unmanned. The Bennetts are due in Sept. and we should be able to await their arrival and duly pass over the work to them. We were then, as we are now, expecting to spend the summer on our field.

But upon G. A. S. pointing out that already seven or eight families were having their furlos dating from this spring or summer, and showing the undesirability of so many being out of the country at once we

withdrew our request; the recent rule concerning postponement of furlo decreasing by so much the length of subsequent service between furlos was undoubtedly a great consolation at that time.

Now the Mission is asking a furlo for us to come anytime after Jan. 1. We desire to start at the end of February and return to U.S.A. via Suez. We don't expect to linger in route at any point except England where we change boats. A start at this time will give us 5 months with the Bennetts at Totton and so the work can be taken over by them in a leisurely manner. We shall be reaching home in May just about the time the first of those who are leaving on furlo this year will be preparing to return to Japan. I hope that the committee will find no obstacle to granting this request.

Yours truly,

Charles M. Warren

Kyoto - June 18-1910

a

Rec'd JUL 21 1910

Kyoto, June 18, 1910

Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Boston,

Dear Old Socks:—

Personal

We are at Kyoto for a time trying to get a little rest but what between dentistry for Little Willie and audit for him too and kids to care for for Ko San we don't seem to be getting more than enough — to say the least. Cora was tired and our good Tottori physician ordered rest in bed; so she had it and I didn't get very much spring touring done. Marvellous what helps a wife is, isn't it? But she got well enough to come to Mission Meeting and after that she came here with Dana and Mary and the nurse to the Carys while I took Mr. and Mrs. Forest on a tour thru our field for 2 weeks. (I will write later of that tour — or you will hear in some way.)

Your letters drop in — as often as you write 'em — and we prize them and the friendship. Thank you too very much for John's photo. I think we wrote but can not be quite sure. Will be seeing you all in less than a year now. It is exciting to think about it. I am very sorry you are being so heavily loaded just now by Dr. Barton's renewed absence. I have written a brief statement to him, which you will read, which may help P. C. to understand our funds

request but I think you know the circumstances yourself. I will append to this some questions which, as they concern money matters, you may like to hand to Mr. Wiggin to answer.

We expect to spend the summer on Daisen, an extinct volcano 6000 feet high about 40 miles west of Tottori and near our out-station Kurayoshi. There is a tiny hamlet half way up and this summer there will be 3 Japan & 3 Korea missy's of the C.M.S. there besides us (and perhaps Miss Adams for a couple of weeks). Your Murray will tell you all about Daisen.

You get Mission gossip in other ways, so I won't attempt giving you any. We shall be mighty glad to see the Bennetts. It's a great pity that after we go there will be no one to be with the Bennetts.

In my letter re funds I have openly stated that I hope we can return via Suez. Dr. Barton's and your letters have given instructions about telling Boston if we are going to do it that way and I suppose this is all the notice necessary. I shall keep you informed of our whereabouts. The first instalment of Tsuyen is over and I am rejoicing in the promise of tenning this P.M. Our love to Bess & John — also Brent when you see him. We are all right now as to health.

As always Chas

Plans for returning home
via Europe

I desire to return to U.S.A. via Suez on N.D.L. 2nd class to England.

May I draw the usual travel allowance ($275, I believe) here and not make any report to Boston on arrival? It will certainly cost more than via the Pacific to go this way but in such a complicated route it is hard to tell which are Board's and which are personal expenses unless we do it his way.

How much may I be allowed for the 2 children? They will both be between 2 and 5 which gives them the quarter rate on the Pacific liners. May I then draw 2 1/2 fares? To be sure there is no fare to be paid on the American railroads but berth, meals, and incidentals for the children will about equal the 1/4 fare each. So I should like to ask for 2 1/2 times the allowance for 1 person's travel home.

I believe the "home allowance" begins a month after leaving Japan. It takes so long to go via England that there will be over $100 home allowance due by the time

ur reach home. It would be a very great accommodation if this could be advanced. Is there any possibility of this?

Kyoto - June 18/10

Q & A

Questions

MHW

REC'D OCT 4 1910

(Mt. Daisen near)
Tottori, Japan, Sept. 8, 1910

Dear Dr. Barton:—

Your letter of Aug. 11 immediately upon resuming your office duties came by the last mail. Away off here at the back door of civilization we watch you who are in the center of religious life with perhaps as much interest and pleasure as tho we were nearer. Not that we'd swap jobs if we could (which we certainly couldn't) but that being where we can not touch any part of the great work except the infinitessimal portion under our

can we feel the necessity of realizing that we aren't isolated but are simply one of the cogs which work out of sight.

The Conference will help you by the inspiration it has given, but I doubt if the work was sufficiently different from your regular duties to be of any rest to you; and now as you return to plunge at once into preparations for the Centennial I pray that your health may be sufficient to stand the strain. It must have been a hard pull on Enoch but he seems to have made good. I feel a kind of proprietary

interest in Enoch ever since in freshman year he came around to my room and prayed with me that I might be led to become a missionary!

This summer we have been on this mountain, 40 miles west of Pottsville, and about 7 hours by rail and walking the 10 miles up the mountain from the station. Miss Adams was with us for 3 weeks, and 3 U.S. missionaries from Japan and 3 from Korea have made up our foreign community. But one of the families has been more neighborly than your

might expect from U.S. English
folks. They are the Knights fr
Matsue our nearest neighbors,
cept Miss Head of Matsue Young
who is also here and neighbors
Our rooms are in a temple and are
placed so as to form a long 12 x 30
room. We sleep with our heads against
the screen in front of the god-Shu
Being 2,500 feet high we are quite
cool and the view of the plain
with the curving yellow sea be
beyond which again is a long mo
amous promontory, is superb. The
mountain itself is a very ancient

volcano with the side towards the sea, to the north, broken down, so that from the tiny hamlet we walk up a steep ascent into the crater. The mountain has the finest growth of deciduous trees I've seen in Japan and the growth extends in parts almost to the summit, 6,000 feet. Your Murray's guide-book will tell you other interesting things about this place if you are sufficiently interested to look it up.

It is quite a little cooler than our usual summer place at Gotemba, it is far easier of access and, of

course, it is cheaper. The reason why we shall not continue to come here is the lack of a large companionship of foreigners. (Mrs. Warren would add to this the practically non-existent market!) But I have wanted to try the experiment of a summer on my own field, even tho not in my own home, and this seemed the propitious occasion inasmuch as we are going home on furlough so soon that we shall not become too seedy by non-contact with foreigners.

A good many students come here and I have given a good many Bibles. Also my sunday school teacher has decided to become a Christian.

I have been down three times (this walking up and down hill is good

exercise and has kept me in good trim) to Tottori on business, soden, evangelistic tours, to pay the salaries, etc.; and have preached at Tottori, Kurayoshi & Uoya (3 times), besides going to Uradome for consultation as to the evangelistic work there; for our teacher is there now getting acquainted as we hope he will go there weekly from now on for Sunday School and adult services. So I have kept in direct touch with the work this summer. The only reason why I have not been once more to Kurayoshi and once to Yazima & Hamasaka

is that they found the dates a
proposed unpropitious. I hope
go soon, however, to the east, for a
evangelist, Takata, who was at
nuna has at last moved to Ho
saka. This latter is several times
large already & is the town destin
(if any in that vicinity) to gro
the railway passes thru it. There
is already a nucleus of a Christi
body there; and it will be quite
to work Yamuna (and even Chin
where old Mr. Takagaki lives) from
This step was decided upon by
Yamuna Christians last winter

I simply putting the case but in no wise urging it. We have been waiting simply for the right house for a chapel (and evangelist's residence) to appear. It is a step that, as I believe, all my predecessors have approved when the time came. What I did was to put forward the reasons why it seemed to me that possibly the time had come, and the church unselfishly decided against itself. It will mean later on perhaps a very few dollars more for rent when a more permanent chapel is suitable. But at present it is no more expensive.

The church in that region calls itself the Seitan, Western Tajima, Church, not the Yumina Church, and the evangelist will shepherd the whole as formerly but from a different town. He spends about $2.50–$3.00 a month on his weekly rounds. This monthly expenditure remains about the same. The railway already is available from Totton to Madome, half way to Hamasaka, and two years more, they promise, will give us connections right turn Hamasaka on to Kobe, or to Kyoto if we wish.

My teacher, whom Bennett will share and take when I leave, a this

year Doshisha graduate, is doing the Koya work; and, while the Sunday School is not so large as at times, I believe the adult work has never been so hopeful. I am yearning for the time when I have sufficient ability in the language to attempt some of this country evangelization myself. For if our work is to spread near Tottori it must necessarily be in some of these smaller towns of from 500 to 2-3000 of which so many are within such any each of us, now that the railway is on both sides of us.

There is a good deal of student work to be done which Bennett and I usually want to share between us. But the pressing problem is our women's work. There is 1. the "Ladies Aid" of the church which our ladies could help very materially (and spiritually, too!), if they only had time. 2. The young women's Y.W.C.A. which needs and welcomes tremendously requests, leadership and aid. 3. The girl students, including graduates, weekly English and Bible class. 4. The girls who want the Japanese Bible only; quite a group are earnestly studying. 5. The kindergart

with its 40 families to visit, besides the oversight of the school. 6. Other visitation. 7. {The cooking class of first-class for their ladies} To do all this there are two mothers with little children who are hampered in any case. Mrs. Bennett will not be able to do anything except, we hope, to take again the responsibility for the kindergarten; though she can not be at the school 1/4 of what she would like and can not touch the calling at the homes at all. I am sorry to have to write it but I do not see how Mrs. Warren can do anything this year beyond her own family. You may know that she had a long illness this spring from attempting

to do too much. Her summer has not done so much for her as I had hoped, (tho I count it one of my very best ones) and we have been trying to steel ourselves to the point of saying no to the demands of the work. It is going to be very hard to do but our duty to ourselves, to our children, and to the whole future demands this.

Our labor is to emphasize the Mission's request for 2 women for Tottori.

The situation is rendered more difficult from our having no Bible women. With funds for two, it is very disappointing not to be able to get them. But workers are scarce all over Japan, both men and women.

In Matsue there are some old

Kumiai Christians, enough to make a nucleus of a church, and among them some who will support liberally if the Dendō Gwaisha will send them an evangelist. Some officials of the latter body have asked me if we as a station would do anything. I replied that we could not, because 1. no funds; 2. an old agreement, explicit or tacit, between Maime C.M.S. station and our station not to duplicate work or invade each others fields; 3. even without the above reasons I consider it the work of the Mission (tho the Dendō Gwaisha won't touch a place that is not pretty big & has not some reasonable

prospect of independence in the
future) I consider it the Miss
work not to duplicate work on
fields already occupied, especially
view of the number of small town
near Tottori which we should like
enter at once. But this summ
the Dendō Gwaisha sent their travel
secretary, Sawamura, there and t
expectation is that we shall have
near neighbors (only 90 miles away,
hours by rail!) if the right man c
be found for pastor by the Dendō Gw
This is a very definite invasion of
has, from the very first, been acke
C.M.S. territory. When it was thou

~~that~~ it was our Mission ~~that~~ was doing it the younger missionary at Matme felt it very keenly and said so to his colleague. I don't know how he feels now that he knows the truth. But his older colleague, Knight, who ~~was~~ came by the steamer that I got stopped from coming by 11 years ago, has shown a most delightful spirit about it. I sympathize with them for I know how I should dislike to have Tattori invaded when so many other towns are without any missionaries, but it will probably strengthen our Kumiai work on this west coast, making another church to fraternize with. But much

depends on the type of evangelist secured.

We have had considerable rain here but in all this region there has, so far as I know, been only one serious washout. Poor old Kamizawa!

The Bennetts are halfway across to us now. Aren't they fine people? We are very fortunate in having such colleagues. My father, having met him, says that it will be my fault if we fight!

Trusting that you have a taste as well as the opportunity for right literature, with thanks for your letter

Most sincerely yours

Charles M. Warren

I brought some official paper here with me for the purpose of writing you but I am most sorry to find that it has disappeared.

Charles W. Warren

Tottori - Japan - Sept. 8-1910

Rec'd NOV 5 1910

Tottori, Oct. 10, 1910 423

Dear Emotch,

I wrote a letter to Dr. Barton this summer which will put you wise as to our summer experiences, etc. The enclosed will tell you what I've been doing lately. Please read it yourself (Henry says you are crazy to hear of things Japanese and I doubt whether you will get this news elsewhere) and pass it over to Dr. Barton to look at if he cares to. Then please send it on to Dr. Davis first and have him send it to other Japan missionaries at home.

I had a bully time, as Theodore would say, while I was away. Dr. White (Wilbur W.) was there and I heard him 3 times for the first time in my life. It was very good to see so many friends and to hear

about Kamizawa floods, etc. But the chief gain to me was the attendance at Kyōshi & Sōkwai. Probably the fellowship of the former was as great a gain as came to me.

We are all pretty well. Dana had his 4th birthday 2 days ago but doesn't seem to he still cries when he bumps his head! Mary is a chatterbox at 2½; what will she be at 20? Anyhow that's all I'll vouch for.

Our love to Bess & John and yours as always,

Chas.

Charles M. Pearce
Yokohama Jap.
Oct. 10-1910

Rec'd JAN 6 1911

Charles M. Warren

Tottori, Japan

Dec. 10, 1910

Dear Mr. Barton:—

As you know we were at one time expecting to return home for our furlo via Suez. But later family anticipations made this seem unwise and we had expected to quietly stay in Tottori till summer and then return directly. But just recently affairs have again changed, in that our greatest solicitude is not for Mrs. Warren's quiet, for she seems pretty well, but for our little boy. Dana has had in Tottori an awful cough

and ~~early~~ in the middle of October I took him over to see Dr. Taylor as our local physician failed to cope successfully with it — to say the least. Dr. Taylor diagnosed it as asthma. Soon after our return, (we were away only five days) Dana had an attack of influenza which ~~when~~ after the fever had departed led him into a pretty severe attack of catarrhal pneumonia. That has just left him now weak and thin. His doctor urges him to leave Tottori. We have left no alternative unconsidered. We did not want to go. But when Dr. Taylor and Dr. White (who is Mrs. Grover's

mother, and who helped both Mrs. Warren and Dana last summer) both unequivocally advised us to go home as soon as possible by way of Suez, in spite of Mrs. Warren's condition, we considered it a definite leading and are planning to go as soon as we can get away, probably by the N.D.L. Bueloo leaving Kobe Jan. 16. This will get us to Southampton March 1 and home to U.S.A. by the middle of March.

Most happily I have your permission to go and Mr. Wiggin's permission to draw on Treasurer Dunning for expenses; so this is a

notification to Boston of our intentions.

We fully expect that Dana will be greatly benefitted by this and that all of us will be rested and helped by the long sea voyage.

Yours truly

Charles M. Ware

Rec'd MAR 24 1911

Charles M. Warren 425

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

DAMPFER „BÜLOW"

March 17, 1911

Dear Mr. Barton:-

Only two days left in the insides of this leviathan and then hurrah for home again! It has been a very easy trip for us compared to what it might have been had not so many things conspired to make us comfortable and happy. It has been a very blessed experience to us - besides being

a very pleasant and profit-
able one — and we are profoundly
grateful for all the way in which
we have been led and kept in it.

As I hope to see you so
soon I will not write of our
voyage in particular but will
just ask the question: Do
you expect to be in the office
on Tuesday morning, Mar. 28?
I can't ask you to make an ap-

pointment with me then for of course I cannot tell what awaits us upon landing. But should all go as we expect and hope I think the best plan I can make is to arrive in Boston on Monday. If Monday is any better please say so for the train may make it possible for me to see you Monday P.M. If you answer this at once it will reach me before I leave on the preceding Thursday or Friday. We are to be at Herbert C. Leith's 303 West-

minster Road, Brooklyn, N.Y.
I shall, of course, wish to see Elsa
Wiggin then, too. You might also,
if you find it convenient, men-
tion it to Enoch & Brewer
whom I shall hope to see for a
minute at least.

Yours most sincerely,

Charles M. Clare

Rec'd APR 20 1911

436

303 Westminster Road
Brooklyn, N.Y.
April 18, 1911

Dear Mr. Barton:—

You have heard of the birth of a daughter on April 9. I am glad to report a uniformly good advance in health and strength on the part of Mrs. Warren and the child. Our return has already done all of us good and the results are visible in the faces of all of us. The little boy, on whose account we came at that time, is plumper than I ever before

knew him to be, I think. Just now he is at my home with my sister and Mary is with our brother, Warren Keith, at Bridgeport. So we are, at least I am, free from paternal cares for a few weeks and it is conducive to rest, I find.

Can you give me the address of Mrs. Edward S. Cobb's mother? I think it is Mrs. Wm Brooks, Manhattan, but that is rather too general to risk calling upon her!

I am in need of expert advice for my ears (also eyes). Can you tell me whether Dr. Berry is the one I want to consult? It will be comparatively an easy matter to stop over a train or two some time while going to Boston.

Yours truly

Charles M. Warren

Charles M. Warren

Brooklyn N. Y. Apr. 18-1911

RECEIVED MAY 11 1911

May 10, '11

Dear Emotch! –

It was only last week that we rec'd your kind note to England. Thank you.

I have a request to speak at Unionville, next town below C-ville, old friends of mine, to the ladies first Tues. in June. Dr. B – told me to get my rest first. I want to do this and think it O.K. Is it all right to do so?

I spoke last Sun. at the Flatbush Church here to about 500 regular congregation. Please let me hear from you that concerning such a case. It seems to me that I can get my rest and do

a little speaking at the same time.

We hope Bess feels better. How I wish we could ask you all to go to some quiet summer place with us for a few months!

We leave here for B'port (2 days) and New Haven (3 days) and Collinsville for a long stay

Yours

Chas. M.

I wonder if our request got presented yesterday.

Charles M. Warren

Brooklyn. May 10-1911

Little Gladys the same
Mrs Lois Bergfeld better. Now
first it could ask you all to
get some quiet summer place with
us for a few months!
Mrs Learned for B'ford (2d day)
Mrs Lois and Colleen
for long stay

Yours
Chas. M.

I wonder if our regent got free
tickets yesterday

Rec'd JUN 1 1911

Collinsville, Conn
May 30, 1911

Dear Enoch:-

Congratulations on the finishing in such great success the "World". I am very glad for you and Brew that you haven't got to carry that big burden any longer.

We reached here May 17 having spent a week at B'port and New Haven. Your letter

Charles M. Warren

Brooklyn. May 10-1911

little spot on the same h
the left. But feels better. How
and we could ask you all to
get some good Indian place wit
in a few months!
We can live on $900 (2da
Collins
for long story
Yours
Chas. M.
Friends of our report get fre
sent yesterday.

Rec'd JUN 1 1911

Collinsville, Conn
May 30, 1911

Dear Enoch: -

Congratulations on the finishing in such great success the "World". I am very glad for you and Brew that you haven't got to carry that big burden any longer.

We reached here May 17 having spent a week at B'port and New Haven. Your letter

about funds extension reached me 3 hours before we left Brooklyn and made us happy. But en route and since arrival here I have been so busy that I couldn't put pen to paper and all the reading I've done has been the daily news. So I haven't been able to acknowledge it before this. Is it etiquette to express thanks to P.C.? If so please do so for

us at the next opportunity. Possibly I shall bring the kawai and the ichiban Chinsai to Braintree for 7-10 days about June 19. Don't plan definitely yet. We shall hope to hear of your summer plans as soon as they are matured especially as there is a possibility that we ourselves shall be on the Sound Shore. Would not it be bully if we could be

somewhere near! But between B'port & N.H. is too steep for us.
The family in C—are about as usual
Hoping that all improves constantly at your home and with love from us all to you all

As always

Charles.

Charles M. Morse

Catonsville-Md.

Nov 30-1911

Rec'd JAN 24 1911

THE AMERICAN BOARD
BOSTON

429

Jan. 24th
2-30 P.M.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I find you are in Committee meeting this afternoon so I can not see you.

I did not expect to come East again until Summer, but was called back by the sudden death of my brother.

He had not been

well since December.
Last Thursday
they decided it
was Kidney abscess
and he must
have an opera-
tion. It was per-
formed on Satur-
day and he was
not to be getting
on well, but he
passed away in
the Evening.
The funeral is

THE AMERICAN BOARD
BOSTON

Thursday at
Plymouth.
I arrived here
yesterday and
shall probably
remain now a
couple of weeks
at my sisters
in Bridgewater,
844 Pleasant St.
It was a very great
shock to us all.
Sincerely yours,
Schuyler F. White

Schuyler S. White S

Boston. Jan. 24 1911

Rec'd DEC 4 1911

/6

383 Whalley Ave.,
New Haven, Conn.,
Dec. 2, 1911

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I send herewith a statement of what I have actually spent on medical account since arrival in U.S.A., March 20. It is a very large amount and I am very sorry indeed to have to ask for it. But we have done as well and as economically as we could. And large as it is, it doesn't cover all the expenses by any means. There was another physician who treated Mrs. Warren and who refused payment. The New Haven doctor is a personal friend and reduces his bills by 50%. All of which with what is written on the statement will help to show that, large as it is, it

isn't what it might have been in size.

If you told me to do what we could ourselves and then we might see if P. C. could help us after that. We have done so. We have used about $100 of our savings and have been besides that compelled to go in debt to the sum of $150. Besides which we have not enough money to meet our current bills before the end of this month when we can draw December's salary. The note for $150 is due in March next.

In view of these things it seems necessary to ask.

Very truly yours,

Charles M. Warren

(over)

P.S. I meant to have said that it is necessary that Dana have an operation - a misplaced organ never right from birth. We expected to have this done before now but it was advised by the surgeon that we wait till spring.

E. M. Warren

96.00
21.60
12.00
7.20
3.35
130.65
20.00
150.65

Chas. M. Warren

New Haven Dec. 2-1911

a

Rec'd DEC 4 1911

Mrs. Warren's confinement last spring

Doctor $36.00

As the city was entirely unknown to us and as there might not be time to make arrangements after we arrived we were compelled to ask friends to engage the physician. He said he would make the charge "right", and this is $25 less than his usual fee.

Nurse 55.00

We were not in our own house and even with friends (our brother's) it was out of the question for me to do the nursing with the two older children to care for. This was for less than four weeks services and the nurse reduced her charge upon hearing the circumstances.

Medicines 5.00

Total Mrs. Warren $96.00

Dana's illness this fall and medical examination

Doctor 17.00

Medicine 4.90

Total Dana 21.90

In connection with Dana's sickness there was travel expense of over $4.00 which is not asked for.

Mary's sickness this fall

Doctor 5.00

Medicine 20

Total Mary 5.20

Baby's sickness this fall

Doctor	$4.00
Medicine	.20
Total baby	4.20

Myself this summer

Medicines	3.35

My local physician refused payment even for the medicines he supplied. He sent me to a specialist. Dr. Berry recommending Dr. Maurice T. Richardson who refused payment for several calls at his office. He in turn sent me to another specialist in Boston who refused payment even for very special examination and cultures taken. So that this quite threatening sickness of mine cost nothing for doctor's fees. There was over ten dollars of travel, etc., expense in going to Boston from Collinsville, Conn., but this we do not ask for.

In addition to the above, on Dr. Bartons recommendation I went to Dr. Berry for eye examination and ear treatment. This, including travel to Worcester comes to about twenty dollars. Of this the ear treatment is more than five dollars. This being in a sense special I do not ask for it though of course I should like it if it should be considered legitimate.

Charles M. Warren

Medical Expenses for
C. M. Warren & family

Dec. 1911

Rec'd DEC 20 1911

New Haven, Dec. 19, 1911

My Dear Enoch: —

Your two letters so close together came as a very great pleasure to us. We are very grateful for it looked pretty serious about that debt if we didn't get it. I am now under another cover asking the treasurer to send it here. I write with Janet on my knee which is not conducive to chirography. She seems to be getting somewhat over a severe eczema attack that has kept Bora busy days. I am in the midst of exams — same old stunt — and have as hard a one as I ever tackled tomorrow Bib. Theol. N. T., Paten.

So I have been and shall be very busy. The Keiths hold a family reunion here beginning Sat. eve. and continuing till Tuesday A.M. Father says he must come down for a day or two to see the babies. I have a thesis and 4 other extra jobs to do this short vacation. So I have decided not to start with George Bump to the Pole again this vacation!

We hope that you and Bess and John will have the best run and start in the New Year with new courage

As always

Chas. W.W.

Charles M. Warren

New Haven

Dec. 19-1911

Rec'd DEC 28 1911

Dear Mr. Bell:-

In reply to yours in re those "provinces or prefectures our Japan Mission can rightly claim sole responsibility," I would reply that you will find it extremely difficult to find any that are not worked by some other board.

Inaba is the nearest to this there being only one Roman Catholic Priest and 2 very small and weak Japanese. Our Mission is responsible here.

As for Tajima our responsibility is only for the western half, as the Baptists

are 4 times as strong in the east (along the railway from Himeji to Kinosaki) as we are in the west. Hoki to the west of us is divided similarly between the C.M.S. on the west and us on the east. ~~East~~ West Tajima & East Hoki are ours solely.

There was once a Northern Presbyterian missionary resident in Niigata and they have work there tho I suppose this is only one struggling Kōgisho in Niigata city.

Also there was once a C.M.S. missionary resident in Hyuga but I feel almost certain that there is no

nissy or work there now besides ours.

Besides there I can think of no other province where there are no other missionaries besides ours.

Yours truly
E. D. Warren

Charles M. Warren

New Haven Dec. 27-1911

Rec'd MAR 7 1912

Charles M. Warren
383 Whalley Ave
New Haven
March 5, 1912

433

Dear Dr. Barton:—

What is the Board's policy or rule with regard to the returned missionary receiving money for preaching?

I have told the Dean, the director of the bureau of supply, and professors as well as students that my permission to study brought the responsibility for study — that study was my first duty, and that I did not wish to be considered a candidate for such honors. Meanwhile I have ~~privately~~ at personal request of friends spoken a good many

times on Japan besides the Milwaukee, Buffalo and Worcester talks, am conducting a study-class on "Sunrise" — "(in Mrs. Bell's old church) and have several engagements ahead for speaking on Japan.

But I have had three calls that it did not seem wise to refuse to go out on paid service. The first of these was for morning and evening service including communion in a Baptist church. Pretty good for Connecticut Baptism, I think. I used that money for things that seemed definitely to come under the head of missionary service: a map of Tottori, the trip to Worcester, type-writing the paper, etc. The

paid service has been at intervals of 3 months or so and I have thought each time would be the last; so I have not written about it before, having used the money as I have paid.

But last Sunday I seemed needed as ordained man to help out a class-mate and I received the munificent remuneration of $5 minus expenses = $3.80! Now if the Board rules call that in please have it deducted when you hand over the enclosed order to the treasury dep't. It is for this purpose that I send it to you. I am especially desirous of doing what is right about this because the P. C. were so very

bind about the medical grant. Of course I can use it to excellent advantage in the reduction of our present medical bill, for instance, if that is all right.

I am having the most enjoyable intellectual and spiritual feast in our curriculum that I ever imagined. I can see many ways already in which it cannot fail to be of very material help in my work. To mention only two courses: Prof. Asakawa's course "Japanese Culture History" in which at his own suggestion he spends about a half year each on Shintō and Buddhism will give me a sympathetic

insight into Japanese religious thought such, I have never before had; and Prof. Porter's N.T. Theology is giving me such a grip on Christ as I have never before had.

My request to P. C., made while you were in Edinburgh, was for extension of furlough in order that I might have the school year. That year ends with "Anniversary" of the Divinity School on June 4. ~~and~~ But Commencement, when the degrees are conferred, does not come until June 21. I shall consider that the year does not close until the degree is received unless P. C. orders otherwise. I feel so deeply my debt of gratitude

for this year of study that I wish to do in every particular as they desire.

This brings the crossing of the continent the last week of June or the first of July, and the landing in Japan late in July. This we are ready to do considering it a small price to pay for the privilege of the year here. It will mean that Mrs. Warren and the children go to the shore or more probably to the mountain in our own Pattonfield where we spent our last summer; for they could not possibly spend August in Pattonvicity. I can be back and forth and get the house ready for occupancy in September, take up the

work problems again, and get into gear somewhat for the fall campaign. This is what we are planning to do and yet it seems our duty to tell P.C. just what it means to us. It is possible that they will feel that a little added time in New England, making our arrival in Tottori early in September, will be really the economical way. If it were not for the heat I should not suggest it for I am already eager to go back. As it is I do not ask it but simply think that P.C. ought to understand what it means for us to start as soon as the University closes.

Will you also please let us know

how much our refit allowance is and when it is available. Possibly it cannot be granted so soon.

Our baby has been suffering very badly since October with eczema. The skin specialist says she is on the up-grade now and that with warmer weather and the cessation of wind we may expect a great improvement.

Where is Dr. Patton coming to U.S.? I have never met him. We were happy in receiving Brewer an hour when he was here.

With best regards from Mrs. Warren,

Very sincerely yours,

Charles M. Warren

Rec'd APR 18 1912

18/25

434

383 Whalley Ave
New Haven
April 16, 1912

Dear Mr. Barton:- It is a shame to have to have recourse to so busy a man, but perhaps you can suggest something that won't take much of your time. The enclosed came to me. Mr. Beach is in charge of the American Book dept in the S.P.M. and he left me with the duty of running to earth in the "Publishers Weekly" and in the "Copyright List, U.S.A.", all books on Missions published in this country; as well as ransacking the periodicals in the Yale Lib. for that literature. I am doing that but I can't do any more; and now comes this.

Mr. Capen, as you will see by the enclosed,

has most kindly done what he could, both in Hartford and in New York. But only a small fraction has been done. Is there any-one in Boston who is up on the literature of missions of the past few months?

If you have no suggestion I shall simply send back the letter in complete as it is for I am simply unable to spend any more time; and anyway without going to New York at least I could find no help.

I shall feel better to have your O.K. on sending the list in incomplete as it is.

Very truly yours,

Charles M. Warren

Chas. M. Warren

New Haven — Apr. 16 - 1913

Case

Rec'd APR 29 1912

Chas. M. Warren
383 Whalley Ave.
New Haven, Conn.,

435

April 27, 1912

Dear Mr. Case:—

Very many thanks for the kindness you have shown in this book matter. I am greatly pleased to be able to send in so excellent a report as you and Mr. Capen prepared for me. It is exactly what was wanted, I am sure, and will please the lady.

Please express my thanks to Mr. Barton and Mr. Strong also if you happen to see them off duty!

Very sincerely yours

Charles M. Warren

Rec'd MAY 7 1912

383 Whalley Ave. #36
New Haven, Conn.
May 5, 1912

Dear Mr. Barton:-

Mrs. Warren goes this week to Braintree and Boston for what will probably be the only time before we sail. During this time she would like to do her purchasing for refit if she were permitted. May I ask you to bring us before P. C. at its next session? We should like to sail on the Mongolia Aug. 23. This will get us to Japan the 10th of Sept., just as the hottest weather

begins to subside. It is a large good boat but Mrs. Warren has proved that she needs all the indulging upon the side of steady boats that can be obtained. However she, no doubt, will see you about this.

The Buffalo people are sending for us for a week or so beginning June 5, and we all plan to go.

Yours truly

Charles M. Warren

Chas. M. Warren

New Haven May 5-1912

Chas. M. Harvey

Mountain Rest

Lithia P.O. Goshen, Mass.

June 25, 1912

My dear Fenatch:

Perhaps the Board should be notified by you words that specified the degree Ph.D. Magna cum laude on June 19 from Yale University. If it isn't necessary just scratch this out.

At any rate I shall always be very grateful indeed to P.C. for giving me the possibility of having this

wonderful year. I certainly go back with an understanding of the Message and a love for Jesus my Master and Savior which I never had before.

We are planning on return trip.

Do you happen to know where Katie Cady is this summer?

Is there any deputation to Turkey to be in the near future? Can you give me Prof. E. C. Moore's address? I hope sometime to write him in thanks for his cordial support of my year-of-study scheme.

How is the inland Summer plan prospering? I hope very greatly that Ben and John and you yourself will profit by it.

We are just ending our second week here, (except for the 3 days I was away at N. H.). It has been as quiet and restful as we hoped. Janet has been troubled with a recurrence of her old enemy but that seems to be beginning to depart now. The people here are very pleasant and when sisters Emma and Lucy get here it will be finer still.

I suppose Fred Fassett will stick to Seattle this summer. I don't think I shall go to Seattle but shall expect to take the shortcut-off from Spokane to Portland. If you happen to think of any '98 pro on the N.P. you might let me know.

As always Chas. M.W.

Miller writes from Kobe that he may but probably won't — strike New York July 15 for a couple of months leaving his family on Kobe. A letter addressed to Summit Cor Jersey City N.J. will reach him about July 15 if he is there.

c'1 NOV 9 1912

Chas. M. Warren

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Tottori Japan, Sept. 27, 1912.

Dear Friends :—

Once again are we back in our own chosen field. I had not realized how very beautiful the country about us is, until I returned, some days ago, and saw anew the encircling mountains in the distance, and the lower hills close at hand to the east—so near, in fact, that, with the two older children, we recently walked to the top of the nearest pass over these hills, and were back again in an hour. The railway is now "through," and we can reach our friends in Kyoto, by a very comfortable journey of 8 hours, costing $1.52 second class, which we generally use. It used to take from 30 to 48 hours, involving much tedious *jinrikisha* riding, or the alternative of 12 hours by rail and 14 by boat. And this whole 8 hours of travel is through beautiful scenery. It is impossible to do more than mention the succession of ancient city, fertile plain, rapid river in its deep gorge, open valley and shut-in valley; up one river bed, through a tunnel, and down another river bed; over, up, down, and down again, until the Japan Sea coast is reached, where some of the most enchanting views are seen that it is possible to imagine. And everywhere tunnels, variously estimated (for no one has had the patience to count them!) at anything up to a hundred. These, however, we do *not* count a part of the beauty of the trip.

Having spoken of the beautiful, let me turn to another phase of nature, which we have very recently experienced. On Sunday night, last, there was a terrible typhoon, which blew down buildings, sank ships, and caused floods all over the country. But, from what I can gather, the greatest loss was right in our own town. About nineteen-twentieths of the city was flooded by the river overflowing its levees. It came somewhat suddenly, especially in those portions nearest the river; and great loss was sustained, particularly in damage to the straw mats with which all floors are covered. Twelve hours after it reached its highest point the water had largely receded, but it left its marks on everything, in the form of a sticky yellow mud. Fortunately it was in mid-forenoon, and some persons had even been warned of such a possibility. Had it come at night the loss of life must have been great. As it was, only three lives were lost in the city, but a hundred more in

the whole prefecture. Our mission houses stand on the highest ground, and are higher from the ground than the ordinary Japanese house. But, even so, the "waters stayed" only 5 inches below the floors of the Bennett house. Our servants' houses were flooded, but we raised everything out of the reach of the water. This *everything* includes our six trunks, which had been placed there until the repairs on the roof of our own house should be finished. One of the additional joys of the occasion was that the roof of our house, being in process of having the tiles relaid, leaked copiously—in places, however, where only very slight damage was done.

The Kindergarten sustained damage only to the matting on the floor, and will have vacation only a few days. The church floor mats were largely spoiled, the pulpit-Bible, and the organ, also. The organ can be repaired by being returned to the factory.

The spiritual church itself is in a rather low condition. The pastor, one of the finest men to work with that could possibly be found, has resigned and no successor is in sight. The church is undergoing a reaction, after a defection which shook it to the core, and few come out to meeting. In addition, it seems imperative to find a new place of worship. They have been hoping to build, and the lot is bought; but the funds in sight are so small as to make building, at this juncture, seem a doubtful procedure.

The brighter side of the picture is the fact that the Mission Evangelist is helping them acceptably, that the real cause of the trouble has resigned from the church, and that the Warren house is open to them, as a place of worship, until the church building is again usable. I have been very busy this week preparing sermons, and calling on the church people, to condole with them in their house-hold losses, and to invite them to come out to meeting here next Sunday.

Mrs. Warren's work starts in heavily; in Mrs. Bennett's temporary absence, she is head of the kindergarten, besides all of the evangelistic work which comes to her, as her own part of the station work. There are two Bible women to direct, besides meetings for women, big girls, and little girls, which come more or less under her charge. Perhaps her most pressing duty, as well as the one taking up the largest part of her time, will be her school for our own children. The morning after our arrival here, when none of the 17 pieces of baggage had been opened, and the house was in confusion from its 20 months ot

disuse, Dana and Mary came to her, and demanded that "school," of which they had been informed when in America!

As I have not yet visited the four out-stations, I can not give a detailed report concerning them. They seem, however, to be about as usual. We have a fine staff of women workers now, though the head kindergartner leaves at the end of October.

Our return to Japan was as comfortable as one could possibly hope for in August. We saw friends, for longer or shorter visits, at nine places *en route* from Collinsville to San Francisco. Our steamer, the *Manchuria*, is one of the best boats on the Pacific, and we had a fine voyage, except for the heat near Honolulu. On the day spent at this last named port, we had a fine time ashore, going up the Pali Pass, as well as through the town, from the Kamehameha School to the Waikiki aquarium. But I can assure you that it was with the greatest thankfulness and happiness that we reached our own home again after so much travel.

It has been a wonderful vacation for us. The U.S.A., in spite of her police scandals, her lynching mobs, and her degrading politics, is yet our own dearly beloved country, and we were very happy to visit her again. The year at the university was an exceedingly great pleasure, as well as of very great value to me—I sat down, the other day, and mapped out twenty sermons, right out of a single course! But the greatest delight has been the friends, old and new, whom we have seen, and by whom we have been helped. This letter is a feeble attempt to express to you, our dear friends, the happiness we have in your friendship, and the hope that it will be lasting and growing. We are very rich in the recollection of all you have done for us and been to us. We should like to write each one of you personally, but, in the face of so great need for personal endeavor here, that seems impossible. Will you please, then, receive this printed message in place of the personal one we would so gladly send if possible?

Very sincerely yours,

Charles M. Warren

NOV 22 1912

Tottori, Japan, October 30, 1912.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

You have already received a printed letter from me, telling a very little about our return to Tottori. The object of that letter was plain, I think: to express the very great sense of gratitude we feel to all who helped make our stay in U.S.A. such a pleasant one.

The Bennett family were in Tokyo until last Saturday, and so our occupancy of the field was rendered something of a handicap. Their delay, however, was justified by the event, for Mrs. Bennett is recovering nicely from her operation, which, if left undone, might have been very serious. But there were a great number of things which needed thought and attention which we, not being en rapport with all the facts of the case, were not able to decide, and which now that we are together again, we shall have to spend hours of consultation about.

The Tottori church, owing to the moral defection of its most influential member, is in a very bad state indeed; they have no pastor, and can not at present raise the budget even if one were in sight. The future is pretty dark-being a Yale man, I will not say blue! As to the out-stations, they seem to be about the same as when we left. Like the leopard and the Ethopian, the two out-station evangelists not being able to change their complections, the work to the west, Kurayoshi, is flourishing; while that to the east is dead-and-alive. It is all as yet a matter of desire, but if present hopes and anticipations fail not, we shall try hard to open up two or three new places for S.S. work and quiet preaching.

And now may I speak of a personal matter? While we were in U.S.A. we had a splendid and profitable time, as I have said; but that was in spite of (and not by any means on account of!) the fa fact that we consulted thirteen different physicians for the five members of the family. The Board was most generous to us in this matter, giving us a large medical grant. But this, large as it was, by no means covered the entire medical expenses, and this is one of the reasons why our living e-xpenses were so high. There was one more thing which we thought ought to be done; we consulted with our family physician in New Haven on this matter and he advised against an operation. Being so heartily tired of consulting doctors, we were only too glad to take his advice; so we did not consult a specialist. We are now wondering whether it was really wise. The matter is this: From our first coming to Tottori, 4 years ago, Dana, our son of six, has been troubled with asthma. We feel very sure that he has adenoids, and that his tonsils are too large. But wh whatever the cause, he no sooner returned to Tottori than he be-gan his fearful coughing again. Upon consulting my diary, I find that of the 35 nights I have been at home in Tottori he has coughed 14; the larger part of these we have not had to burn the powder which relieves him somewhat, but on several of them it has been necessary. It is, of course, hard on the boy; and it does not improve one's usefulness, I find, to be up several hours in the night or even a little, for that matter.

Our fear is that we ought to have had an operation for adenoids and tonsils. How I do wish I had taken the offer which I

DEC 7 1912

begged from Dr.Gordon Berry a year ago to look at him!

We are fixed in Tottori,and we want to stay.There may be easier places and pleasanter ones,but this is ours--so long as we can stay.But it looks as though the matter of our staying were being settled for us,unless some help can be found on this question.It is with that hope that we now come to you;can you possibly through some personal acquaintance have a talk with some breathing-tract specialist who can send some suggestions that may prove of help?I enclose a few of the symptoms for such a person's consideration.I do not wish to be a trouble to you in this matter,but it sems as though something must be done;and we know of no one else we should like to entrust with the matter so heartily as you.You see now some of the drawbacks of a sympathetic heart!I hope the matter may be kept as quiet as possible. I am sufficiently a believer in mental atmosphere to desire it not to become known to our friends before it is absolutely necessary.We shall probably ask friends in Japan whether they know of any help here. The MISSION also will have,in this way,a warning that we may be available for some other place. But we sincerely hope that it will not be necessary to move from Tottori.

Again with the hope that this will not trespass unduly on your time,

very sincerely yours,

Charles W. Warren

Nov. 30-1912

Tattori

Dear Mr. Berry

Begged from Dr. Gordon Berry a year ago to look at him!

We are fixed in Tottori, and we want to stay. There may be easier places and pleasanter ones, but this is ours--so long as we can stay. But it looks as though the matter of our staying were being settled for us, unless some help can be found on this question. It is with that hope that we now come to you; can you possibly through some personal acquaintance have a talk with some breathing-treat specialist who can send some suggestions that may prove of help? I enclose a few of the symptoms for such a person's consideration. I do not wish to be a trouble to you in this matter, but it seems as though something must be done; and we know of no one else we should like to entrust with the matter so heartily as you. You see now some of the drawbacks of a sympathetic heart! I hope the matter may be kept as quiet as possible. I am sufficiently a believer in mental atmosphere to desire it not to become known to our friends before it is absolutely necessary. We shall probably ask friends in Japan whether they know of any help here. The MISSION also will have, in this way, a warning that we may be available for some other place. But we sincerely hope that it will not be necessary to move from Tottori.

Again with the hope that this will not trespass unduly on your time,

very sincerely yours,

Bunny

REC'D DEC 7 1912

440

JOHN C. BERRY, M. D.

OFFICE HOURS
10 TO 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS
OTHER HOURS BY APPOINTMENT

7 HIGHLAND STREET
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

Copy.

December 6, 1912.

Rev. Charles W. Warren,
Tottri, Japan.

My dear Mr. Warren:

Dr. Barton has referred your own and Mrs. Warren's letter concerning Dana, to me for consideration. I am glad to hear from you so direct but sorry to learn of your anxiety and its cause. A damp climate such as we have on the west coast of Japan always aggravates any catarrhal difficulty, and the diseases arising from it, and knowing the climate there, I should have left you no peace until you had had Dana's throat carefully examined before going back to your field, had I known of his having any difficulty in breathing when here. Asthma is not infrequently occasioned, and is frequently aggravated, by nasal irritation, arising from an ~~unfortunate~~ unfavorable climate or from a growth in the nose, setting up a vaso-motor rhinitis with its reflex irritations. As to whether Dana's throat trouble is due to the presence of adenoids can be easily determined by carefully watching his breathing at night. If at, say, ten o'clock you go to his room and find him sleeping with his mouth open, carefully close it by gently touching (and pressing upward,) the lower lip and then see if he breathes easily through his nose. If he has difficulty, and struggles and turns his head and opens his mouth for breath, it is an evidence that there is nasal obstruction from some cause -- deflected septum, adenoids etc. and he should then be carefully examined by some competent man to determine the exact nature of the obstruction. (There must be good specialists in Tokyo, of whom Dr. Teussler or Dr. Whitney will tell you, or it may be that Dr. Teussler does this work himself.)

Again, should the tonsils fill the throat and fall back against the epiglottis (you can determine this point yourself by looking into the throat) thus causing obstructed respiration, that would also be a determining cause of his asthma. If neither of these causes are found to exist, then we shall be forced to the conclusion that in all probability the causative agency is purely climatic.

With best wishes, I am,

Faithfully yours,

(signed) John C. Berry.

Rec'd FEB 19 1913

Charles M. Warren

Miyazaki, Jan. 22, 1913

Dear Mr. Barton:—

Your very kind and sympathetic letter of Dec. 9 reached me here. I am very grateful to you for the letter of Mr. Berry (to whom I am writing) and for yours.

I received the permission of M. A. H. to try different places for the boy. This, Miyazaki, seemed the most probable in all ways and I brought Dana here almost two weeks ago. He had just been having a three-weeks sickness of influenza in Kobe (at Mrs. Edith Shaw Wheelers' where Mrs. Warren was visiting) and the doctor there was very unwilling to have him

return to Tottori if he could possibly go elsewhere. I had been expecting to bring him here about the 18th of January anyway, and to bring him as soon as he could travel has turned that plan by only 11 days.

It is a delightful winter climate and Dana is playing outdoors daily - all day long, today - with the Olds boys. He has had no trouble, has grown constantly strong, and it looks as though he could live here with freedom from his trouble. It is surely a great blessing to have so needy a field as this will be when Mr. Olds is gone open for our coming. It is very appealing in its

evangelistic possibilities. These folks are working me rather hard already, though I had hoped to have this month for Japanese study.

We have not absolutely decided that we seem led here — for I have seen Mrs. Warren just 11 hours in the last 7 weeks, and we have had small time to consult. But it surely seems so; and we know by what C. A. I. has said that we may come if it seems to us wise. It will be hard, of course, to leave Tottori. But on the other hand, as I have said, it is fine to have this suitable (for Dana) place open to us.

We shall have to ask for $600 gold, I am afraid, to make the funny little

Olds house at all livable for us. It can never be made what we'd have done for ourselves but it will be a great deal better than a Japanese house.

Don't we wish that Enoch's little boy could be helped as easily by a change of environment and climate as it seems that ours can be!

I have already taken to some extent the measures of investigation Dr. Berry suggested but so far negatively – it seems to be the climate.

Very gratefully yours,

Charles M. Warren

Tottori, Japan, March 10, 1913.

You will be interested in a tour I made recently to the west, a little place called Hamamura. This is the place in which the man who has been acting as my teacher and secretary for some time lives. He was baptized several years ago and has been growing in these years in which he has been persecuted for his faith. Shortly after he was baptized various calamities befell his house. His wife died; his daughter suffered a painful illness and death, ~~etc~~. His father, an ardent Buddhist, and his relatives and neighbors attributed these ills to his change of faith and one and all beset him with supplications to give up Christianity. In spite of pressure which it is not possible for us to understand who have not been brought up under the family system, he remained firm and grew by means of his misfortunes. ¶ Gradually he has won the respect of all by the dignity and patience with which he has borne the trials. Recently he has been trying to be an evangelist to his fellow-villagers. He has a Sunday School which, when I talked to it yesterday, had over 80 boys and girls in it. He also has a Girls Society of a dozen or so. I recently gave him some little tracts of which he gave a selection to the girls. When, the day after, he met the mother of one of the girls she said: "Is that the kind of thing that Christianity is? The priests have been telling us that it was a bad religion. If that is what it is like, won't you come and tell us about it?" So he went that evening and they all listened eagerly and urgently invited him to come again to tell them more. He has five who are studying as he has opportunity to see them and of the five three will soon be ready for baptism, he thinks. There are numbers of small Buddhist young men's societies which invite him frequently to speak to them on Christianity. He is the only Christian as yet in that whole township and in the mind of his fellow-men he is the Christian, par excellence. He has received many invitations to speak, but as he has to purchase his time of his father, although he is a man of 45, ~~and~~ it is not easy to get away for these talks. The way that I get his services is to pay for a substitute for the farm work in his absence.

On Saturday evening I went out, and he had arranged for a meeting in a farm-house in a village 2 miles from his own home. I spoke to the children first, and then for 50 minutes to the adults. My teacher did the rest, finally letting us go home at II o'clock. On Sunday evening in his own village I spoke to a similar congregation, and he kept them, nothing loath, apparently, till II.30. If it were not for the initiative of this man we should not be able to do any work there; it is his own work, and till we suggested it in order that his hands might be freer for that work, it was entirely at his own expense. We told him that all money that he spent for regular evangelistic work we would gladly reimburse. He is taking it; but "in order that I may feel that I too am giving of my money", he is putting in some of his own money, too. He has no money now, but he will have in August, so he has borrowed three dollars of us to be repaid then that he may feel that he is doing his own part financially. Would that such a spirit prevailed in some other quarters! If there were more Christians of such calibre in the towns the question of the country evangelistic work would be solved.

Dear Enoch:- Just to show you how much I love you let me send you a bow! I am uttering what is probably my swan song in our Tottori district and holding meetings in about 13 small places. During

these next 5-6 weeks before I take Dana again to Minozaki to
try that climate in the (summer) warmer, damp climate, I expect
to be away from home more than here. It is a great work.
I can't imagine greater fun than to talk to 25-40 farmer
folk gathered about the hibachi and ro in a farm house.

Love to Bess.

As always

Chas. M.

Tottori

Nov. 10-1913

#345

ec'd APR 2 3 1913

Tottori, Japan, March, 1913.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

Having just made the round of our out-stations, I thought that you might like for your archives the results. These observations give the general view and conditions rather than a definite report.

Kurayoshi, 2 hours west by rail; 10,000 inhabitants; overgrown country town. Evangelist and wife who does women's work. No Bible-woman at present. Preaching-place, in which evangelist lives, has been in same house for years; we might have owned it if we had bought instead of renting. Edamoto, the evangelist is a good man, though self-taught. The church is in good condition. Mr. Edamoto at present goes to Aoya(q. v.), Tanaka, where he has for 7 years had a Sunday-School whose children are now coming up to useful man- and woman-hood; also for some time as opportunity offered a meeting for adults. I recently spoke to 22 adults at one of these special meetings. At Sekigane, 7 miles by jinrikisha away, a monthly meeting for adults has been held with good hopes for a Sunday-school soon. Our recent meeting there was not so well attended as we had hoped but for the following reasons it seems to me that we may feel that the seed sown in former years has borne fruit: (1) There were several Christians at one time who have now, however, all died or moved away. (2) Two or three of these have become evangelists. (3) Men have been influenced to lead better lives who did not become Christians outwardly. For instance; the Post-master is now a very earnest seeker, and has discontinued his tobacco and sake. He says that this is the result of his early hearing of Christian truth. Mr. Bartlett may rejoice in that his labors were not in vain in the Lord. And this is only one of many such instances of the influence of the Bartletts.

Aoya, half way to Kurayoshi by rail; usually worked by evangelist and missionary from Tottori, but in the absence of the former lately the Kurayoshi evangelist and his wife have been working it. There is a preaching-place where a strong work for children has been done, and a smaller one for adults. Two families of Christians and several inquirers here. The influence of the two families, although humble in circumstances, seems to be increasingly felt for good upon their neighbors.

Hamamura, four miles toward Tottori from Aoya by rail. Small village surrounded by others. Work done by the man who is serving as my teacher. To tell the story of this man, though it is very interesting, would take too long; a result of former work by missionaries, this man has grown till now he is doing on his own initiative (though subsidized by us) a work for his native town that if imitated by others largely would solve the problem of the evangelization of the country towns. He has a Sunday-school of 80, a meeting for girls, meetings for adults, private inquirers; is often invited to speak at the Young Men's Buddhist Associations on Christianity, and is recognized as <u>the</u> Christian, par excellence, of that whole country side. The help that we give is less than three dollars per month.

(Mr. Bennett will speak of Tottori, the Kindergarten, etc.)

Hamasaka, 1,1/2 miles east by rail; evangelist and wife both doing fair work; the preaching-place is the residence of the evangelist; resident work done here for 3 years; weekly visits before that. A very difficult place as the Buddhist sentiment is strong, and it is taking time to win the confidence of the people; this is being done gradually, however, and through the influence largely of a home-school or kindergarten which Mrs. Takata has very recently started. There is a good Sunday-school now of 60 to 70; but the adults, except for a few inquirers do not yet attend the services. This town is about 5000.

Moroyose, 2000 inhabitants, 2 miles west of Hamasaka. Mr. and Mrs. Takata walk, (rain, snow, or shine) to this place every Monday evening and hold a Monday-school for 70 boys and girls; besides having a meeting

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JUN 30 1913

for several young men and women who are earnest inquirers. This work was begun at the solicitation of a young man who had gone to Osaka to work, become a Christian, and upon returning home again wished to introduce his village friends to Jesus.

Urademe; I hour by rail east; 1000 inhabitants. A good Sunday-school of 70 held in the home of a prominent family whose sons are Christians. For this purpose Mr. and Mrs. Takata go every Sunday afternoon by rail 1/2 hour. Mrs. Takata also goes once a month for a women's meeting.

Yumura, 7 miles by 'bus or jinrikisha from Hamasaka; at one time the Hamasaka man lived in this town of 1000 inhabitants; but the removal to Hamasaka was justified by the facts of the largeness of the town, the coming of the railway, ease of working, etc. There is a tiny church building here, and several Christians. One of these, being moved thereto by the death of his wife, proposed becoming independent of the Mission, calling a man who, by reason of his age and blindness, would probably come at a small salary, and spreading out. This movement is still undecided, but there are hopes for a somewhat increased life of usefulness for that little church. They still welcome our touring and we go as we have opportunity.

This report of our out-stations is that of the country evangelistic work; this problem is becoming more and more to the front in the evangelization of Japan. Besides these places mentioned here there are three towns where we hold occasional meetings; and there are several more where we could if we only had the men and the means for the touring at stated intervals. If we could have a touring missionary and a touring evangelist the problem of the evangelization of this country part of Japan would be several steps nearer solution than it is at present.

It is a pleasure to report that this part of japan having joined the Kyoto ASSOCIATION, they sent over their president, Pastor Makino, and a a lay delegate, Deacon Nakamura, (M. P.) to tour in all our field and to show by deed as well as by word that they cordially welcomed us to their fellowship. Since then another Kyoto pastor has toured our field for us. This shows the cordial relations between the Kumiai Church and the Mission.

Another item of interest is the joint WORKERS' MEETING to be held in Matsue next week, (April 8-11). All the workers of this part of Japan, including the Evangelistic Church workers, four in number, and the one Seventh Day Adventist, will join with the C. M. S. workers and the Kumiai workers; we expect about 30 men and women for the three days of "retreat", which will be followed by two days of special evangelistic effort in Matsue and Yonago, the C. M. S. field. This is of interest as showing the type of C. M. S. missionaries we have as our nearest neighbors. Mr. Knight came at Mr. Bennett's invitation and preached at the Tottori church 2 ~~wee~~ weeks ago.

Yours very truly

Charles M. Warren

for several young men and women who are earnest inquirers. This work was begun at the solicitation of a young man who had gone to Osaka to work, become a Christian, and upon returning home again wished to introduce his village friends to Jesus.

Uradome: 1 hour by rail east; 1000 inhabitants. A good Sunday-school of 70 held in the home of a prominent family whose sons are Christians. For this purpose Mr. and Mrs. Takata go every Sunday afternoon by rail 1/2 hour. Mrs. Takata also goes once a month for a women's meeting.

Yumura, 7 miles by bus or jinrikisha from Hamasaka; at one time the Hamasaka man lived in this town of 1000 inhabitants; but the removal to Hamasaka was justified by the facts of the largeness of the town, the coming of the railway, ease of working, etc. There is a tiny church building here, and several Christians. One of these, being moved thereto by the death of his wife, proposed becoming independent of the mission, calling a man who, by reason of his age and blindness, would probably come at a small salary, and spreading out. This movement is still in embryo, but there are hopes for a somewhat increased life of usefulness for that little church. They still welcome our touring and we go as we have opportunity.

This report of our out-stations is that of the country evangelistic work: this problem is becoming more and more to the front in the evangelization of Japan. Besides these places mentioned here there are three towns where we hold occasional meetings; and there are several more where we could if we only had the men and the means for the touring at stated intervals. If we could have a touring missionary and a touring evangelist the problem of the evangelization of this country part of Japan would be several steps nearer solution than it is at present.

It is a pleasure to report that this part of Japan having joined the NOTO ASSOCIATION, they sent over their president, Pastor Makino, and a lay delegate, Deacon Nakamura, (M. P.) to tour in all our field and to show by deeds as well as by word that they cordially welcomed us to their fellowship. Since then another Kyoto pastor has toured our field for us, and shows the cordial relations between the Kumiai church and the mission.

Another item of interest is the joint WORKERS' MEETING to be held in Matsue next week, (April 8-11). All the workers of this part of Japan, including the Evangelistic Church workers, four in number, and the one Seventh Day Adventist, will join with the C. M. S. workers and the Kumiai workers; we expect about 30 men and women for the three days of "retreat", which will be followed by two days of special evangelistic effort in Matsue and Yonago, the C. M. S. field. This is of interest as showing the type of C. M. S. missionaries we have as our nearest neighbors. Mr. Knight came at Mr. Bennett's invitation and preached at the Tottori church 2 weeks ago.

Tottori

Nov 1913

Yours very truly

Charles M. Warren

JUN 3 0 1913

Tottori, June 6, 1913 .

My Dear Enoch:-

It is 36 hours ago that we arrived home after Mission Meeting. It was somewhat different from the old days, for we had a very easy trip from Sanda to Tottori of only seven hours. There is an automobile at Sanda that runs to Arima and costs no more than kuruma in wet weather. Life is becoming easy!

You will already have heard that we have really been transferred to Miyazaki. It seemed wise to us, as to the Mission, that it should be so, but it is with great regret from some points of view that we go. But I guess you know all that. Thank you most heartily, old man, for the cordial expressions of sympathy that have come from yourself - and from all the rest of you there, including Dr. ~~Be~~ Berry. The Board and the Mission have given great help and support and we are helped by this whole experience.

Our plan is to pack up at once and get away from here for good by the first of July, spend the summer at our Gotemba shack, and go down to our new field in the fall. I remember that I wrote about needing money for fixing the Olds house to make it livable for us; but the Clarks have sacrificingly said that they will take the Olds house which will be possible for them with their small numbers, and so it will not be necessary to spend more than about $200.00 which has already been voted by the Mission. I have a fine teacher in view who will be able to help in the evangelistic work of the immediate vicinity of Miyazaki; and really I am convinced that I can do a more extensive work there than here. So I am very glad that it is not purely family reasons but Mission policy as well that makes us change. But sub rosa I may mention that we really are glad to be leaving here for the boy's sake for he has attacks even in this mild weather. But I want to say that recently we have had hopes held out upon which we have eagerly

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siezed, that we can get full cure for Dana. This is through the kindness of Buffalo friends; but of this I will speak more fully later. Suffice it for now that we are expecting a complete cure soon. But even though the Mission knew of our hopes it felt that the place for us is Miyazaki, and we were glad to agree.

I was not one of the committee to present this to Boston, but I want to add my mite to the bombardment that I hope that P. C. wil be getting soon on the subject of reinforcements. We want them. We need them. We were a unit in asking that the forces be kept up to the promised number - what we were about 10 years ago. In 7 years there will be 7 men over 70 in our Mission and we need the new families to keep up our numbers to what they were. Other Missions are asking for from 10 to 50% of increase. The Canadian Methodists, I understand, have doubled in the last 3 years. The recent Mott Conferences have shown to the world that missionaries are not only wanted by the Japanese brethren, but that they are also needed if this work is not to suffer direfully. We are not asking a real increase but only that we be kept up to an efficient working force. I was on one of the committees which considered the advisability of closing Sendai Station; we all felt that it is the thing to do unless a favorable reply comes to our earnest request to P. C. to be informed as to its expectations as to the upkeep of our Mission. Things look favorable for an advance all along the line if we are sustained. May God grant that the men and the means may be forthcoming.

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Charles M. Warren

Letter
Jan 7-1913

We took a little excursion inland and saw the lakes of boiling water, one of them pure blue, and another so red that it is called, "Lake of Blood". From there we went on a few miles to Usa where there is a Shinto Shrine "Usa no Hachiman San", that has played a great role in Japanese history. In fact the ability of the Japanese to point to an unbroken line of rulers for so many centuries is due in no small degree to this shrine. In itself it is a beautiful and interesting place. Thence we went on to Nakatsu whence we went on an excursion to Yabakei, a place famous in literature, and pretty in itself, but no prettier or romantic than scores of other places in Japan. Thence we came on by rail to Osaka where we met the rest of the family.

Copy

1913

So we all came on to Arima together. Our real reason in going several days early was to sōdan. Well, the first thing that we found in the way of mail was a letter from Buffalo which gave us hopes about Dana. Do you remember that we were given a most enjoyable day at Niagara by Dr. and Mrs. Harold Hayes of our church when we were in Buffalo last June? That Dr. Hayes is one of a faculty of nine M. D.s that give the Hayes treatment for asthma. The father of our Dr. Hayes, himself a young doctor, discovered the treatment, as he himself felt, in answer to prayer. It has been in operation over 35 years and over 80,000 patients have been treated; they do it largely by mail, having correspondents in all civilized countries. They make no sweeping claims for their method, say frankly that it is not infallible for all cases, but that it has absolutely cured many and helped a great many more. Everything about Dana's case leads us to think that there are no complications or bad ancestry and we see no reason why he should not be cured absolutely. The fact of our friendship with and knowledge of the character of Dr. Hayes adds greatly to our confidence in anything that comes from that source. Besides they take into consideration the whole boy, not treating merely a symptom here and there, but looking at the whole body, and from his grandparents down. This is something we have been trying to get for several years but have not found any one among the many we have consulted who would do it. They give valuable suggestions as to diet. Our friend offers us treatment and medicine free.

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Very sincerely yours,

Charles M. Wo

SEP 1 6 1913

Chas. W. Warren 445

Gotemba, Japan, August, 1913.

DEAR FRIENDS:—

After the first of next year our address will be Miyazaki, Japan.

We are sorry to trouble you by a change of address, but perhaps it affects us ourselves as intimately as anyone! We did not do it for fun, nor simply to cause you the bother of remembering a new address; we did it—or rather the Mission did it—for two reasons: the health of our family and the need of the new station. The climate of the West Coast, on which Tottori is, has a very bad reputation for dampness. It was so bad for some of us that we were simply not able to live there in comfort. Our new station, Miyazaki, is not open to this objection, and we can be assured that from now on there will be no more trouble of the kind we found at Tottori. Besides this we have good hopes that a certain treatment we are receiving for Dana will cooperate with the good new climate in making a complete cure.

But it is the second reason about which I wish to speak especially in this letter, namely the needs and opportunities of Miyazaki.

Miyazaki is the capital of the Prefecture of the same name, which Prefecture is coterminous with the Province of Hyūga; so we frequently speak of our new field as Hyūga. The capital town is, like Dalny and Camberra, a fiat city, having been selected as the best location for the capital of the new Prefecture when the modern regime began fifty years ago. Foreigners think it a rather poor choice as a site, inasmuch as it is a mile from the sea, and seventeen miles from the nearest good harbor; and up to the present the only way of communication has been by water. But it is in a broad plain on the largest river of the province, and about the center of population. It is a small place, having a population of about 18,000.

As usual in prefectural towns, the governor resides there, the prefectural assembly meets there, the academy for boys (one of the three in the Prefecture), the girls academy, the normal schools for men and women, and various other schools are all located there. In connection with these academies for boys I may mention that the only foreigners in the province besides the two missionary

families at Miyazaki are the three young men, chosen by the Y. M. C. A. in America and sent out to teach for two years in the three academies located at Miyazaki, Miyakonojō, and Nobeoka. These are only a part of a large band of earnest Christian young men who work in the government schools, but do a great deal of direct Christian work.

Miyazaki is the second town in population, Miyakonojō, where we have an important outstation, being larger. This calls attention to an important fact about the prefecture as a whole: it is a poor community. The very earliest settlers in Japan were in this region, and the land was planted for centuries, so that it became worked out and was gradually left for fresh fields. This land, abandoned some centuries ago, is now being reopened for cultivation; so that the only parts of the Empire of which we read of land to any extent being opened for cultivation are this very oldest part and the Hokkaidō, the northern island, which is the very newest.

The land being poor, so are the people, and villages are not so frequently met with as in some parts; but the Province is so large that the total population is not so much less than that of some smaller prefectures.

Do you recall the sensations of a ride in a springless business wagon on a bumpy road? Contract the seat of the wagon to six inches wide, put another seat opposite so close that your shins touch the edge of it, and jam seven people on the two seats which we will exaggerate to a length of 4½ feet; then if your imagination is lively and you can fancy that kept up for eight to twelve hours for a day's trip, you can get a picture of the delights of Hyūga transportation. At present, once in Miyazaki, the way out is by such a conveyance to the railway 32 miles away, or to the port 45 miles away. But alas! the effeminacies of an effete civilization are imminent, and in the course of a few years we are promised railway connection with the world, and a new port only 17 miles away by rail. Already the auto-'bus is competing with the horse-drawn vehicle on some of the routes; and in May I accomplished in 2½ hours by auto-'bus what took me 10 hours in January by horse-'bus. But still most of our touring is done by horse-'bus The longest regular tour we make is 55 miles to the north to Nobeoka, where we have an evangelist and chapel. 32 miles to the west at

Kobayashi, and the same distance to the south-west at Miyakonojō, there are evangelists and chapels. At two towns, one to the north, Hososhima, and one to the south, Obi, there are churches helped by the Kumiai Home Missionary Society. These with Miyazaki make a total of six places in this wide field where there are resident workers. But what of all these other towns and villages where there are so many glad to hear the Word if only it can be brought to them? These must be reached by touring. Miyazaki is the touring station, and the missionary now residing (or shall we say sojourning?) there is *the* touring missionary of the Mission, par excellence. Mr. Clark spends more time out of Miyazaki than in it. He is always touring, and is known and trusted thruout the whole district. Mr. and Mrs. Clark came to Miyazaki to live twenty-one years ago and they have seen the work grow from nothing to its present proportions, with Christians to the number of 700 in the province, since they began their work. Part of the time they were alone, and part of the time others (especially the Olds family for the last ten years; whose going to Niigata makes our going to Miyazaki so desirable) have worked with them. But the work of the province is theirs to a peculiar degree.

In Miyazaki there is an independent church with a pastor; this is our home church attended by our families and by us men when we are not away touring. The missionary compound is quite extensive; it has one large missionary house, one small one, a large kindergarten building, and a dormitory for school girls on it besides vegitable gardens and a tennis court. The Clarks built this large house 20 years ago; but as their children are all grown up now they generously offer their house to us, they taking the little house built a few years ago by Mr. Olds. The dormitory is Mrs. Clark's special pride and care. All the girls, 35 in number, attend the church service Sunday morning. The first time that I preached in that church it was remarked, "You have a virgin congregation in more senses than one!" The kindergarten, founded and carried on by, and the building secured thru the efforts of, Mrs. Olds, will be Mrs. Warren's special care.

This great field of Hyūga is all congregational work and is so recognized by the other denominations. The only

other worker is the evangelist of the Dutch Reformed Mission at Miyakonojō which is almost on the western border of our field. If we do not do the work it will not be done. It is too broad and too difficult a field for one man to work adequately. Besides which the furlough of the Clarks is already overdue; and with so much institutional work it is imperative that some one be on the spot to run the station. We are very happy that so needy a station should be so favorable healthwise for Dana.

The summers in Miyazaki are hot and moist, very hard to stand it is said. But the winter climate is the best I have seen in Japan, being mild and dry, drier than I have seen elswhere here. As we are away in the summer anyway we escape the trying part of the year there.

From September 12th to Christmas of this year we shall be in Kyōto at Karasumaru Dōri. It has been arranged that I am to take part of the teaching work of Mr. Grover in Dōshisha for this one term only. It is an interregnum anyway and other circumstances seem to show that this is not an unwise plan. My first six years in Japan were spent in teaching English in Dōshisha; but as the school has recently developed and grown beyond all recognition, I shall be very glad to renew my acquaintance with it from the inside. But let no one imagine that my love for the country evangelistic work has grown one whit cold. We expect to be only the happier as well as the better prepared to do that work when we reach our new field in the winter.

Our summer is being very pleasantly spent at Gotemba, at the foot of Mt. Fuji. There are enough pleasant acquaintances staying in the 25 cottages of the vicinity to give us agreeable company; the tennis and walks give the necessary physical relaxation; the children are gradually learning how to play with other American boys and girls; and the coolness and beauty are conducive to letting me get several hours a day at my desk. Summer rests to the missionary bring a change of work not a cessation from it.

Very sincerely yours,

C M Warren

REC'D FEB 7 1914

Miyazaki, Hyuga, Japan,
January II, 1914.

446

My dear Mr. Bell:-

My first letter from the new station. You may be interested in hearing about our coming down. In the first place - and a not inconsiderable one!- all four children were known to have the whooping-cough. Our good American doctor said that there was no reason why we might not come; the children would bear the journey all right and would benefit by the change to a warmer climate. Others of the Kyoto friends tried to dissuade us but we started on the 2nd of January.

There are two boats sailing alternate days for these regions: the fast one is scheduled (accent on the scheduled!) to bring us to Miyazaki a day sooner than the slower one. But this fast boat necessitates a change in the middle of the night at Hososhima, as it does not stop at our Miyazaki port of Uchiumi. The slow boat stops at Uchiumi, however, and under the circumstances we decided on and took the slower one. It was a perfect day, with no wind and very warm and sunny; we congratulated ourselves on our choice of a day. We took the train at one P. M. from Kyoto, but at three when we came to Kobe we found ourselves in a big storm of wind and some rain. I visited the weather station and learned that it was predicted that the wind would subside about midnight; so we started. The boat is a small one of about 800 tons but with little state-rooms for the first class. We got nicely stowed away and wished for the wind to go down. Well, it did - after 24, instead of the 4, hours we had expected. The head winds retarded us so that we were 8 hours late; then the captain "piled her up" on the edge of a breakwater at one of the little ports, which detained us another 8 hours till the tide helped us off. So we got to the place where we ought not to have had to change, some 36 hours later than if we had taken the fast boat, and - had to change just the same; not only so, but we had also to wait at a hotel from noon till late evening, instead of making the change from one boat directly to the other one as is the program for the fast boats - though I will confess it would take a good mathematician to figure out the chances of really making that connection! In this second boat, smaller and with only one common room for first class we had a very hard night, for the Pacific Ocean was boisterous. But we were the only ones in the cabin, fortunately, and so our frequently whooping her up did not disturb any one else. Was it from the captain's too frequent application to the flowing bowl? For some reason at any rate we were two hours late in leaving port, and as the captain came aboard 2 hours after we should have started we ascribe it to the bowl. The natural result was that our arrival was postponed for a similar length of time; and so the many friends who went to meet the first train from Uchiumi to Miyazaki had the pleasure of putting in two hours in the most pleasant way they could at the station; which station, by the way is two miles from our house.

We found that the Clarks had got our furniture and stoves out and set up, the dishes unpacked, and so we came right to our own warmed house and ate dinner cooked in our own kitchen by Mrs. Clark's cook All that it was necessary for us to do was to get the bedding from the baggage and we had a livable house. Of course it will take some time to get really settled; but we start in at least at a point two weeks ahead of our first day in Tottori, 5 years ago. It was a very delightful home coming for us. We shall not be able for some time to do much (except learn conditions) except take care of the sick children and get settled. But we are here at last and we are glad. Janet is largely over the hardest part of the coughing, but the other three are just at the hight and they need a lot of night care, which takes it out of one.

But we are at least getting hold of the ropes, which is the great thing. It is almost too warm in my study this afternoon with the doors open and no fires, and ordinary winter clothing on. Such is Hyuga sunshine.

Charles M. Warren.

Miyazaki - Jan-11-1914

Ten days after our arrival in Miyazaki the church gave us a welcome meeting and the next week the pastor took me around to make greetings at the doors of the houses of the Christians. Besides this I had preached once at church. But most of those first weeks was spent in getting the house in livable shape, cleaning up the ashes so liberally dispensed by Sakurajima, and overseeing the carpenters and other workmen. But at last the time came when it seemed right for me to leave the sufferers from the whooping-cough and go away for a few days on a tour.

Our field naturally divides itself into five parts for touring: these are the Nobeoka field in the north, the Kobayashi and Miyakonojo fields in the west, the Fukushima field in the south, and those towns that are so near home that it is easy to do them by a tour of from one to three days. I thought that for many reasons it was advisable to do the smaller and shorter tours first.

This field nearer home is worked by the touring evangelist of the station, Mr. Takahashi. Much and various has been the experience of this station in the line of touring evangelists, but never before has one been found to equal the present one. The comments of the Clarks as to his ability and willingness predisposed me in his [illegible] I was far more than satisfied that they had spoken advisedly after I had had a little experience with him. But of this more anon.

As Mr. Takahashi had an engagement for that Sunday he arranged for me to go alone for that day, agreeing to meet me on Monday. In the old days I should have had to start the night before, but with the new railway now running over half of the way (and soon to go the whole way) I started by the six A. M. train. The station is only a five-minute walk from the house, but so early in the morning it was pitch dark; only the friendly gleam of the station electric light as it struck the water in the path made it possible to thread the devious and narrow path across the rice fields. As it was I did not slip into the ditch but once; thanks to my arctics I was saved a wetting. It was raining for the first time (except a little on the night the ashes fell) this year; and it was now FeB. 8. I arrived at Tsuma after a rainy ride in the basha (tiny 'bus) when I was the only passenger, only to be told that a telegram had gone, too late, saying that they could not have service that morning. This place has a building but no pastor for its church; regular Sunday School is kept up bytwo of the members but preaching services are held only every other WeD. night. I called at ten houses, only making my bow at some doors, but making a regular call at others. It was the first time I had ever been there or met any of the folks; but I had cards of introduction and the customs of Japan, especially of this field, make such pastoral calling a regular and extremely effective mode of work. That evening at the service there were four present when the time arrived, ten when I actually began the service, and 2I when we ended! The next day I returned the four miles to Sadowara, where I met Mr. Takahashi.

At Sadowara we found "the town billed": Mr. Sakamoto, an earnest Christian, had not only done this but had called at the houses of all the Christians(alas, only too easily accomplished!) to give the notice. We called at all the homes, had a brief service for one bedridden and blind brother, and had a cheering attendance in the evening of some thirty besides the children. One elderly man escorted us to the hotel and told us that he had decided to become a Christian, and invited us to hold the next meeting at his house. As there is no building here we must either accept the hospitality of some brother or hire a place in our hotel. This man is the brother of a good friend I knew at Yale the last time I was there, and who is now an evangelist

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at a far away station on the South Manchurian Railway. The next morning we made some more calls, starting at noon for a very pleasant walk of four miles to Hirose. We walked by preference, for we might have taken basha had we wished to leave when one was starting.

Hirose is a small town, tho its name is not unknown to fame in connection with the Kyushu wars of the greatest period of Japanese history, 330 years ago. There are no Christians here, tho we called at the houses of several inquirers more or less earnest. The meeting was held at the hotel, and twenty children and a dozen adults were there. We left on the 9:53 train and I was back at home before II.00.

The next day I met Mr. Dunning, Mission Treasurer, at the other station, two miles away. He was making a flying visit on business and by the time he left after a stay of 7 hours I was station treasurer. The same day the Kindergarten gave a welcome meeting to Mrs. Warren as the new Principal. We all had lunch together; pupils, graduates, a dozen mothers, and I, the only man. The rest of the week was full of carpenters and others workmen. On attempting to level the floor of this house, we found that practically every beam under the floor had to be replaced, no easy job for inexperienced carpenters. This has kept us all torn up for five weeks and we shall be lucky if thay leave us in peace for another five!

On Saturday at four P. M. after a ten mile basha ride I met Mr. Takahashi at Honjo where we made the usual calls and advertised a meeting. But here even the omnipresent children were not in evidence There was, it seems, a theatre and not a grown person came until nine o'clock when one earnest inquirer came. We have learned since that Mr. Clark's experience has taught him the folly of attempting to compete with the theatre. Truly men are men even in Japan!

On Sunday morning I walked the five miles to Aya, farther to the west. There we wrote and posted our bills, and made calls in the afternoon. We found almost no one at home for there was a meeting of the township fathers, and also an art loan exhibition. It rained hard in the evening and so only a few came out, the place, too, being rather far from the homes of the inquirers. But even tho we had done nothing else our visit would have paid for itself in that we had with us all the afternoon and evening two young men, school teachers, who are earnest enquirers, and one of whom spoke at the meeting, allowing his name to be put on the bills. "He has never been so brave before" said Mr. Takahashi.

The next day I walked seven miles to Takaoka, where the usual program was gone through. The meeting was in the hotel and 3 enquirers, at the home of two of whom we had had a Bible exposition in the afternoon, were the only adults present on the mats tho others listened from the entry. But the 40 children listened for two hours.

And now let me describe the program of Mr. Takahashi for a day a little more in detail.

Arriving at a place he writes his posters, and takes them out to stick. Then, and sometimes while posting the bills, he calls. His "mixing" is of a high type and he always gives them something to think about even when he does not, as he frequently does, have a Bible lesson and prayer. At one house where we called he learned that the man upon whom he proposed next to call had just lost his mother. So he made his whole call center about that circumstance, reading and explaining John II, and evidently making an impression. At the meetings he teaches the music and meaning of a hymn or two and then speaks to the children, holding them too, for an hour in all. By that time the adults have begun to come and so the addresses to these are made. He speaks well and easily, and if lengthily, that is a good point here! He is constantly writing post cards and letters to his enquirers and Christians. He spares not himself. The reason why I made these tours with him now is that unless extra funds come from some source we must lose him soon and I wished to get introduced before he left.

at a far away station on the South Manchurian Railway. The next morning we made some more calls, starting at noon for a very pleasant walk of four miles to Hirose. We walked by preference, for we might have taken trains had we wished to leave when one was starting.

Hirose is a small town, the its name is not unknown to fame in connection with the Russian wars of the greatest period of Japanese history, 330 years ago. There are no Christians here, tho we called at the houses of several inquirers more or less earnest. The meeting was held at the hotel, and twenty children and a dozen adults were there. We left on the 9:33 train and I was back at home before 11.00.

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Chas. R. Warren
Jan. 19 24
Nagasaki

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Chas. M. Warren
Miyazaki, Feb. 19, 1914

My dear Enoch:—

Herewith a screed telling something of my recent work. (V. "Min News" for two other articles of recent occurrences here.) This one is intended for home friends and is just as it came out of the type-writer. If you want to put it into what Mott calls the "Archives" you are welcome to. But you don't have to just because you happen to be Secy as well as Old Hoss!

When we came here all the children had whooping-cough and they still have. We found all the beams under the floor of this house rotten and the floor sagged by in ches. They have spent 3 weeks on the underpinning. It's a good thing we came for the house was in a bad way and might have fallen in an earthquake. Mr. Clark keeps his study in this house which

compels me to fit out another. There is a room, fortunately, that can be made into one, but at some cost. The whole house when jacked up to level and plumb shows cracks in the plaster, yawning gaps ~~in the~~ above and below the doors; there is no door that does not jam. The doors and sills were made of a kind of wood that is especially subject to dry rot. In fact the whole house is <u>rotten</u>, in the sense of poor only now that most of the rotten beams are out!

Edward Clark is sick, Bright's Disease, and Mrs. C. takes him in a few days to the Tokyo, St. Luke's Hospital. They won't return here on their furlough due this Spring any time. So we must get on to the ropes of this station.

Say, that boy Charles R. is a dandy - no trouble at all to care for. Dear Brown wrote

"I am glad to hear that Charles Reynolds Warren is living up to the standard suggested by the first and last of the three names." Pretty slick, ne!

Say, Enoch, isn't there some Biblical professorship in some foreign missionary institution that Jack Deane could be got for? I don't at all know that he would, but it seems to me that the reasons why he has been kept from the foreign field heretofore do not now stand. I suppose he is 45 and so his work would be in English. But he is single and will probably stay so; so he is cheaper than a family. And his Biblical knowledge and his fine spirit and Christian ability and enthusiasm make me wonder as above. Verbum sap.

Thank you for yours of Nov. 4, congratulating us on C.R. I hope all you hope

for in your domiciliary changes is coming to pass.

Ora adds her love to you all.

As always,

Charles M. Warren.

Dr Barton
Mr Bell

Miyazaki, Japan,
March 7, 1914.

Dear Friends:-

My latest endeavor to accomplish the double object of seeing this new field and at the same time of preaching to as many of the widely scattered people of our province as possible led me to the west where Pastor Sugiura, our ordained evangelist, is working with headquarters at Kobayashi. The way to reach the field is by basha, the tiny one-horse stage or 'bus. I reached the basha station five minutes before the time for leaving, but that accomodating vehicle had already left. Now, I had taken pains two days before to ascertain the hours of leaving and my watch was right by the P. O. and by town-hall time. In fact the clock at the basha stand was showing that I was 30 seconds ahead of time. Still, the only thing to do was to learn the lesson of hyper-punctuality - the the next time it will probably mean that I have to wait 20 minutes in the barn-yard whence the basha starts. So I went home to wait for the next basha which fortunately was only I and I/2 hours later, and would get me to my destination in ample time.

Arrived at the end of the first stage ten miles out I found that there was only one basha to carry on the passengers of two. Manifestly somebody was not going to reach the railway that night. These basha are public carriers, using the public highways, supposably with the duty of carrying all comers on their posted schedule. Do you expect me to tell you of a big disturbance? Not at all. They were not exactly pleased, but they were as philosophical about it as the their namesake Socrates or Confucius. They were assured that the basha which left at 4 the next morning would get them to the next thru train in time; so they put up at a hotel to wait till 4 A. M. It was then I P. M. Fortunately I was one of those permitted to go on - I do not know exactly why, but I suppose because I had bought my ticket and engaged my place earlier than the others. So I reached the first town in which we were to work at 4 o'clock that afternoon. It is only about 3/5 of the way to Kobayashi, and Pastor Sugiura had to go out to meet me there. It is a little country village called Kamiya (Paper House). Mr. S. told me that the reason why we saw so many drunken men was that the school graduation had taken place that day; and if they want to get the people out to functions of that sort they have to advertise that sake and cakes will be served. Fortunately this town is unique in that, so far as he knew. The sake about here is made from sweet potatoes, he said, and the percentage of alcohol is great.

We made a few calls but found only one man at home. Sometimes Mr. S. speaks at the young men's association, but the leader in that work was away and the general situation in the town was not conducive to a good attendance that evening. So we had only a score of children and a half dozen adults. Even these we had to drum up/ or rather fiddle up. Just before the meeting we went out and walked the length of the one street of the town playing and giving the invitation to come to the meeting. But the town is very small, the work the newest of all Pastor S.'s, and the general condition of the people that evening did not seem favorable.

At seven the next morning we went on by basha, riding with those who had been left behind the afternoon before, and who had taken the 4 A. M. basha. The only large village which the road traverses in Nojiri where also Pastor S. has regular monthly meetings. But in order to get to Kobayashi for Sunday it was necessary to go on without stopping for a meeting here at this time. However we made a 5-minute call at the door of the only Christian in town while the horses were resting and getting a drink. This town was literally wiped out by fire last fall. The Christians at Miyazaki collected and sent clothes and bedding This act naturally impressed the villagers and their former hostile attitude toward the work seems modified by it.

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All the other 5 places where work is done, including the center, Kobayashi, are on the railway. Arrived at Kobayashi, I went to the hotel; and that afternoon we went to the only place south and east of Kobayashi where we have work, Takaharu. There we billed the town thorely - Pastor S. is very careful about this - and called at a house or two but found no one in. In the evening when I proposed walking the streets advertising with the violin we found it unnecessary as the children had already gathered. It had been a disappointment to us to find that the usual gathering place in the hotel down stairs was so filled with boxes of freight that we must have our meeting upstairs. But even so we found that 30 children and over 20 adults came. It was a good meeting and we were sorry to be compelled to stop talking in order to get the last train to Kobayashi.

At Kobayashi I stayed at the hotel carried on by one of the Christians named Morinaga. He is a splendid example of Christian layman, acting as church treasurer, the heaviest contributor, and for a time as Sunday School superintendent. He is so trusted by everybody that his freight agency does more business than all his 6 competitors combined. His wife runs the hotel. He took me to S. S. with him and I spoke to the children. The two hymns that we sang both happened to be by Mrs. Fanny J. (Crosby) Van Alstine. I told the children about my visit to "Aunt Fanny" Crosby at Bridgeport 3 years ago.

After S. S. came the church service at which I preached to the dozen Christians. That evening also I preached at the church. Everywhere it was the school graduation time and regularity was upset, to the detriment of the meetings at times.

Kobayashi is the newest of our outstations and is the smallest town. But Mr. Sugiura has been doing splendid work and has a nice little body of Christians rallying about him, including Morinaga San, as above, the head of the police and his wife, two teachers in the public schools, etc. He also has a good lot of enquirers. It looks as the, for lack of funds, we shall have to shut up this station. The outstations can be run from Miyakanojo without very much loss. But Kobayashi, even though it is visited twice a month, will suffer.

The next morning we went by train to Iino which is 5 miles to the west of Kobayashi. This is a good sized village and there are a good many seekers whom Pastor S. visits when he goes to hold his monthly meetings. We called on several; a druggist, a doctor, several farmers, etc., walking far out into the country to see the last. Miles away in another direction also are others whom we had no time to call on. The meeting here was perhaps as satisfactory as any we had, 50 children and 25 adults attending.

The next day I sent Pastor S. and the baggage by jinrikisha, while I walked the 3 miles to Kakuto. This village is divided into 3 parts, (like a certain ancient country!) each part being quite too far away from the others to expect any body from the other parts to come out to a religious meeting. For business or pleasure the parts are quite near each other! However we had a fair number considering, there being 25 children and 15 adults. Mr. Morinaga came by agreement with important letters that had been addressed to me at Kobayashi; and there was just time for him to squeeze in a Christian talk to those people before he returned. It means much when a large sized man, looked up to in a community, speaks as he did then and does whenever he gets a chance. He would do this a good deal if his business permitted.

The last place, Masaki, is the smallest of all. There is a small nucleus of houses around the school; but the town consists of scattered farmers. The Satsuma lord, to whose estate these lands belonged, instead of giving his country samurai money, gave them land. And there is now a fine, educated farmer population all thru these towns. We walked miles in posting our bills at the country cross-roads. The meeting was rather small.

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I had expected to go at once to tour the Miyakonojo field, but found it inconvenient for the pastor there to get away, so we gave that up. But I feel that I have seen the Kobayashi field pretty well. The violin helped in drawing the people. For a great many it was the first time that they had heard a violin.

Such is the country evangelistic work.

It became necessary for me to go north on business, and I spent the night at Hiroshima, a city of 160,000. Last summer I heard of a fine piece of missionary work, a union work, in which the five denominations of that city are engaged. Seven nights in the week evangelistic services are held in a house on a thronged corner of the city. Desiring to see this work, I borrowed a violin and my host's son for a guide and went. As the regular speaker and leader for that evening of the week, our Kumiai church pastor, was away it seemed necessary for me to conduct the meeting myself; so I played, the several Christians sang and I spoke for 40 minutes or so. The side of the house was open to the street, and when I played inside of a minute there were as many as 70 people gathered in the street to listen. Of these some 50 listened quietly and patiently to my entire talk.

That is the work of the big city. The missionaries say that they have been able to discover no results. The results are there, no one doubts; every one believes in seed-sowing. But not yet, after a year or so, do the results show.

On the other hand, the work in the country is with far smaller numbers; but once the country worker meets a man he never lets him go. Everybody is followed up with calls, literature, and letters. Every time the worker goes to that town this man is called on, an invitation to the meeting of that evening given, and when the case has progressed far enough for the man to be a real seeker a Bible reading is held at his house. In this work the growth is very perceptible, and there are visible results in enquirers and converts.

I was very glad of that glimpse of the big city work. To say the least, it makes me no less glad to be doing the work in the tiny places. There one can not fiddle up a congregation of 70 inside of a minute. But by calling and advertising he can get smaller numbers who respond apparently far more readily. This country work is the side which must be and is increasingly coming to the fore in the work of all the missions.

Charles M. Warren

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Harry Overholser

Frank M. Warren

Feb. 1, 1916

EC'D APR 11 1914

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Miyazaki, Japan, March 20, 1914

My dear Dr. Barton:-

I want to tell you what happened here to-day for I know that you will rejoice with us, and especially with Mr. Clark whose honor it was. When it became known in town that Mr. Clark was to go to U. S. A. on furlough the men of the prefecture got together and said that they wanted to give Mr. Clark an appreciation meeting before he left. He was not expecting to go for another month but his son Edward's health would probably be more quickly restored if he went at once to America, so he decided to go with Mrs. Clark and Edwardsailing within ten days after he made up his mind. So the meeting had to be gotten up very hurriedly, but in spite of the fact that it is just the busy time of the year for the schools and for some other offices , and in spite of the hurriedness of it the fact that 150 of the very biggest men of the prefecture gave up 4 hours at least of a very busy afternoon to it shows that they were in earnest in their appreciation.

The governor, a Christian, in an unofficial capacity was one of the prime movers of it, the committee of 25 which made the plans met at the prefectural office, and the meeting was held in the prefectural assembly hall. Those present were almost entirely non-christians, the there were about 20 Christians among the men (and nearly all the 20 women were Christians). As I said,the movers were the big men in the prefecture, and the attendants were the solidest men in town.

The master of ceremonies was the head of the biggest bank in town. The first speaker was the governor of the prefecture, of course the "first man" in the province. The other speakers included the mayor of the town, the head man of the county (gun), some of the governor's staff, the principal of the Academy, the principal of the girls high school,the head of the electric lighting company, the only other man besides the governor who is a Christian among those who spoke, the head of the court, representatives of the doctors, of the lawyers, etc.

After they had finished Mr. Clark was given an opportunity to speak and he gave them as straight a talk as they ever heard showing them as much by what he did not say as by what he did what constitutes real value in life. But in reality it was unnecessary for him to do it for the impression was already made; because it had been made they wanted to tell him of it and to thank him for what he has done for the prefecture.

The governor led off with a carefully prepared speech in which he hid not a bit his Christianity; and he spoke of the distinctly Christian part of Mr. Clark's work. We were glad to hear him do so, of course; but when others, non-christians, also spoke of that we were more surprised. They might easily have said nothing about that, but put all the emphasis on his earestness in moral, or in philanthropic endeavor. It was his work, what he has done, that they spoke about especially; but in my opinion it is not the work, it is the man that has made the impression on them. Mr. Clark has done a tremendous amount of work. The 700 odd Christians in this province are more due to his work and planning and self-sacrifice than to that of any other half dozen men. He has done work. But it is not that which has impressed them. It is the man. They do not realize it themselves. They have not reached the point in this land of degrees and tiers and grades where they realize that the greatest power in the world is the force of personality. They do not understand why they felt glad to do this for Mr. Clark, but they felt the power which they could not explain. They could see that there is something unusual in the fact that a man had worked and suffered for others as Mr. Clark has done here for the last 23 years.It was unnecessary for him in his reply to their greetings to point out the unselfishness of the Christian point of view. They knew that for they

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had all these years been reading it in him, the living epistle.

This honor was entirely unsought and spontaneous. It is the purest bit of sheer tribute to mere man that I have ever known the Japanese people honor themselves by doing. So far as I know this is the only time on record of anything of the kind ever having been done. Of course there have been several such meetings for missionaries who have been decorated by the Emperor, or have received official recognition from the central government in some way. In such cases it is almost obligatory upon the local governments to follow suit. But this is nothing of that sort. As I said, while Mr. Clark has done work and lots of it, it is not of the showy kind nor is it likely to be recognized as being of especial value by such men as those to-day gave their testimony. It was done in sheer admiration for the man, his life , his character, his unselfishness,- and tho they did not know it, to recognize in him one of the most potent factors that make for the true welfare of the community. At any rate, this is the way that I sum up their very gratifying action of to-day.

I almost got to my feet at the proper time with an expression of gratitude for the meeting as a represemtative - albeit unofficial - of the Mission and of the Board. But it was late and I am not yet recognized,as I hope to be some time,as one of the prefecture which was doing this; so I left it undone.

"The inevitable photograph" was taken, several of them in fact, and others are to be of the missionary premises; then they are to collect from all over the prefecture (for Mr. Clark is known all thru its borders) expressions of appreciation, songs, poems, etc., and a memorial volume will be published. We shall hope to send a copy of this to the Board. It was very pleasant to hear Mrs. Clark always coupled with him as co-workers. And this, too, although it was essentially a meeting of men.

The local papers have for the last few days been full of this and to-day appeared a two-column article with his photo taken as he came to Japan 27 years ago, and as he is now. We feel that this can not fail to be a help to us in our evangelistic work. And as for the men who did it, the fact that they did something for the representative Christian of the province will make them all more ready to receive Christian influences.

I think this may very fairly be taken as one of the many proofs that the Christian ideals are becoming more and more the criterion in this country, though the men who practice them and live by them do not often go by the name of Christian themselves.

Beginning with the governor's several of the speeches made the request of Mr. Clark that he try to show the Japanese to the Americans as they really are; the logical inference being that if they were really understood by the Americans the latter would never more have anything but the original warm and friendly feelings towards the Japanese. The expression of Japanese obligation to America and to Americans were frank and cordial.I wish Mr. Hearst would please copy in all his papers! It would not take many such meetings to convert even a Hobson.

We know that the Board will rejoice with us at this honor, so spontaneous and so genuine to one of its workers.

Very sincerely yours,

Charles McWarren

Chas. W. Warren

Muyazaki Mar. 20-1914

3.3.3.

Mr Pitt

Postscript to letter describing Mr. Clark's "Appreciation Meeting"

In saying what I did about these men having Christian ideals, I did not intent to suggest that they are using them and living by them. They are not. They keep them stored away for such uses as the one described. As to the knowledge, they have it. But they do not let its possession hurt them! Their lives are not in accord with it.

C. M. Warren

REC'D JUL. 21 1914

450

Miyazaki, June 27, 14

My dear Mr. Bell:—

With regard to Mr. Smeiser: I wrote Mr. Fisher about him and it seems that he grew "queer" away off in the country (Hagi, Yamaguchi Ken) and had to go home. It seems to me very doubtful whether we had better be responsible for getting him out here again. We might very well find that we had an irresponsible man on our hands. I am disappointed for I had thought that he would do splendidly for one of our Hyuga three schools.

Sincerely,

C. M. Warren

Chas. M. Warren

Miyazaki June 27-1914

REC'D JUL 21 1914

Dear old Hoy,

I am sending a formal letter re Spreiser.

I'm back here for 3-5 weeks finishing up repairs on this house (only it isn't the finish!) and doing some routine work. Shall go back to Sotemba as soon as I can. A propos, Dana remarked: "Isn't it lonesome? There are only five in the family — I've arrived down to hell for awhile". Not that I'd call this place that by any means! But the mercury is soaring!

As always

Chas. W.W.

Chas. M. Warren

Miyazaki June 27-1914

Dear old Mom,

Maybe you have left or
been away a few weeks
since.

I look thru for 3-5 weeks finishing up repairs on this house (only it isn't the finish!) and doing some routine work. Then I look to arrange to move down. I promised Dave remarked: "Isn't it lonesome? Then really for a the family have went down to Kobe for awhile." Not that I'd call the place that by any means! But the new-comers!

Looking Cheerily!

REC'D JUL 20 1914

452

Miyazaki, June 30, '14

My dear Enoch:—

Herewith is something I wrote for little you (though I do send you only the first copy!). There are signs about us.

I am down here for a few weeks having the house re-plastered and "running" the station. Soon I flit for Gotsuba.

We earnestly hope we shall hear good news soon from Bess and John and that you won't have to travel a hundred miles or so daily this summer.

Tell Bess when she writes Ada next to remember me to Sam and the family.

As always,

Chas M.

Chas. W. Warren

Miyazaki June 30 - 1914

Kyoto, Sept. 24

Dear Enoch:-

Such doings in the middle chamber of the house you were in when in Kyoto this noon. Aided by Dr. Saiki and 3 nurses to say nothing of Mrs. Cary and little me, Master Charles Reynolds Warren arrived. He's the biggest and fattest yet and seems very husky all but his voice which is loud and clear. He and Cora are as well as one could wish.

It's very pleasant to be back here for a brief time but I should not want to give up in Akadendō for it!

As always Chas. M. W.

NOV 30 1914

Miyazaki, Japan,
November 4, 1914.

My dear Dr. Fitch:-

For a long time I have been meaning to write but it is only just now that I have come to feel that my summer is finished, and that the time for stock taking has come! It was a rather chopped-up time for me, though on the other hand, it proved a very long and good summer rest for the rest of the family.

We started for Mission Meeting about May 20, and left for Gotemba right after it, early in June. It is a long and in part unpleasant journey for the wife and little ones; it takes fifty odd hours by boat several hours of which are on the open Pacific Ocean. The small steamer, the ocean swells(at best; high seas at worst), and bad sailing propensities form a combination that makes us glad to take the journey as infrequently as possible. Add to this the fact that the doctor said that Mrs. Warren must rest a s much as possible this summer, and you can understand why we felt justified in having only me on duty for two months whil the others were out of the heat at cool Gotemba. It isn 't that it gets so much hotter here than in parts farther north, but that it begins earlier and continues later. For instance, the first week in May we had thre consecutive nights when the thermometer did not fall below 80°. And there are many consecutive weeks of temperature as high or higher. This, you can readily see, is no place for tiny children. So after leaving the family at Gotemba I came back alone by rail stopping one night at Okayama for the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Pettee, daughter of Dr. Pettee of our Mission, who had lately joined our Mission herself, but had afterwards reconsidered and decided to join the Baptist Mission as Mrs. Tenny.

I remained here about a month largely overseeing carpenters and plasterers, work that took all that time and which would have been very difficult, if not impossible, to do with the rest of the family here. The house was replastered throughout, a very necessary piece of work, and is much more attractive now on account of this and other repairs and improvements. I did some touring and other work also, of course. Then in the middle of July I went to Gotemba for my vacation with the others. I had carried some work of a literary nature and had a fine opportunity for consecutive hours such as one seldom gets in his home study; for there are many interruptions. They had also made me the chief man on the Religious Services Com'tee, and the task of making sure that the leaders and speakers at the three Japanese and three English services per week were "on the job", as the vernacular hath it, was no easy one in spit of the cordial response to our requests to "take services".

On August 6 we began what turned into a permanent morning prayermeeting for peace, at 6.30 A. M. Our com'tee eventually had to secure the leaders for these meetings. Another rather delicate piece of work was the planning and carrying thru these-called "meetings for the deepening of the spiritual life", which a certain element of the community rather demanded as their right - a part of the regular annual summer program. These meetings are carried in a similar spirit to, and at first were inaugurated by, persons identified with the Keswick meetings in England. But the real sympathizers with the "holiness" type of meetings were few, the loud. Also the men who conduct these meetings so few, and so well worked that we felt that we knew beforehand just about what they would have to say. And yet we had no desire to balk the desire of anybody for a spiritually uplifting series of meetings. But we did feel the necessity of catering to all tastes, if such a thing were possible in a community where the large plurality are So. Presbyterians, some are English "Holy Ghost and us", Methodist Protestants a good second, So. Baptists, So. Methodists, Lutherans, Church of Englanders, Second Adventistical Alliancers, and only just one representative of the

so-called (or at least so-thought) liberal school of theology in the single Congregational representative in the community. I repeat that to organize a series of meetings for such a community was a somewhat difficult and delicate operation. But we were able to do so with the speakers who providentially were summering among us. The permanent chairman or leader was the only Methodist among us, one recognized among us as peerless in counsel and in piety, an ideal leader. The chief speaker was a lovable young Englishman of the holiness school, whose talks were helpful to, and satisfactory to, those of that type of thot. The other speakers were a So. Pres'n and a Congregationalist. Certainly those of us who had any part in the planning and in the executing of the plans, at least, received a far greater uplift spiritually than we everxh have done from those meetings in which the speakers were superimposed from outside. One result, I feel, was the understanding of the great truth that religious fraternity and unity and even union of heart is not a matter of theological beliefs, but of life and heart and soul. I earnestly hope that some of the brethren can understand more truly this fall than they could this spring thatto be an upholder of a somewhat liberal type of theological thought does not necessarily signify that a man is a Unitarian, or even an agnostic! (It will perhaps illustrate the need, or at least the desirability of such a state of feeling when I say that one man refused to support a splendid work among released prisoners on the ground that he would not contribute to anything Kumiai. Another man, when I remarked that I supposed that he did not see the OUTLOOK replied:"Let me see; that's Lyman Abbott's papuh, ain't it? No, suh, I have too much respect for mahself." It is a splendid example of the ability of the spirit to triumph over the mere intellect that this last man is the one to whom I get the nearest this summer.)

I left Gotemba for the return on the last day of August. I came at that time for the double purpose of having some most important consultations with the workers in the outstations and to travel with, as guide, and counseller, the three young men who have come from America under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. to teach in the three Academies of our prefecture. They needed some one to come with them and get them started and I begged the privilege as being the man they would be the likeliest to have dealings with and meet while on this field. We left Xxx Fisher at Nobeoka with an elderly woman as cook who has been in our family as nurse for several years. Thayer lives in the Clark house with their good cook as his caretaker; he will board with the Clarks, probably, when they return next summer. Stock I took on to Nobeoka. They are all fine Christian fellows, and are all having work in connection with the churches and in their homes, helping materially the Christian work of their towns the they are So. Meth., Episcopal, and Lutheran respectively. They visit here frequently, and I stay at their houses when I tour in their towns. It is a great pleasure to us to have them among us.

After this tour of the field I returned home to superintend some work on the house that it was impossible to begin before. The net result of all this is two rooms added to what we had in the spring. I returned after three weeks to Gotemba for the family. On the way back we stopped at Kobe for a general overhauling of the children medically. With this, especially with the removal of Dana's adenoids, we look forward to a happy and prosperous year physically and mentally. We reached here on October 9. Since then I have held services here and visited the outstations once- Kobayashi, Miyakonojo, and Nobeoka. The carpenter is still at work on odds and ends but the house can be called now in good repair.

Perhaps the biggest work I have done since coming here is the shifting of the workers in the field. To do this is a most delicate piece of work; but to do it and in such a way that the pastors, and the churches concerned are not -well, in plain English,-are not extremely disgruntled requires a genius composed of the outstanding characteristics of Job, Moses, Bismark, and Woodrow Wilson (to say nothing of Quintus Fabius Maximus, Cunctator!)

As for the Fabian policy one is compelled to adopt it is sufficient to say that I started the movement for a new Pastor in Nobeoka in April; The new man promises to be there by the middle of December! The former incumbent had been extremely incumbent for the last twenty years. It is not easy to remove such a man, especially since he has settled down quite satisfied with life and the status quo, with no ideals higher, apparently, than doing enough work to keep up appearances. He becomes a feature of the landscape even for the non-Christians. His inertia is so great that he is hard to move! Letters innumerable to the man and to the church people, and several visits have been necessary.

The man who goes is the incumbent at Miyakonoje; this latter is a town twice as big, and more than twice as desirable for residence. It took a good deal of Christian grace for that pastor to recognize the Hand of Providence in the apparently arbitrary action of the missionary in charge. But he has done so and enters upon the work in the full belief that it is the place in which his Father wants him to work, and in the spirit of devotion to that work. Right here, let me remark in passing, is one of the most delicate points in the missionary's work. In a one-man station one man can, so it appears to the unthinking, (and Japanese perhaps equally with Americans belong to that class) arbitrarily shift about the evangelists, or even dismiss one altogether. The conditions of the work necessitate this anomalous situation. We can not perform our duty to these who send us out if we have not this power; but it is nevertheless a source of friction not infrequently. Another thing that makes such a condition as I faced here hard is that our Mission's policy is to give a man all the liberty possible and demand results from the man- put him on his own resources and then hold him responsible. The results justify the method in Japan. To my mind one of the great causes of the difference of success between our Mission and some others(let us say, like the C. M. S., the comparisons are unpleasant) lies in just this fact; whereas the other missions are constantly shifting their forces about in the field. When the man does not make good the policy causes, as in this case, some difficulty; but it is one of the greatest factors in bringing about success, and surely is the right policy in this country.

Another thing that I have done is to locate in the church at Obi, the largest town in the southern part of the province, the man who came here as my teacher, but whom I brought with the expectation of locating in the direct evangelistic work as soon as the right opportunity came. His main work is with that church, but in consideration of his doing some work for us in the neighboring town of Aburatsu we pay a small portion of his salary.

Thanks to the sympathetic help of the Mission, and to the munificence of friends in the homeland, the splendid station evangelist who was Mr. Clark's personal helper, and who would in the natural course of events have to be given up when Mr. Clark is at home on furlo, has been enabled to continue his fine work of touring in the surrounding small towns. To cite only one instance of the spirit of this man I will say that when, broken down temporarily by overwork, he went for a very greatly needed rest and recuperation to one of the hot spring places on our island he"turned his hotel into a chapel" and had Bible classes morning and evening. In this way he did a great deal for from a dozen to twenty men in the two weeks he was there, and at least one man went away re-converted. In one town we has several young men who are waiting a favorable time for receiving baptism.

But this letter grows too long. Its length is only by way of letting you know that I have not given up the seige I began of your fortress last spring, but only through force of circumstances intermitted the bombardment temporarily!

With our earnest wishes for a successful year for all the brethren in all ways,

Most sincerely yours,

Charles M. Warren

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Most sincerely yours,

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REC'D NOV 30 1914

Chas. M. Warren
Miyazaki, Nov. 4, 1914

My dear Engli:—

Again you come out the little end of the horn — but I guess you know how important, as well as pleasant, it is to keep the Buffalo people in rapport with our doings.

We've nothing much to report beyond the more general report. Your letters are always gratefully received — only you persist in putting in almost nothing personal. Tell us all about yourselves, can't you?

Charles R. continues to be a heart breaker — a dandy boy. Janet is in kindergarten. Rana and Margaret in school — I've just this minute ceased to inspire them with exalted thoughts cribbed from the Pilgrims. The geographico-historical half-hour is my part in their education.

Have you got any body coming out for us this fall?

We have rejoiced with the whole body in the fact of the escape from debt this year. But the whole history of the Board a continuous piece of leading by God! What a magnificent body of men and women we follow! It is enough to make one proud — if it didn't make him humble instead. And what a fine piece of work "Strong's Story —". Tell him I said so, will you? I'd write him — only he'd just ask me when I woke up!

Our very best to Ben, dear boy. God bless you all.

As always,

Chas. M. M.

DEC 29 1914

Miyazaki, Dec.3, 1914.

GOOD NEWS! A new worker for Hyuga. It is Rev. Mr. Mizote who will reafter live in Takanabe and work for that church and for Tsuma, and robably) Sadewara.

The Takanabe church is nominally an independent church with a big oll of Christians' names. But it is a territorial church and the members re scattered and the faithful who are able to attend worship and keep e monthly dues are very few. The Tsuma church is not independent but it eems to be in a better condition than the Takanabe church. It will be oured from Takanabe weekly, Mr. Mizote going 8 miles by basha and 6 by r ail. This is the easier way to go as the short road is over the hills nd there is no conveyance. Both of these churches have buildings, small ut adequate.

Mr. Mizote has been at Chausubara where the (Okayama) Orphanage is, orking in connection with that but visiting these two churches at least nce a month; so he is known and is being cordially welcomed now that e is giving up the work at the Orphanage. He is in his early sixties and an not be, perhaps, expected to do a young man's work (though personlly it would not surprise me if he did!).He has no great needs and will ome at a salary that I should not have the face to propose to any able orker; but as it was intimated that he would come for that and as we ould not give a full salary it was so decided. He enters the work in a eautiful spirit of self sacrifice, feeling that his Father has given im the opportunity he so much has been wanting of "devoting the rest of y life to evangelistic work in Hyuga". The Christians pay about half f his salary. The agreement with them was made in accordance with he understanding arrived at by the Kumiai Trustees Standing Com'tee nd the Mission last May. That is, independent churches and the mission ay unite in paying the salary of a paster providing that he works for ach proportionally to the amount paid.

In going from Takanabe to Tsuma one passes thru Sadewara. Here e had a student of Doshisha Theological School for the summer, and here was an awakening of interest. One of our S.S. workers (Hidaka San) oes there weekly for S.S. and calling. There is a nice band of faithl fort-holders there who will welcome regular meetings. The station vangelist goes now once in 2-3 weeks.

Ever since Bukwai last March, which was held at Takanabe, I have been oping and praying for exactly this thing. But as Mr. Mizote was going o Takanabe, and as it is an independent church which had made an indeendent contract with an independent worker, and as I knew no reason why hey would not, in lieu of a better agrangement, continue this indefitely, I saw no great hopes for its accomplishment, any more than had r. Olds and MR.Clark who hadof course equally seen the need. But we ontinued the hoping and praying and - but let me tell you how it ame about.When the visiting brethren for the special evangelistic serices were here I spoke of it on their last evening to Mr. Sawamura; on e last morning, just before he was leaving I spoke of it to Mr. Tsumu. While I was still speaking in came Mr. Mizote; I left him alone th Mr. Tsuyumu for 10 minutes and immediately after that Mr. T. said at Mr. Mizote has severed his connection with the Orphanage and was oking for an evangelistic position, hoping that he might be employed Hyuga! I immediately decided to accompany Messrs Tsuyumu, Takagi and Takahashi to Takanabe where they were to do special speaking. On the rain was the treasurer of the Orphanage, Mr. Kakibara, who, it seems, had made this plan himself, even to the amounts the churches and the Mission should contribute! He was talked with and it was found that the orphanage could no longer pay the salary of Mr. Mizote, and was hoping that he might do just this thing. We went on to Takanabe where the brethren joyfully said that they had for long been desirous of approaching the Mission with some such proposition but thought the time inopportune. From all points of view then, this seemed to be the leading. We rejoice.

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REC'D JAN 19 1915

A TOUR TO THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE MIYAZAKI FIELD DEC.5-14.

I left at noon on Sat., the fifth, with Evangelist Takahashi. We went by train to the harbor, Uchiumi, where we at once embarked in a steamer somewhat bigger than a launch for the 2,1/2-hours sail to Aburatsu. Here Pastor Matsumoto, of Obi, met us and we found that all the preparations had been made for the meeting there that night. Mr. Matsumoto goes weekly to this port of Obi, 5 miles away by light railway, for evangelistic work. Here, as is usual, and most conveniently for us, the meeting was held in the front rooms of our hotel. The children begin to gather at dusk and by the time we ~~begin there are~~ have from 100 to 200 of them assembled. I carry my violin and go out thru all the streets playing; when a few people come to the doors to hear the unusual sounds I call out loudly "Christian speech meeting, at such-and-such a hotel, begins at once. Everybody welcome, children included. No money needed." By the time I have finished the children have gathered and the evangelist has me play the hymn he has printed big and hung up. ~~We go often enough for~~ the children to remember strains of "Jesus loves me", and one or two other hymns. So we sing, and perhaps the evangelist explains the words of the hymn. Then he prays, we sing again or I play alone for their delectation(!), and then I tell my little story on the boy of ten who did filial piety to the Heavenly Father. (One story goes a long ways on these one night stands!) Then the evangelist tells a story, we sing again, Christian story papers are given to the children and we dismiss them to make way for their elders. The children were almost uniformly good in their behavior though at Aburatsu one man ascribed it to the presence of the mayor and deputy mayor!

While the children have been occupying the mats perhaps a few grown persons have also come up and sat down, or perhaps the older ones have simply been standing on the earth floor at the rear and sides. This gives us a good chance to whack the adults over the children's backs, for to many of these simple minded people the child methods are the best adapted. But now comes their turn, when they are really addressed and worked with directly. We read, pray, sing hymns, make speeches, and I play to them. We know all the chief people, having been introduced by our friends in Obi and elsewhere. We call on the school principals, at the town offices to see the mayor and officers, and at the houses of the various big men. And frequently these come out in the evening, and we take them up to our rooms and have a social time which is quite as good a way to work as any I know of. ~~So we are fortunate if we get to bed before midnight. But as the "jumps" on these "one night stands" are short we can take it rather leisurely in the morning.~~

At Aburatsu we had over 100 children with 30 adults on the fringes. The meeting for adults was a good one with 20 on the mats and many standing in the rear. Afterwards we had a little social meeting right there. In the morning we went to Obi for the regular Sunday services. The attendance was excellent. As reported in the other part of this letter, the situation at Obi seems very promising.

The next morning after three calls I walked the seven miles to Odetsu, Pastor Matsumoto and Evangelist Takahashi following in basha. The school principal was out of town (the he called on us the next morning) and we knew no one else there upon whom to call. But we caught the school children as they came out of school and told them to come. They did. The ancient simile of sardines in a box may not be too hackneyed to convey the idea of the crowd in these two rooms 12 feet square each. I have counted 80 to a room of that size; this night I am sure it was 100. With the standers as crowded the evangelists said it was over 250 - but I have noticed that evangelists have on multiplying glasses when they count their own congregations. I could not think it was much over the 200.

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The coast at Odotsu is a long sweeping curve fringed with the picturesque pines of this land. It is very pretty there and at Meitsu which is only a ten minute walk from it. Odotsu is a fishing town of perhaps 2000. Even hotel landlords, as we discovered to our disgust, pack fish for the urban markets. Mr. Matsumoto was unable to sleep for the noise in the courtyard beneath our windows, where several were drawing water for washing the fish and packing them. Meitsu is a very similar place to Odotsu; in the school here there are two Christian young men, members of the Obi church and walking faithfully the 7 miles to church every Sunday. The one of these two who was baptized in Obi the day before came to the meeting at Odotsu and both of them were at Meitsu. At the latter place there were not so many as at Odotsu, but over 100 is enough for any evangelist, however sanguine, to be satisfied with. We called on the mayor of this town but he was away.

The next day we went on to the extreme southern end of this province to the township of Fukushima, in which there are 3 towns of sufficient size for meetings. In the first one, Kami no Machi (Upper Town), we found an Obi church member, one of those who had fallen out for a time; his friend, the chief sufferer in the Obi church schism, had spent the night with him just before our going and he was prepared to write and post our advertisements, and take care of us in various ways both here and in the third of the three towns. We had a good meeting here, with over 100 present. We walked on to the second town, Naka Machi, (Center Town), the next morning. Here too the school principle was out as was also the mayor. But we had a good call on the deputy mayor and a secretary. The attendance here wasfair too, over 100.

The next day, Friday we went on to Ima Machi, where we had a fine view of the Pacific Ocean due south of us, and of a lovely beach with islands, capes, and Sakurajima of eruptive fame in the distance. There is a big family of doctors here; three brothers and a nephew are doctors, one brother a dentist, and a sister a nurse. The dentist is a Christian, member of the Obi church, as is also the nurse sister. We wrote and posted our bills, called on five of the first families, all of whom rejoice in the name Kambe (written with the same characters as KOBE), and when the time came I went out as usual with my violin. The attendance was the biggest of all and the meeting perhaps the best of all.

The next day we rode (only I walked when the basha was not going so fast I could not keep up) back to Aburatsu, just 6 hours. We had said good-bye to Mr. Takahashi at Ima Machi for he was going to Miyakonojo from there on business for the station. At Aburatsu, just a week after the first meeting, Mr. Matsumoto took the preliminaries and the talk to the children, while I had the adults later after he had left by train for Obi to prepare for the next day's services. The children came as before, but the adult attendance was less than the week before.

The next day I preached at the regular Sunday services morning and evening; leaving Obi on Monday morning I reached home that afternoon.

In the ten days away from home I had spoken II times in 7 different towns to audiences averaging over a hundred and over a thousand in the aggregate. I had seen this fertile field that we have the possibility of visiting at most two or three times a year. Such tours are the most delightful work I ever did. No wonder Mr. Clark calls it "fun". It is a fine opportunity to get inside your evangelists. I count this the most valuable of all my first time touring experiences.

Of no connection with the above but perhaps of interest (as a bit of paper remains unused here,) is the fact that this prefectural railway is giving half fare to parties of old people from towns tapped by the railway. Last week two parties of over a hundred each and to-day one party of over 200 came to visit the KINDERGARTEN. We could not make a direct Christian talk to them but we explained the Christian motive of the work and gave each one a tract. (Signed) Charles M. Warren.

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REC'D MAR 1 1915

5

Miyazaki, Japan,
Feb. 2, 1915

Rev. Enoch F. Bell.

Dear old boss:-

So glad to get your good letter of Dec. 15. Your love is taken for granted and we don't need any Xmas remembrance to know it is there.

Your family news seems hopeful and we rejoice. But what do you mean about your eyes? "The end is not far off." You frighten us. Please reassure.

I cannot write a real answer to your letter now for Mr. Kanamori is here and at our house for 2 days. He is ~~here~~ at Chausubara having the first annual commemoration

of Mr. Ishii's death and stops here on his way back. He has done splendid work so far and we expect the culmination this evening. He is a great force let loose for Christ. I have written a notice of his coming for "Mr News."

Am low to Bess. Wish you could see Chas. R. He's sure the loveliest baby ever.

As always,

Chas. M. N.

Chas. M. Warren

Miyazaki Febr 2-1915

150 (2)

Miyazaki, Japan, Feb. 26, 1915.

~~Dear Family:-~~

I presume that you have got it pretty well settled by this time in your own minds that Cora does the regular correspondence of this end of the line, while yours truly writes only when he has something special that he thinks will be of interest to you. Well, if you did think so it would be difficult to prove you wrong!

This time it is not anything of special importance, but it involves another friend whom some of you have met. At Kumamoto I met Mr. Wheeler and we went up Aso San together.

I tried to kill three birds with one stone - and would have succeeded but for the weather. I wanted to tour in the western part of this field(Miyakonojo and Kobayashi), go to Kumamoto to hear Drs. Shailer Mathews and S.L. Gulick, and then having ascended Aso go down the ~~NW~~ eastern slopes and over to Nobeoka in the northern part of my field. I started on the ninth of Feb. and spent 3 days at Miyakonojo with Steck. I went for the special purpose of personal talks with the Christians there. I learned a good deal and the probable outcome is a temporary evangelist(for 9 months) in that place where we had been before proposing not to put in a worker till Mr. Clark could come back and we could give the whole situation a careful consideration. Then I went on to Kobayashi where I spent the Sunday having visits to three of the out-stations there. One of these I had never visited before, and as it was of interest ~~to me it may prove so to others also.~~ The western part of Hyuga was in the fief of the powerful Satsuma Daimyo, whose successor is the present Prince Shimazu. 118 years ago the incumbent of the barony caused his men to plant sugi (cryptomeria, cedar) trees on the eastern slopes of Mt. Kirishima; at the time of the Restoration these sugi trees were splendid fellows of 350 feet girth at the base. The daimyos, as you remember, turned in to the Crown their lands and received therefor a cash settlement(which, by the way, was in many cases a bad bargain for them, inexperienced in the ways of finance as they were). Prince Shimazu ~~XXX~~ turned in his lands but later he instituted a lawsuit for the retention of the product of the land, namely the splendid sugi trees. I do not know his grounds for suit, but having followed it up to the highest courts he won. Thereupon he sold to a big stock company the standing timber getting only 5 yen for those giants that would market for a dozen times that when taken as lumber to a mart. The company proceeded to work their purchase. They put up mills, houses for their hands (left as well as right for many of the women also work!), and a 2-ft gauge railway 5 miles long to get the lumber to the railway. When I visited it the work was on its next-to-last legs, and many of the hands had been let go. There were only a paltry 1500 there. A year ago there were twice that number. I saw what I never had before, an engine that burns sawdust and yet gets enough power for the saws and electric lights. There were gang-saws, as most of the material is made into very thin boards. There is no waste as the slab is worked up into cask staves and very thin shingles. Scores of the hands were at this work. Such a work as this is very uncommon in Japan; it is only thru the above very ~~XX~~ extraordinary conditions that it was possible to market such a big stand of timber at once. The whole work takes about four years.

When the evangelist at Kobayashi, 3 miles away, went to the superintendent of the company and asked for permission to work at the mill he received a most cordial response; he was granted all the facilities of the railway, and a house to hold his meetings in. In this last I spoke that Saturday afternoon to about 80 children and 20 adults, having spent the previous hour at a special meeting

Yours very truly, (signed) Charles M. Warren.

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for a dozen adults at the house of the mill policeman, a very pleasant man to meet, who afterward showed us over the mill.

On Tuesday I went to Kumamoto, 3 hours by rail, where I met Mr. Wheeler. We did some sightseeing, going at once to the Nichiren temple which guards the bones of the deified Kato Kiyomasa, the great daimyo, general and hater of Christians in the time of Hideyoshi. The next day we went to the outskirts of the town and visited the "Kumamoto Leper Hospital", a work carried on by an English lady, Miss Riddell. There are about 60 inmates, among them an American and a Hawaiian couple. If one does not come away from such a place with a renewed gratitude for the mercies of a gracious God he must be hard hearted indeed. It is a most paying enterprise.

That afternoon, after taking dinner with the Davisons of the Methodist Mission, we heard Dr. Mathews speak to over a thousand at the Prefectural Assembly Hall, most of those present being students for Kumamoto is a great student center. In the evening he spoke to a full church, only Christians being invited. Dr. Gulick did not come to Kyushu, much to my disappointment.

The next day we rose at 4, took the 5.30 train after a 20 minute walk to the station, and went to Odzuan hour away. Then we took basha for 2 1/2 hours to Toshita, where we got our breakfast and a guide and started up the hill. The guide was a fierce wild looking fellow, who started his trip with a big drink of sake after which his presence to leeward was a desideratum! But he proved a docile, obliging chap who walked with uncomplaining zeal with our twenty pounds of baggage for 8 hours, 6 of which was in the rain - when it was not snow! The roads were the muddiest I ever saw, for the frost was a few inches deep in the ground on the high mountain slopes. The paths are gullies, and to walk up the slippery muddy steep paths, with a pound or two of mud on each foot in the rain was more than we bargained for. But we kept on for the 8 hours, and saw the crater and the lava, etc., at the bottom of it. The fine view, except for one brief minute when the clouds lifted to give us a glimpse of Beulah, we got not at all. We reached our inn at just six o'clock, and tried to dry out. By great industry and application we dried all but my ulster and my hunting boots.

The situation the next morning, then, was this: there was no regular basha going east; we could not hire a special basha going east; there were no jinrikshas in town; the only way to go east was to walk in that very bad road, and I with no shoes but my sogged ones of the day before. It was out of the question to think of going barefooted as the Japanese do, for it was too cold and I too unaccustomed. There was the dilemma of staying there indefinitely waiting for the rain to stop and the roads to better which was impossible; or to go by special basha to the west which we proceeded to do. We reached Odzu in 5 hours by basha, having picked on the way the extra pair of shoes of mine that we had lost out of the rucksack at the teahouse the morning before. We just caught the express train at Kumamoto, and were dropped at II P.M. at Yamanokuchi, the end of our line to the west, 25 miles from Miyazaki. The next day we came home walking the first half of the way and riding the last.

We had planned to go to the Chausubara Orphanage and to the ancient tombs at Tsuma while Mr. Wheeler was here, but again rain interfered; so that all the excursions we took were to the great shrine, to the seashore and to Aoshima, where the strange palms are, and where the rock stratification reminds one of the pictures of the Giant's Causeway.

We are now trying to plan how to get in a very brief visit from Dr. Pettee, Bukwai (church Association), the Carys' tour of our field, special evangelistic campaigns at Miyazaki and Nobeoka and a visit from Dr. Florence Fitch of Oberlin without collision!

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Yours very truly, (signed) Chas. Jas M. Warren.

To Family
Yamaguchi, Feb. 26 1915

Miyazaki, May I, 1915.

Miyazaki, February 27, 1915.

You may like to hear in advance what some of the happenings of our next few weeks are likely to be.

Mr. Sawaya tours Kyushu and Shikoku on behalf of the Y.P.S.C.E. and Dr. Pettee comes with him for very brief visits to Miyakonojo, Miyazaki and Chausubara. They come about March 10-15.

Bukwai is at Nobeoka March 23-24, and Mr. Mizoguchi wants special evangelistic services 23-26th. He starts in "like a new broom", and expects to get, according to his last letter, 50 new church members this year!

On the 25th I meet the Carys at the harbor and escort them to Nobeoka; Tsuno, 26th; Miyazaki 28th, Sun., all day; and so on to the west (and south?).

Special evangelistic services (Shuchu Dendo) at Miyazaki in the first third of April. Speakers; President Harada, Rev. Hirata of Yokohama, and Deacon Nakamura Eisuke of Kyoto Church. We have hopes that they will help us by going to some of our outstations. And sometime in April we expect Miss Florence Fitch, Ph. D., of Oberlin, daughter of our Dr. Fitch of Buffalo. We have never had the pleasure of meeting her(unless Mrs. Warren did casually Io years ago), but we are anticipating her visit with great pleasure.

In my other letter I had no room to speak of the coming of our fine governor to dinner, Thursday evening. He is a fine man, doing a great deal for the Ken. He has the welfare of the people deeply at heart and is sparing no thought or pains to help them. Improvements in cattle, horses, swine, crops of various kinds, in harbor and railway facilities are due to him. He is especially interested in improving the morale of the public servants ~~not only but of the whole Ken~~. He recently held a meeting at which the Ken gave certificates of appreciation and a sum of money ranging from IO to IOO yen to a dozen of the most prominently faithful workers for the Ken. Two of them were servants in offices, one for 23, one for26 years. One man was a town mayor, two had worked for the town young men's societies, one was the head of a thrift society, and one was the real mover in the purchasing of the land on which the Chausubara Orphanage now is; and he has been for long connected with this phase of the work. It was intended as an object lesson and an incentive for men of all grades and ranks and kinds of work for others. It can not have failed of its object.

It is significant that the name of this meeting "Hyoshokwai", was the same as that which was tended Mr. Clark just a year ago; and the method of conducting it was similar. Mr. Clark's was the first one ever given, I suppose. But evidently our good governor means to run down good and faithful service for the Ken and hold it up as a bright and shining example wherever he can find it! When Mr. Clark went away, so the governor says, he asked him not to leave Hyuga in his absence. Well, up to last fall, 6 months after Mr. Clark had left, the governor had refused three invitations to go elsewhere. Inasmuch as any gubernatorial position, almost, would be a step upward we can see that Gov. Ariyoshi is not a mere timeserver. One point in favor of the possibility of our keeping him is that he has rebuilt his health here, and so he wants to remain.

on furlough

Miyazaki, Feb

You may like to hear in advance what some of
of our next few weeks are likely to be.

Mr. Sawaya tours Kyushu and Shikoku on behalf
and Dr. Pettee comes with him for very brief visit
Miyazaki and Chausubara. They come about March 10-

Bukwai is at Nobeoka March 23-24, and Mr. Mi
special evangelistic services 23-26th. He starts
broom", and expects to get, according to his last
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remain.

C. Has. ~~[illegible]~~ 459
Nobeoka, Japan,
Jan. 10, 1916

My dear Enoch:-

I'm up in this town, 55 miles north of Miyazaki and I want to tell you about conditions here.

When I came to Miyazaki the incumbent here was a man who had spent 20 years here (an almost unheard-of thing in Japan) and openly said he would spend all his life here. For several years there had been no accessions to the church. Then a Bible woman came here for 6 months and as a result of her work there were several additions to the church. Whereupon rumor had it that the evangelist was jealous (which my later experience leads me to think was probably true).

After I came it was found necessary to

cut out one out-station evangelist. I had several conversations with the man here and I consulted with various people, missionaries and pastors who had visited this field. They were unanimous in the opinion that the man here was not a fit man for the task. So the duty of getting him away fell on me, as Mr. Belank had gone away. The unusual length of service had given him the sense of intrenchment in his job that caused much feeling. He got me up here on the pretext of a baptism and then in open meeting landed on me with both feet – pitched into me hot and heavy. Called me a liar and what not – in slightly veiled language. All of which I enjoyed – in retrospect! But we got him out of the church and at last out of town with out his wrecking the church which he tried to do.

He tried to take the church on to two other denominations – offered the missionaries to do so if they would keep him on. But of course he got not response that way. I was somewhat afraid the church would look upon it – tho I really didn't feel that any of them had any great respect for the man. But one of the two chief men became disaffected.

Then what to do for the future became a question. It was decided, for various reasons not necessary to enter into, that Pastor Uhiyoguchi (who was not making good at Uhiyakonojo largely, we felt, for reasons other than personal) should come here. He didn't want to and tried hard not to; but he did finally get here and has been here just a year. He and the church asked for various things – a church separate from the house in which the pastor lives, being the chief

thing. They said if we'd help them on that per month they'd promise not to ask for it after the one year. When finally convinced that it was his duty the pastor came heartily into the work and he has a splendid working church behind him. The head deacon is the most popular teacher in the boys academy; the second deacon, the disappointed "one" spoken of above, is head teacher in the girls academy; another teacher is a very successful S.S. worker; several others are workers. They started in hopefully and prayerfully. They pulled hard and got the Association meeting here, with a series of evangelistic meetings for which they had a preparatory "Hundred days evangelism". They had another series in the fall when occurred the 20th anniversary of the founding of the work here as a church. They had cottage and local prayer meetings

5 At one time the pastor had a meeting every night in the week. All helped. The Mission helped all it could by touring and money. We felt that this was their chance and we gave them every aid we possibly could, putting it up to them to make good. Have they made good?

I am here just a year after they commenced. What do I find?

1. The church has more than doubled its membership in the year; 25 have joined by confession and 10 by letter.

2. The contributions have come up from $3.80 to $10.80; and this year they are undertaking a monthly budget of about $3.00 more than the present contributions. They are a generous church, giving for regular and special objects very generously, I feel.

3. The spirit is splendid. The week-of-prayer

meetings went from strength to strength in both numbers and spiritual blessing. The one disappointed deacon is a splendid teammate for the other man. They all pull together.

In the near future there are to come here some more special evangelistic workers: both of the (Kyōdō Dendō) Union Evangelistic Movt and of our Kumiai body. For this they are making extensive preparations. The pastor is sick now (which accounts for my spending 10 days here in meetings and pastoral and evangelistic calling); but they are saying "we must work all the harder ourselves", and are turning the sickness to personal blessing. I think the spirit, as I saw it to Mrs. Warren this morning, is the best I ever saw in any church with which I have had missionary connection.

And all this in one year in a place where the former evangelist definitely said nothing particularly could be done - he said so to me: do you wonder I thought he's better leave us?

I thought you might like to hear about our successful year here.

REC'D MAY 2 1916

Chas. M. Warren 460

Dear Enoch:— Miyazaki Apr. 6-1916

Thank you for your o sewa in the salary matter. It is fixed up here now, I believe. As to acting seriously, old man, why, I'm a Solon and an ojiisan. I never was young. You wouldn't recognize me. I make good resolutions every day to play more — but crack they go — bust.

We are pretty well. Cora is working too hard and I'd make her stop it — yes, I would, you needn't grin — if it were not so near Mrs Nitz.

The Talbot treatment is proceeding slowly and not so immediately satisfactorily as we'd hoped. But we'll have a man out of that kid yet.

The others are as usual. Charlie is one great kid - sweetest little fellow anybody knows.

I must stop to go to a meeting.

So long.

Chas.

P.S. Can't you just imagine the Board coming in for a million dollar legacy in case it revised its policy and paid minimum according to ability?

ot for Will Strong!
AUG 20 1915

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Miyazaki, May I, 1915.

You may remember that I brought down here as my personal helper the pastor of the Totteri church, Matsumoto San. After a few months with me I got him located at Obi. His lung trouble seemed to be well, he was getting fat and able to do more work, and the church and I were congratulating ourselves that there would be no more trouble from his sickness when he went to Bukwai at Nobeoka, got sick there and has been sick abed for the 6 weeks since. The doctor, a church deacon, gives us no encouragement. So, though I had been away from home the past month more than I had been at home, and though I did not want to go away for a while, yet I thought that I ought to go down to Obi to investigate and to have the regular Sunday services with them - for they have not been having them it seems.

Perhaps I might have found it out by looking at the daily paper, but it always says there, "Boat daily," and this daily boat has heretofore been at two P.M. So I went down to the harbor in time for the 2 o'clock boat only to learn that there was no boat. What to do? I could not go back to Miyazaki and take the basha for the basha takes IO hours or so, and it was far too late for that. I could telegraph that I could not come but I disliked to do that after having had the deacons give the notice and besides I could not go down the next Sunday. The only thing to do, then, was to hire a man to carry my suitcase and walk. So I walked; but fortunately I was able to get basha for the first 5 miles, and for the last seven. The intervening 9 miles is over a steep mountain path, partly, and partly over the sand and stones of the seashore. I wrote an account of this path last September, on the occasion of my first travel over it. The last basha dumped me out about a mile from Aburatsu. I took my suitcase and walked thru the sand to the ferry; this ferry runs till 8.30 P.M. We caught the boat at 8.3I! Then there was a walk of a half mile to the station; I heard the whistle of the last train just before reaching town. So there was no alternative to staying in Aburatsu over night but to take the last 5 miles to Obi by jinrikisha - which was accordingly done. It was IO P.M. when I reached my hotel.

The services were well attended and I had a good stay there. But it is of the occasional delights of touring that I wish to speak in this brief letter. The agent for the same elusive boat at Obi told me the same story; "Boat goes at 2 P.M." So I went as he directed to the harbor at Aburatsu at one o'clock. I waited till past 3 o'clock when the lady agent informed me that the boat would go and that I might buy my ticket. After some more waiting I got on the little "launch", an open row boat, and at last was on board the great "Asahi Maru", of several tens of tens burden, and having the whole of the palatial first-class cabin (6X10X4ft. high) to myself. It was rough and to save me I could not keep from rolling all over the matting covered floor. Also I could not lift my head above the pillow, so the limited hight did not trouble me! The company, it seems, has had passengers before, for upon searching I discovered all the furnishings that I thought necessary when one finds it inconvenient to go outside and study the workings of the rudder chains! Last December it took us only 2,1/2 hours to go down. It took us 3,1/2 to come up this time; but at last there came the welcome whistle - we were getting into our desired haven (and how eagerly desired!) at last. So I made shift to get my head off from the floor to look out of the window. But these are not the houses of Uchiumi, our port; these belong to Aburatsu, if I recall rightly! And sure enough it was Aburatsu again.

"Nothing was said to me; you did not go to Uchiumi?" I asked. "No, we did not go there", was the entire explanation and apology which I received. Embarking and debarking in the rain, such a voyage; four hours of misery - all for the fun of the thing! So I went ashore to our usual hotel, and after staying the night made a new attempt by the boat to get home. This time the 3,1/2 hours of slightly less misery (I wonder how long it would take for practice to eliminate the unpleasantness?) I actually got to Uchiumi, and so, home, only 24 hours late. But the whole travel had taken 40 hours instead of the usual I4.

Charles M. Warren.

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Charles M. Warren.

REC'D JUL. 1 1915

Chas. M. Warren
Sakura, Japan
June 6, 1915

My dear Mr. Bell:—

I write to request information: The Am. Bd. Handbook says that the missionary's salary is increased after so ~~long~~ many years after a permanent appointment. I write concerning this.

So far as I know the facts are these: I was sent out here on a 3-year appointment in '99. At Mission Meeting in 1901 (I think; but it may possibly have been 1900) the Mission invited me to seek permanent appointment. I said (to the friends in the Mission — I do not know whether I said it to the Board) ~~that~~ I would be glad to return permanently but ~~that~~ I wanted the year 1902-3 at home

taken some kind of a regular vote on it. When was it taken? In 1901? If so, was it taken to be immediately active? Or to date from my reaching the field - 1903?

I know that I am put down in some list as being appointed in 1903. But I do not know certainly that that is correct. It may very well be simply because I reached Japan in 1903 after my permanent appointment.

So far as there is any reason for the increase in salary at all it is that residence brings constantly enlarging calls upon one's purse. I was here in Japan letting those calls pile up on me, and at the same time getting the experience that alone can

for study. I recall none of the correspondence with Boston. I was ordained June 12 (or 15), 1903, and Dr. Barton gave the charge to the foreign field. It may have been then or at any other time, I do not recall when it was, that Dr. Barton remarked: "You are appointed on your record, and not on letters, recommendations, etc. When was I (Oct 7, 1902 - see Minutes P.C. - Vol 26 - 637.) appointed? So far as I know I never received any appointment, papers or any definite statement in writing from Boston that I was an Am. Bd. missy. I know it was definitely understood in 1901 that I was to return as a regular appointee. I went on that supposition and so did the Bd in all its dealings with me. Was that a regular appointment or tantamount to it? P.C. must have

make a missionary valuable. I was practically under the appointment of the Board after the fall of 1901 (unless it was 1900) whether I was technically so or not. I think that this point ought to be decided definitely and a regular record for permanent use be made both there and in Japan.

In asking this I hope that I do not seem to be actuated by too mercenary motives. It seems to me to be only fair, only businesslike (in the absence of any appointment papers received from P.C. by me) that this should be settled; and I have taken the liberty of citing some points that, it seems to me, should be taken into consideration in the settlement of the case.

Yours truly,

Charles M. Warren

REC'D JUL 1 1915

Chas. M. Warren

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My dear Enoch, June 6-1915

~~The~~ Sue loved explaining itself, but I always have to add a personal word, of course!

We reached Kotumba on the 3d. It is a hard thing to tear all the way from Zaki, have a 5 then now work (I was on Finance Com'tee) and then come up here 20 sleepless hours. But we are all here now and somewhat rested. I go down this week for another month at home alone - taking my meals with the Y.M.C.A. man, Thayer, who is in the Clark house.

We are well, tho tired. Mission Meeting was not remarkable except for the spirit of prayer - I think we all felt we had been on the mount" more than most mission meetings.

I hear Brewster is coming out here. I've written him that I want to be his guide in his touring Japan. Please do your best in urging him. We hope he will make us a long visit at Zaki.

Well, I must rip on.

As always,

Chas. W.

UG 20 1915

C. N. Warren

MIYAZAKI, JAPAN,
July 2, 1915.

Kind Friends:—

Once again—and never so swiftly—the time has come when we do ourselves the pleasure of renewing acquaintance with you. This time, as we are including some new names in our list of "friends," perhaps former recipients of the letter will kindly permit a brief recapitulation of some of the facts previously stated. Our station is Miyazaki, in the province (ancient geographical division) of Hyūga, prefecture (administrative unit) of Miyazaki. The prefecture is co-terminous with the province, and it is the extreme southeastern corner of the southern island, Kyūshū. As I sit writing I can see, two miles away, the ocean which is the only thing, either literally or figuratively, between us and California. Our field comprises the whole province which is long from north to south, and narrow from east to west, being scarcely 35 miles wide at its widest. When I am touring at the extreme southern point of the field I am 100 miles as the aero flies from Nobeoka, the northernmost point. Not, let me hasten to say, that we have yet introduced the aeroplane in our work. (Neither, I understand, have our Baptist brethren begun using the submarine). To go by *basha*, the little one-horse 'bus, is the best we can now do, but in September our colleagues, Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Clark, return from U.S.A. with a FORD which will save us many a weary set of bones, we anticipate. There are no large cities in our field, and few towns of large size. Our work is definitely of the country evangelistic type, there being some forty or fifty towns and villages in which we tour and half as many in which work is done monthly or oftener. It is a keen pleasure to us country folks to see that this rural evangelistic problem is taking its rightful place in the consideration of the missionary bodies in Japan. Our method is touring; and Mr. Clark and I, with two of the evanglists, are largely occupied in this method of spreading the Good News. The station evangelist working with Mr. Clark is an exceptionally successful man in this work, as well as being a most congenial yoke-fellow. It seems as though it would have been, humanly speaking, impossible for us new people to have carried on the work without loss had it not been for Mr. Takahashi's help and advice. This surely was one of the ways in which your prayers for us have been answered. As we look back and see the many ways in which we have been helped and guided, very manifestly at times, at others scarcely seeing the danger until safely past it, we can but humbly and gratefully feel that this has been our happiest and blessedest year of life. Accept our gratitude for your prayers.

In my last letter I told of the unsettled condition of our outstation evangelistic forces. We dismissed one man, changed to his vacated field another man in our employ, and supplied the latter's place by a new man from the Doshisha. Besides this, in three cases where we are working with the Japanese churches, the church paying a part of the man's salary and the mission the rest, we dismissed one man, took on another in a different field, and changed to a third the man who came here with me as my personal helper. This upheaval of forces was the result of long delayed and accumulated necessity for action, and will never occur again. This dealing with the Japanese co-workers is one of the most difficult parts of our work. In these cases, however, except those of the two men who were dismissed for cause, we can as yet see only occasion for joy at the way things are working out. "God works in a mysterious way His wonders to perform," but that what He performs is wonders we humbly and gratefully acknowledge.

The work of the male member of the team has been the routine work of secretary and treasurer of a station with fourteen Japanese co-laborers, besides the frequent tours with their unlimited opportunity for helping the evangelists and the members of the outstation churches. The mistress of the manse has had her work "cut and basted and laid in her lap," as Grandma used to say, with her four children, her kindergarten whose fine building is on our grounds, the school-girls "Home," also on the grounds, and the "Ladies Aid," whose work however, she took a hand in cutting and basting. But however busy the hands, the head and the heart can be busy with the Lord's business; it is due to a plan of hers, which we all carried out, that the members of the Miyazaki (financially) independent church received an impetus in their campaign for the very greatly needed new church building. And this is only one of many such pieces of work due to her. I am sure that the writer of Genesis 2, 18 had married her twin sister. What a pity he wasn't a missionary so as to get the full benefit!

Although we are the only missionary family in Hyūga there are four single men in the province. One is the French Roman Catholic priest, a pleasant man socially, who took Christmas dinner with us; he has recently built a fine church. The other three are really short term missionaries, whose chief business is teaching English in the government academies; they come appointed and vouched for by the Y.M.C.A., though they receive their salary from the government. Mr. R. H. Thayer of Utica, a Clark College man, lives in the Clark house next door. The other two are in Miyakonojo and Nobeoka; when I tour in those towns, in each of which we have an evangelist and a church, it is a great pleasure to stay with these fellows instead of going to the Japanese inn.

One great happiness of the year has been the visits of several friends, a few of whom came primarily to see us, but most of whom we had the pleasure of entertaining when they were here for evangelistic work. Although they will be only names to some of you, it may be that a few will recognize some of the names; at any rate is is a pleasure to catalogue them: Rev. Kanamori, formerly a Cong. pastor but now of the Salvation Army, who came for general evangelistic work; Mr. Sawaya on Y.P.S.C.E. extension work; Pres. Harada of Doshisha, Revs. Sawamura, Tsuyumu and Hirata, and Deacons Takagi of Osaka and Nakamura of Kyoto,—all here for special work for the Miyazaki church; Dr. and Mrs. Cary, who toured our field; Dr. Pettee; Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, friends from Kobe; Miss Bates; and lastly, and, for some of us, most importantly, Dean Fitch of Oberlin. What a privilege to entertain such guests. And while I am speaking of friends, let me remark that our governor is an especially fine man regarded either as governor or friend. (V. "*Missionary Herald*," June, p. 297).

For years we have felt desirous of having a student hostel. We have recognized the great value of that work, intensively on the boys themselves, and extensively in the homes it opens in the country villages for calling, and as starting points for work. Our station evangelist, Mr. Takahashi, has likewise been anxious to keep such a hostel and has for some years had several boys in his own home by way of a beginning. Two gifts to our station from old friends of Mrs. Clark enabled us to become the instruments for answering the prayers of Mr. and Mrs. Takahashi in putting up a pretty addition to their house (four rooms, 12 × 12), which will accommodate some sixteen students. We are rejoicing in the thought that the Clarks (whose station primarily this is, considering the fact of their 25 years of life investment here) will return to find their plant not only not impaired, but actually increased in productive capacity.

To-morrow I leave for Gotemba, at the foot of Mt. Fuji, where we spend our summers. There by a change of environment, scenic, mental, spiritual, we continue our work for two months. As a member of our mission Outlook and Evangelistic Committee, I hope to do some touring in other fields soon, and I hope this summer to put my "barrel" in a good condition. Also as chairman of the Devotional Service Committee for our foreign community at Gotemba, (120 persons, largely missionary,) I find one means of service that is somewhat unusual. (V. "*Missionary Herald*," March, 1915.) Last yeat Dana and Mary attended school in Gotemba for an hour or two each morning, which with the association with other little folks is a splendid thing for children whose usual school consists of just the two pupils.

I have definitely left till the last the few domestic items: we are all

well and properly growing. Dana is like a boy who has never been anything but well; Mary and Janet are two sturdy girls (Janet attends our kindergarten when in Miyazaki); while Baby Charlie (Charles Reynolds Warren is his name; I'll give each of you fourteen guesses as to the man, Moderate—or otherwise, for whom he is named)—well, as to Charlie, my one regret is that we are too far from a Baby-show to enter him!

Trusting that this finds you all well, busy and (therefore) happy, and that each will perceive the personal message wrapped up in the printed words,

Most sincerely yours,

C. M. Warren

SEP 22 1915

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Gotemba, Japan, Aug. 28, 1915.

Rev. E.F.Bell, Sec'y.

My dear Enotch:-

Your very kind note re time of appointment to missionary service, and re Dr. Talbot came while I was away on a trip up the YARI. You can guess how often the good time we had 11 years ago came to mind. Sure, thim wor joyous times! This time it was Bennett, Dunning, and Percy Grant, a Y.M.C.A. teacher at Kagoshima. We found 40 men going up the YARI for every one 11 years ago. It is the Japanese Alps with a vengeance now! The hot springs hotel whose first guests we were is booming; probably 30 guests stayed there our last night. It is in the immediate vicinity, you remember, that Yake ga Take is situated; Merle Davis was at the Onsen Hotel on June 6 when Yake spouted mud from a new crater about 2/3 the way up. It dammed that splendid cold stream just below the hotel. But the whole trip has not at all lost its beauty and we had a fine time. I think I stood the walking quite as well as 11 years ago.

On my way I spent Sunday with the Bennetts at Karuizawa; the first time I have been there since our disastrous honey-moon. You would not know the place. It is too big, really; but we inaka-ites feel the necessity of going to a crowded place for the few summer weeks to such an extent that we have decided to sell this house at Gotemba and buy there. There are other reasons besides the one given.

Next year we shall be at the Dunning cottage at Takayama if we can rent this one. I am on O&E Com'tee and plan to tour Niigata field just before the vacation and Hokkaido just after; so it will be very convenient for me. You know there is a railway from Niigata to Wakamatsu right across that part of the island now.

The season has gone nicely here; I do not know that I shall write anything for Will Strong on the subject! but it has been a good summer.

As to Dana: of course it is only your kind friendship that makes you estimate so excessively the shimpai he has caused us; but there are surely problems connected with him that give us aching hearts some times. He is a promising boy in some ways, if I do say it; and yet he ought to have all the help he can get in order to develop as he should. Dr Talbot's kind offer to take up his case seems only another of the many ways our kind Father is taking to help us. We are surely getting help as to the asthma from residence at Miyazaki, and from the Hayes treatment. And we have good reason to hope for a complete recovery there. And now comes along this other suggestion; if this should be accomplished, which we have faith to believe is not only possible but probable, the boy would be put on his pins for good. It certainly is a kind letter that Dr. Talbot writes, most cordial in tone. But we feel that, though it is so extremely desirable from all points of view, we ought not to go into it without some knowledge of the expense. He is a big man; a specialist. One of the kind that gets $1000.00 a case. That is if he wants to charge that much. We could not go to any such figure as that, of course. Some way might be found if it is the only way for the boy's salvation; but we ought not to go into it blindly. I do not like to write this way; but an unpleasant experience with a New York doctor along this line makes us want to be cautious. So would it be too unprofessional for you to find out in some way the probable expenses and decide for us whether we ought to do it or not? If it is not to be done I do not want to send in the enclosed papers, of course; so I send the whole biz. thru you. Please hand him all the enclosed if it is to be done.

Most gratefully, as always, with love to self and Bess and John from all six of us,

Charles M. Warren

Gotemba, Japan, Aug. 28, 1915.

Rev. E.T.Reil, Sec'y.

My dear Mr.Reil:-

Your very kind note re time of appointment to missionary service, and re Dr. Talbot came while I was away on a trip up the YARI. You can guess how often the good time we had 11 years ago came to mind. Sure, this was joyous times! This time it was Fennett, Dunning, and Percy Grant, a Y.M.C.A. teacher at Kagoshima. We found 40 men going up the YARI for every one 11 years ago. It is the Japanese Alps with a vengeance now! The hot springs hotel where first guests we were is booming; probably 50 guests stayed there our last night. It is in the immediate vicinity you remember that Yake ga Take is situated; Merle Davis was at the Omsen Hotel on June 6 when Yake spouted mud from a new crater about 2/3 the way up. It dammed that splendid cold stream just below the hotel. But the whole trip is not at all lost its beauty and we had a fine time. I think I stood the walking quite as well as 11 years ago.

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Most gratefully, as always, with love to self and Bess and John from all six of us.

Gotemba

Aug. 28-1915

RECD MAY 12 1916

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Miyazaki, Hyuga,
April 22, 1916.

My dear Mother:-

I want to tell you of the delightful eight days which I had recently. You will see why they were so delightful after you have read this letter. Sunday, April 9, as usual I had my Bible class at the church. They are a dozen young men, and they get English enough on the carbon copied syllabus so that almost all of my work in the class is in Japanese. Many of them are recent deciders, and my work with them is dealing with fundamentals. Monday, as usual I went to Tsuno. I go ten miles by train, and 20 by basha. The basha takes 5 persons legally; but six may go if necessary which it usually is when I travel. It is so very uncomfortable as to be excruciating at times. But I start out ahead of the 'bus and walk, sometimes as much as 2-3 miles before it overtakes me. Then just after leaving Takanabe there is a long hill which I always walk,; I sit on the rear seat on purpose. Arrived at Tsuno at about 2 P.M., I go out with the young man(or his brother) who has things most at heart there, and at whose widowed mother's the meetings are held. I went out with the brother and did the lower part of the village; then I sent him to the upper part alone, going for a call to the home of a couple, long Christians, but whose Xn life has become pretty weak, as we say. For the first time in months or even years the man listened to Xn talk as I gave them a Bible lesson. That evening we had our usual service though not over a dozen came. Here, too, the talks are for the recent deciders. The next day I came back, walking about 6 miles of the basha road. The train gets me to the house at 1 P.M., and that evening at 6.30 I talked at the School-girls' HOME on the compound. This also is a weekly arrangement. That evening also I had my class of men of the town, conducted like the one in church. Hereafter that class is on Friday evenings. On Wednesday in the afternoon comes the class that Cora got up for the half dozen Kindergarten mothers (and their friends) who recently decided for Christ. I do the talking for this, but Cora comes in with general suggestions and the personal aplication part that is as valuable as the talking to say the least. That Wed. evening I went to Tsuma 18 miles by rail, for their regular weekly Bible class, taking Pastor Mizote 's place at my own invitation - for I want a part in this training of the seekers. We had 20 present, an average meeting for them. By far the larger part were young men who are seeking. I had gone after supper at home; and I started on the 5.30 train which gets me to Miyazaki Station at 6.45. I stayed in the train (which stops 10 minutes) and received my breakfast from Cora and Dana and Mary. Then I went on to our harbor, Uchiumi, where I took the tiny boat for Aburatsu, the port of Obi. It was not so very rough on the water, and I was able to get to Aburatsu in 2,1/4 hours fairly comfortably. The little train which goes the 4 miles to Obi got me to that town at noon. I went straight to the deacon's and learned that we must do our advertizing that afternoon if we were to have any meeting. So he came and took me out and we had a fine walk in the suburbs notifying people, as well as speaking to those who were nearer to hand. That evening at t the hotel in my own room, overflowing on to the veranda, we had a fine meeting of 14 deciders and a half-dozen church members. The first part was a regular service, but the last part was a very pleasand social time; for the bringing together of the new and the older children of the Heavenly Father is very greatly to be desired. We had some tea and cakes and each one told his name, introducing himself (though nearly every one knew everybody else), and I had some chances to speak of the WAY in a more conversational tone. I also sold some Bibles and hymn-books.

Letters
Aug 28-1915

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April 22, 1916.

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The next day it rained, and as no special further notices had been given the meeting in the church was small, about a dozen. I had been expecting to leave the next day, Saturday, in order to keep my Sunday appointment at Miyazaki. So they all said good-bye to me that evening. But when I started the next day for Aburatsu to take the boat I found that the rain was heavier, and the wind wilder than I had thought. But nevertheless I went on to Aburatsu only to find that the wind was so heavy the boat would not go. There being no other way to get to Miyazaki that day, as the daily basha had gone hours before, I returned to Obi; and as the next day was Sunday, and my only need for being at home was the Bible class which now it was impossible to arrive in time for, I gladly took it as a leading that I was meant to stay over Sunday at Obi. So I rested what I could the whole day, having a pleasant call from the two deacons in the ev'g (after I had gone to bed and got to sleep!).

The next day I preached in the morning and evening, going for a walk to the home of a man and wife who recently decided, hoping to find them at home and to give them a Bible talk; but they were out. The next day I started by basha at 7 A.M. and rode for 3 hours. Then I left the road under the guidance of a man who had been found for me by one of the Obi Christians who lives near that place and walks 5-6 miles every Sunday to church. It was a delightful mountain path, at times no more than a foot-wide trail, over the hills and into the glades, thru the woods and out into the fields and down again into the glen, coming out on a broad plain for several miles before we reached Kiyotake Station. It was a delightful 16 miles, and I thoroughly enjoyed it. The last half of it I was my own guide as I voluntarily left the road we had decided at first to go (and which the coolie knew) and went by another road that would bring me out, if we were successful, nearer my destination. The cherry trees were very beautiful on the mountain sides. There was an abundance of a little white clustered flower that with a woodier stem would have made a very fair substitute for the arbutus. To be able to combine in this way a necessary journey with so much pleasure was most satisfactory!

I reached home to find that already some of the evangelists had arrived in town to get ready for the Bukwai. This occurred during the next three days. There were no very important problems connected with the work that we had to discuss, but it is always good for the men to get together and talk things over. Mr. Clark being still unable to get out to church, the meetings were held largely in their house. We had them all one day for dinner. The last day was an outing to Aoshima, our tropical island, where the special kind of palms grow and where I found the jack-in-the-pulpits whose three-fold leaves measure 3 feet from tip to tip, tho the jacks themselves are not so enormous. I was able to excuse myself from this on the ground of business; and anyway it would have been no pleasure to go at this time; what I needed was a spell of home sweet home!

It is growing warm - or rather it jumps right into warm and then hot weather.

I think I have told you before that our program is to go to Mission Meeting the last week in May at Arima near Kobe; from there I go to Kyoto for dentistry and a bit of study for a week or less, while the family visits the Bonnetts at Tottori; then I go for a tour of the Echigo field, meeting the faily at Niigata and going to the beach near Sendai with them for our summer. Immediately after the hot is over I go for a 6-week tour of the Northern Island, leaving family at the shore.

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Nagasaki
June 22-1916

REC'D MAY 12 1916

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Miyazaki, Apr. 22, '16

My dear Mr. Barton:—

Herewith are some letters which tell of our recent doings in this remote corner of the universe. They are too futile to demand your time so pass them on at once to what Bro. Mott so feelingly refers to as the Archives! I address you because, much as I love Enoch, I do hate to lose all contact with you.

Yours concerning privately owned property in Ithadan came last evening. I am grateful for its power as well as for its kindness of tone. It will help us all to understand the whole situation better.

Most sincerely,

Charles M. Warren

Chas. M. Warren

Miyazaki Apr. 22-1916

REC'D JUN 23 1916

Kyoto, June 5, 1916

My dear Ernest:

Can't, spite of being head over heels in work, let this report go without a halo. (air of appropriation) We're at the Carys'. Iona for a week teaching in, & D. & M. studying in, the Foreign Univ. Janet goes to Mrs. Learned's Kg. I am writing, getting dentistry done at Hori-uchi's etc. Start in a few days for my Echigo O. & E. tour. Hokkaido in the fall. Mrs. Sig. we have a farewell Rec'n Club for the Phelpses who sail Emp. Asia soon. I was on Finance Com. & on Mis Club. Com. this yea at Arima and I was full. Well, can't say more now than just, Love to all from all

Chas. M.W.

Chas. M. Warren

Kyoto June 5-1916

Charles M. Warren 469

Takayama, June 29, 1916

My dear Mr. Bell:—

I enclose a special health report of our son Dana. As you will see, this may call for special action by P.B. and so we send it on at once in case you wish to submit it to Dr. Berry or any other doctor. Dr. Laning had previously said that even in the 13th year it would be all right to have the operation. But this time he said that, owing to the fact that puberty frequently comes earlier in Japan than at home, the operation should come before he became full 12 years of age.

Now, we reached Japan in August 1912, so that our furlough would be due in 1919. But this operation if done according to Dr. Laning's advice would necessitate an earlier start for Mrs. Warren and the children, involving the separation of the family for a year at least.

The next day it rained, and as no special inf
been given the meeting in the church was small. abou

Dana in the summer of

1917 would be 10 2/3 years old
1918 " " 11 2/3 " "
1919 " " 12 2/3 " "

So, according to Dr. Laning's advice, it would be necessary for Mrs. Warren and the children to leave in 1918 in the early summer at latest, perhaps by spring, and have the operation done as soon as possible after landing. Of course we don't want to split the family if it can be helped. And we don't want to ask for any special indulgence unless it is necessary. So our thought is that perhaps you at the Rooms would like some special advice on this question as well as consider what Dr. Laning has said. There is plenty of time but there seems no reason why the case should not be considered at once, and so let us get our plans made, since there will probably arise nothing to modify the case in the meantime.

REC'D AUG 28 1916

Statement in the case of

Dana Thurston Warren

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born Oct. 8, 1906, the first of four children of W. W. Warren, of the American Board's Mission to Japan.

Altho it may have no bearing on this case it may be well to mention that the boy had eczema all over his body very badly in babyhood. He has asthma that is very bad in certain climates; but in good climates, and especially since a long treatment, he is practically cured of that. He is also idiosyncratic in that egg, the least bit, acts as a violent poison on him.

But the special case that calls for consideration now is the fact of the right testicle being in the groin. Although I had known the fact before, we had not felt able to pay any particular attention to it until we were at home in New Haven when the child was 5½ years old. We then consulted the best surgeon (at the advice of our family doctor) in New Haven and the

REC'D AUG 24 1910

arrangements were all made for having the operation. But at the last moment the ~~doctor~~ surgeon advised against it at that time, saying that it would be well to wait until the boy was nearer puberty for the testicle might come down of itself if let alone, and the case be somewhat simplified. But we learned that the chances of its coming right of itself were very few.

So we have done nothing except consult with our family doctor in Kobe, Dr. Laning (the son of the old doctor at Osaka). Last May as we were passing through Kobe we consulted again. Dr. L. strongly advised:

1. As puberty often begins earlier in the East than in America, to have the operation done before the boy enters his thirteenth year.
2. That the operation be done in U.S.A. rather than in Japan; though it could be done at St. Luke's Hospital, Tokyo.

This advice was given in May 1916 after the doctor had learned that the testicle had moved during the year. Upon examination he reported that

it had progressed "to the orifice".

He also said that this condition helps explain the nervous condition of the boy.

Constant care must be taken to observe the condition for if it comes down naturally there is great danger of rupture.

With this very insufficient statement of the case have home doctors any advice to give?

W. Warren

Dear Enotch: —

I have written a letter to you officially about our question in regard to Dana. There is another point and one that is to us very important: If the operation were performed in Japan at St. Luke's the expenses would be borne by our Min Medical Funds. But if it is to be done at Home — how is it? I don't know, but suppose it might be done by a special grant. I think, from what I know of expenses necessary here, and expenses possible there, that we could get it done more cheaply at home than at St. Luke's.

The surgeon at New Haven was Dr. Rand. He said that it would mean a major operation requiring 2 hours of good hard work by the surgeon. He said that if well done it need not be dangerous but that it is a major operation and not to be undertaken lightly. I think he gave a probable 2 weeks in the hospital.

Dana is probably better than he has been before in his life. The Hayes asthma treatment

seems helping — he has been taking it nearly 3 years now! — and the egg treatment, tho slow, is probably going to do the work.

We are enjoying our stay in Dunning's cottage here in spite of the continual rain. It will be better by-and-by.

I had a profitable tour in Echigo and feel that I know Olds' field and problems somewhat better now. I'm looking forward to my tour of Hokkaido in the fall, Sept., with great anticipations.

How are you all? Let us hear occasionally.

Perhaps by the time we return I shall be able to go all the way to Miyazaki by rail! Just as soon as I get to a place things begin to get more comfortable and communications easier. Guess I'm a bordoo — in the upward direction!

Love to Bess & John.

As always,

Chas. M.M.

Miyazaki, Japan, November 14, 1916.

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To the Buffalo TWELVE - Dear Friends: I reached home on Nov. 10, after a very long absence.

You are aware that Mission work is of many different kinds; some of it is quietly retreating and gaining new physical, mental and spiritual strength for the coming work. A part of this time, the hottest summer months, we were away at the beach in northern Japan, near Sendai. Here while gaining the new strength I was also doing study and literary work, working quite as busily as though I were at home. And though it is not direct work I hope that it is still good missionary work. It was a fine summer; the pine-clad rocky promontory extending into the Pacific Ocean is very beautiful - in fact from it is visible Matsushima which Bay is considered one of the three special "sights" of all Japan. The surf bathing was splendid, and we all enjoyed the pleasures, physical, social and spiritual which we there found. We plan to go again just one more time next year.

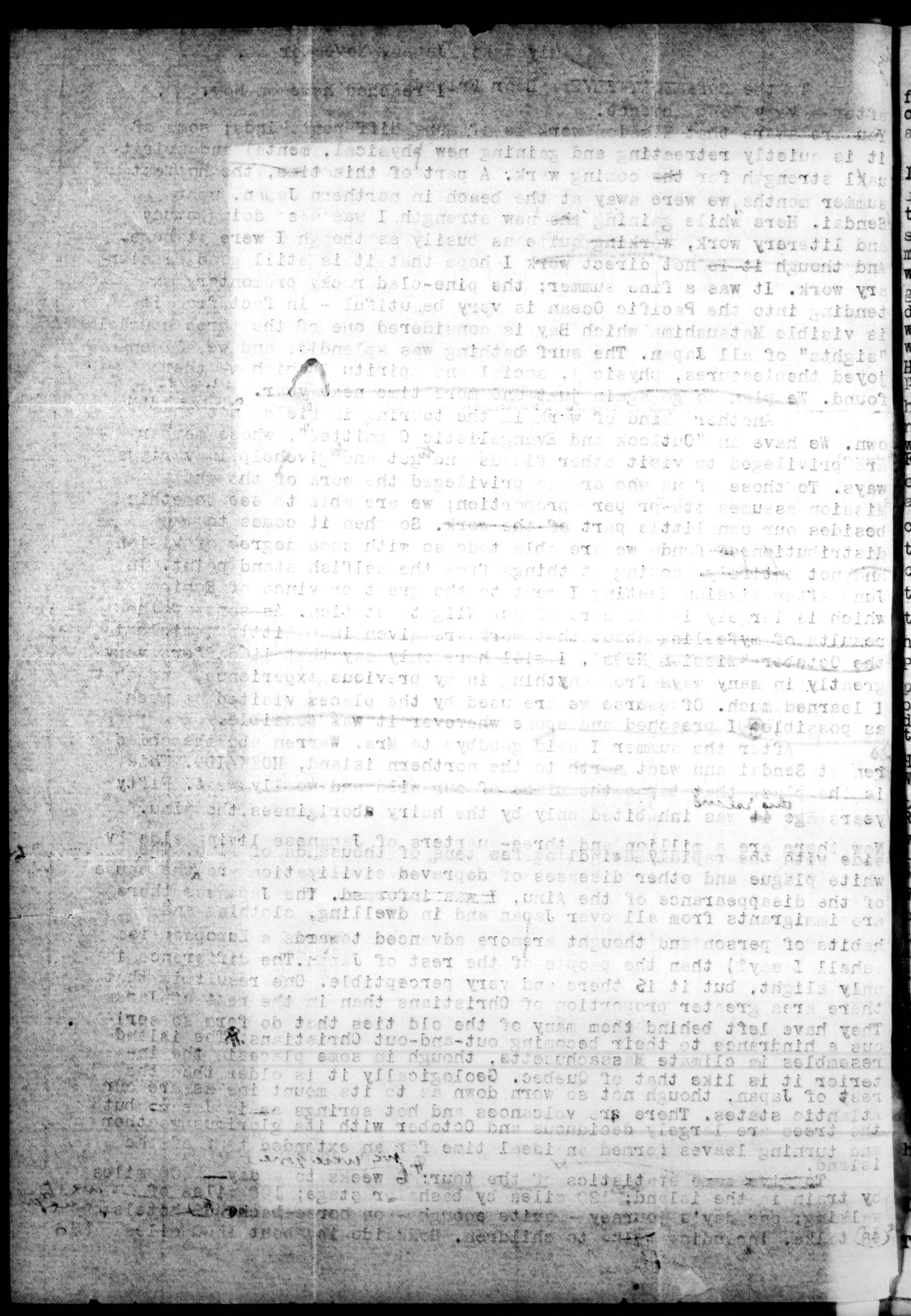
Another kind of work is the touring in fields not ones own. We have an "Outlook and Evangelistic Committee", whose members are privileged to visit other fields and get and give help in various ways. To those of us who are so privileged the work of the whole Mission assumes its proper proportion; we are able to see something besides our own little part of the work. So when it comes to the distribution of funds we are able todo so with some degree of vision and not entirely looking at things from the selfish stand point. In June after Mission Meeting I went to the great province of Echigo which is largely in the care of our Niigata station. As some of the results of my feeling about that work are given in a little article in the October "Mission News", I will here only say that it differs very greatly in many ways from anything in my previous experience, and that I learned much. Of course we are used by the places visited as much as possible. I preached and spoke wherever it was possible.

After the summer I said goodbye to Mrs. Warren abd the children at Sendai and went north to the northern island, HOKKAIDO. This is the place that takes the place of our wild and woolly west. Fifty years ago it was inhabited only by the hairy aboriginees, the Ainu.

Now there are a million and three-quarters of Japanese living side by side with the rapidly dwindling few tens of thousands of Ainu. The white plague and other diseases of depraved civilization are the cause of the disappearance of the Ainu, I was informed. The Japanese there are immigrants from all over Japan and in dwelling, clothing and habits of person and thought are more advanced towards a European-ism (shall I say?) than the people of the rest of Japan. The difference is only slight, but it is there and very perceptible. One result is that there area greater proportion of Christians than in the rest of Japan They have left behind them many of the old ties that do form so serious a hindrance to their becoming out-and-out Christians. The island resembles in climate Massachusetts, though in some placesin the interior it is like that of Quebec. Geologically it is older than the rest of Japan, though not so worn down as to its mountains as are our Atlantic states. There are volcanoes and hot springs as in Japan, but the trees are largely deciduous and October with its glorious weather and turning leaves formed an ideal time for an extended tour of the island.

To give some statistics of the tour: 6 weeks to a day; 1200 miles by train in the island; 120 miles by basha or stage; 100 miles of walking; one day's journey - quite enough - on horse-back; 60 hotels; 48 talks, including talks to children. Hokkaido is about 1500 miles

Yours sincerely yours,
Charles H. Warren



from Hyuga. The journey extended through 13 degrees of latitude and over 13 degrees of longitude, so that the sun rose 53 minutes earlier at Yamuwakka, my farthest east, than at Nagasaki, my farthest west.

I preached in churches in three cities of about 100,000 each, and I held meetings in places whose visible houses were about 6 in all - scattered farmhouses. I spoke to 200 children and 100 adults in the theatre meeting at Teshio, the Port Said of the north coast, and I spoke to a half dozen people in my hotel room. I spoke at a Women's meeting at a horse breeding establishment of the War Department, the wives of thesuperintendents, etc. One day on the basha we were in geometrical progression: 1 American, 2 Ainu women, 4 Japanese. Another day the clerical basha passengers outnumbered the lay by 4 to 1. WE were a Buddhist priest, a German Franciscan friar, the pastor with whom I was travelling and myself. I met this friar four times on the Hidaka tour (I went 55 miles away from rail-head) and a very gentle pleasant man he proved. I also got into conversation with another of his order on the train. These Franciscans are real missionaries: but near Hakodate are two establishments of Trappists, monks and nuns, whose aim is not primarily missionary work, any more than the great French Trappist monasteries are for mission work. I met several of of the Trappists also. In two different places I saw and talked with a Jamaica negro and two Saigonese Indians who were in a Japanese circus. The negro was doing the cake-walk and the Indians were jugglers the elder of whom had at one time been with Ringling Bros. in New York city. The negro hailed me as his long lost brother! It was such a long time since he had seen another white man! Negroes in the East and in the South Sea Islands class themselves as whites, because they are now native to a white civilization as distinct from the Asiatic.

Part of the time I was alone, part with the pastor spoken of above, partly with ~~our~~ veteran missionary, Dr. G.M.Rowland, a splendid type of constructive missionary-statesman, a man often appealed to for difficult and delicate jobs in preference to the Japanese pastors by the Kumiai leaders; and partly with ~~a 40-year old~~ missionary, ~~named~~ Rev J. C. Holmes. With this last I had the most interesting part of the tour. We left the railway at Otoineppu in the north and travelled 35 miles to the coast to Port Teshio, and then 75 miles down the coast to Rumoi where we hit the railway again. This was the walking trip, we walked between towns anywhere up to 17 miles day, holding the meeting in our hotel at night. It seemed almost wrong to have so much fun on a preaching tour as we were having, but we simply couldn't help it! When I came away after the tour my friends all said that I was looking better than when I started, which is against all logic and experience, they thought. ~~I ascribe it to two things: I had plenty of exercise;~~ and I ate bread and butter (or toast) and cocoa for my noon meal; this was a sufficient break in the diet of Japanese food to be a good diet.

I saw and learned a great deal and feel that I am of greater value to my mission than before this tour; and inasmuch as I was holding meetings nearly every day, and as sometimes the new voice is better listened to than an accustomed one, I hope that my going was not without its value for others. ~~Especially as the Teshio tour with Mr. Holmes was a regular one and if I had not gone to get the fun another would have had to go, for whom it would have lacked the charm of novelty!~~

~~While I was in Hokkaido I saw the Kanamori campaign, but as I have a special interest in this I want to write about that specially.~~

~~This will explain my long silence.~~

Very sincerely yours,

Charles W. Warren

Very sincerely yours.

REC'D DEC 11 1916

Miyazaki, Japan, Nov.14,1916.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

To show you what I have been up to I enclose a copy of a letter I have just written to a group of 12 men in the Buffalo First Church who are writing me this year as their missionary. The Hokkaido tour was certainly a great one for me.

In addition I want to add a word on a few points; most of these you knew beforehand, but I want to add my testimony for the little it may be worth. The first is the bigness of the work done by Dr. Rowland and the bigness of the place he occupies in the hearts of the Hokkaido people. I knew before by report something of what he is and has done, but I was impressed very deeply by the actuality of what I saw. The island is a far better place for having had him; and on his foundations others can build.

And on his foundations others are already beginning to build. I refer to Holmes. In his three years he has got a splendid beginning on the language; this with characteristic modesty he ascribes to the Tokyo Language School. But it is largely the man. On the tour through Teshio he was guide, for he had been through 7 months before. And he made all the arrangements. I did all the speaking except the personal conversation. IN this he shone. He shows no hesitation in the conversational language and understands everything the first time. This Teshio region is to be his especial charge and so it is necessary to know every person and every thing possible. He already has a splendid hold on all those people. That part is, as you will agree, of more importance than the speaking in public. But the next time he goes through he will have something to say in public too. He already is a splendid missionary. Our Mission is to be congratulated on him.

My ideas and impressions as to the Niigata field you can find, if you care for them, in the October "Mission News". I hope also to send you a report as to my views of the Kanamori meetings; yet as you will already have seen the ideas of the Rowlands and others you will understand how I can be more enthusiastic over this proposed Kanamori campaign for all Kyushu for next ~~fall~~ spring than over any other campaign I have ever known of.

One last impression, the deepest of all: THE TIME OF THE MISSIONARY IN JAPAN IS NOT YET OVER. Publish not ~~not~~ such heretical views in the streets of Ascalon - nor let Will Strong get hold of it! This is just entre nous. The impression is gained from my tour through Kyushu, meeting as many of the workers, foreign and Japanese as I could get to my meetings. I am as pro-Japanese as any body, but this is my earnest conviction.

Your very kind letter concerning our Dana and his operation came while I was away. Mrs. Warren in a recent letter has expressed our appreciation and gratitude. You never fail us and it is a great source of strength to us. A week from to-day Mrs. Warren takes Dana up to Osaka for the operation; for a kind Providence has sent to Japan a surgeon who seems to be exactly the right one, for he has done this operation successfully before. We will report later as to the results.

Most sibcerely yours,

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Most sincerely yours,

Charles W. Warren

There has just come to my notice an instance of bread cast on the waters which has returned after many days. When we were at Tottori there
ed quite near to a man with partial paralysis. He felt the need of
e solace of religion and came frequently to our meetings, finally re-
iving baptism, I believe. Mrs. Funakoshi, his wife, was very deaf so that she
d not attend the meetings so much; but she readily responded to the
vances of the Bible-woman and became a Christian. When the
sband died our ladies were of great help, making the preparations
r a Christian funeral. ¶ The feeling of clan, family, and
ality is very strong here in Japan and the village from which these people
ginally came — their home — sent two men as representatives to
funeral. One of these was the brother of the widow. I was as polite
possible to these two men — it gave me a fine opportunity to
l them something of Christian truth. They were impressed with
at they saw and experienced of the spirit of Christianity.
their return home they wrote, I remember, a very appreciative
ter of thanks for themselves and in the name of the village whose
dent it was, they felt, to see the man properly buried!
This village is a remote mountain hamlet not near any work
ers, but lies 6 miles or so further into the hills than our work
at the fine Lutheran missionary my good friend Knight, was
ying on then the stated visits of one of his evangelists. Mrs. Funakoshi's
ther read the literature he gave him, welcomed the lessons.
angelist, son became a Christian and received baptism. He made
home the center of Christian work in that region, led several
ers to Christ and keeps up a Sunday School. ¶ When Mrs. Warren
in Kyoto Mrs. Funakoshi, who is now in a missionary's family, came
ther and told her this story of her brother. Such a thing might
en anywhere in the world but the non-Christian countries, have
e than the home-lands of such "naturally Christian" men who
d merely to be told in order to receive joyfully.

REC'D JAN 22 1917

Miyazaki, Dec. 23, 1916

My dear Dr. Barton:—

Mrs. Warren, Dana and Charlie reached home Dec. 20. They left Nov. 21. The boys seem to be recovered. A great load is off from our shoulders

The Christmas season has already begun. Yesterday came the Kindergarten celebration with a fine opportunity to speak to 30 mothers, etc., which the pastor seized ably. This evening it is the united celebration of the several Sundayschools of the town and suburbs; and tomorrow the Church celebrates. Some one or more of us four missionaries seizes the fine opportunity to go to the Christmases of five of the out-stations at their urgent invitation.

Well, as the Japanese say, "as an expression of thanks" for your sympathetic kindness

Sincerely,

Charles M. Warren

Miyazaki

Dec. 1916

REC'D FEB 14 1917

My dear Enoch:—

Enclosed is a letter which you will treat as it deserves — see what faith I have in you!

John F.'s photo walked in on us the other day. No one would imagine he'd gone through all he has. He looks like Bess, of course. We are very glad to get it. You will have received before you do this, I hope, then Emma's family group. Remember that our country photographers in Japan are no great artists!

Because I was up in Hokkaido and heard and saw, Mr. Kanamori asked me to make the preparations for his Kyushu campaign; so I gave a good deal of time and thought to that since then. In 2 weeks we begin here. A week ago Wednesday we gave a supper to all the Xns we could find in town — 80 came; so we had to have it in the Kindergarten as our dining & sitting rooms are too small. It was a splendid meeting for getting enthusiasm up for the personal work in preparation of the Kanamori meetings. I am starting some new work across the river in a place we have tried to find time and opportunity to do for years. But now Mr. C. will do the touring largely to the distant places in the auto. This

Dear Fred:—

Enclosed find letter which you will see is of course — addressed to John. I'm glad John is up! John I'm quite worried in regard to the other day. We were really in great danger though all is over now. Not a word about it here. We are supplied to get out like the pioneers. We are supplied to get out. You will have received before this letter, all the Sunday family news. Remember our country photography this in Japan are so perfect!

Some days in Atlanta we heard and saw, however, we had use to make the preparations. Hospital surgeon; so different, good deal from hospital to that. Now then, for 2 weeks we have been busy as possible to get the Kim's house in form. Lots cases; so we had to have it in readiness on Monday. Getting more cases to Nagasaki. Yesterday morning I spent the morning at the Imperial work in refreshing of the Emperor's image. Now starting some new work because the place we have been used to find time and up until late for years. Just now Mr. C. will be making legal to Atlanta that place in the north. Mr.

leaves me with time for the work near-by. There is another suburb, a mile away where I have already started a class. And I hope to go to a school for a Bible class among the teachers in a town 8 miles north.

We have just passed the mile-stones — in fact it is Dora's day exit. As we couldn't go to-day we went yesterday — to our fine beach 1½ miles away.

You have heard of Dana's and Charlie's successful operations. It was expensive but nothing compared with what it would have been if I had had to take Dana home. We are very grateful for the splendid way this load has been lifted from our shoulders.

My beloved Buffalo friends are sending me a new Underwood — the kind I don't have externally to buy — and I'm rejoicing in it. But it is still on the way or at customs at York and my hands refuse to write easily at times. But cheer up! Next time I expect you'll get the writer. With love to Bess and John

As always,

Chas. M.W.

Chas. M. Warren

Miyazaki, Jan. 16, 19

Miyazaki, Jan. 16, 1917

My dear Mr. Bell—

I want to address to you a few words on the question of Teacher Fund. I understand to some extent the feelings concerning this fund that you people in Boston have. This is something which only we and the China missionaries have and it is in the nature of a personal, extra grant to us. But it is human nature to take for granted even extra grants and we have gradually extended the original purpose, and have asked for more and more money, a part of which, it seems to you, is not in consonance with the original purpose of the grant. So you are disposed to scrutinize very closely any further requests along this line.

And you are quite right in this. We want every request scrutinized and a fair judgment made. But there are two sides to be considered in making any judgment and I want to try to write something that will help you to see a side that is perhaps not so clearly set forth at times as the other side. This is in view of the two facts:

1. At our annual meeting in 1916 we asked for

$200 per member instead of $160. To this no specific reply has come, Mr. Cobb informs me. 2. As our stated necessities in the way of teachers' salaries aggregate far more than the $160 per member will permit, the C.A.S. is asking for a transfer of funds to cover it, since no new funds are forthcoming.

I presume that there are no special and new arguments to be adduced. But the outstanding fact remains: To do our work we need a teacher and we need a good one. Three feet away from me sits my temporary, make-shift teacher. He is a Christian, a Middle School graduate of last year; good student, and good fellow. He can write my post-cards and do my secretarial work in a fairly satisfactory fashion. He is due to give me only 2 hours a day, and I pay him $2½ a month. And when it comes to the real teaching work that is pretty nearly what he is worth. I can not commit him as to the real things, the spiritual things; I can not ~~get~~ take his judgment as to the real values of things. And I can not work out

200 for manuscripts worked up for the
Journal of the Cons. The Board informs
2. Prof. Stokes respectfully requests the
Board's sanction to his proceeding to
the Cape of Good Hope, the Board will
grant the transfer of funds to covert, since
the funds are forthcoming.

Prof. Stokes stated that through an oversight
omission to be addressed that the outstanding
remains: 1. Is our work in need of teaching
we need a good one. Our professor has one
our teaching work only teaching. He is
Director, a Middle School Headmaster for
good student and good teacher. He is
hard-working and a scientific work
only satisfactory teaching. He is due to go
in 2 years a day, and for him 2 to 3 years
when I come to the real teaching work
I cannot really what is wanted. I cannot
not tell as to the real thing, the existing
so. I am not ~~at~~ the judge adequate to the
value of things. But I am not work out

my sermons and talks with him in any
really satisfactory manner. (As to say, he is
only a stop-gap).

Compare him with Mr. Takahashi, Mr. Clark's
50 yen man — just 10 times the salary I pay.
For real value in personal assistance Mr. T. is
many scores or hundreds of times the value of
my boy. When Mr. Clark was away I had Mr. T.
as my teacher and, humanly speaking, I
could not have run the station without him.
His knowledge, his judgment, his spiritual
help make him of inestimable value. He is a
fine evangelistic worker and spends a good deal
of time in touring near by. In fact he is one of the
best evangelistic workers, of the touring variety,
if not the best, we have ever seen. But greater
than his value as evangelistic worker is his value
to Mr. and Mrs. Clark and to the station in his
presence on our staff. He gets 50 yen and ought
to get double that rather than lose our force.
But just a day or two ago I received word that
the Teacher Fund appropriation for him is
only ¥40 per month. Hitherto we have had the larger

t amount. This year it is impossible to get more than the 40 and even this is subject to cut if the $700 transfer request is turned down by Boston.

It seems to me these facts speak for themselves. I adduce them not at all for the purpose of raising a "hard luck" cry, but simply to state simply my best known case in point.

The simple facts are, as it seems to me, that we need the teachers, the best ones we can get, in order to do best our work.

Yours truly,

Charles M. Warren

Chas. M. Warren

Miyazaki, Jan. 16, 1911

Teachers Fund

REC'D MAR 9 1917

Miyazaki, Feb. 11, 1917.

My dear Mother:-

This is Jimmu Tenno's day and a great day all over the Empire as it was the day selected for the promulgation of the Constitution hich the Emperor, in whom all the rights reside by divine right, bestowed paternally upon his people. A great day everywhere, it is especially celebrated here where Jimmu's special shrine is located. All the shcools - is it? at any rate some of them-march out to the shrine and pay their respects. And so it will not be possible to get to the church service today any of the very many students who made the great decision recently. have not reckoned them up but a very large part of the deciders were tudents. The campaign was this way: Mr. Kanamori came on Jan. 28 and that evening had a meeting for the Christians. The church was full and a good deal of enthusiasm developed, especially among the younger people. A subscription was taken for defraying the expenses of the theatre. They had been expecting to have the meetings in the church, but Mr. K. would not be satisfied with that so they did the way he asked. It was very satisfactory to have in the theatre at least twice as many people as we could get into the church. Also the people will not come to the church while they will to the more public place. In proof of this is the fact that when the third meeting was in the Kindergarten (we could not get the theatre for more than two nights) there were not half as many people as the night before, and only one-third as many decisions.

We had the first meeting over the river in my special district and got 76 decisions, decidedly over half of the non-christians present. The other nights there were 126, 119, and 38 respectively. At Chausubara there were 126 deciders from among the Minaraisei, the bigger boys bound out to the farmers. At Sadowara 30 odd, and at Takanabe 87. This is all the returns I have heard. The day after our series we had a meeting of the chief Christians, deacons, officers, etc., at our house with dinner sent in from a restaurant at 15 sen a bowl! Some cold water was poured, but we decided on the ways of following-up. I am trying to get as many classes out of it as possible. After a conference with the pastor I went out to Ehira, the northern section of our town separated by a little open space of fields. There is a private school there whose pupils in the dearth of normal teachers are given Prefectural recognition in getting teaching positions. There were 27 boys of this school who decided. The son-in-law of the principal is one of our good Christians and on conference with him it was decided that I might try to get a class of all these boys; but it could not be on the schoolgrounds and so I am hiring a room for two hours Thursday afternoon. But it is the very worst time of the year for the students for it is just before the end of the school year and examinations loom. But we will try it. Also there are to be several other district meetings semi-monthly (they will be weekly if I can get it done) and some of them I shall be permitted to speak at.

But the chief reason for feeling pleased so far as our own particular work is concerned is that I have been able to start what I hope will be a permanent work at Jōgasaki. This is a little old town (in contrast to Miyazaki which is a fiat town, built on account of the demand for a capital for this Prefecture) situated on the south bank of the river. There are two ways of getting there: 1. to go around by the long bridge, 400 yards as I paced it the other day, which makes it about a mile and a half away. The other way is across the ferry which makes it only half as far, and a very pleasant thing when the weather conditions are right. In this little town was the first work in all Hyuga done. Some 40 odd years ago Dr. Neesima came down and spoke there and some of the people who made the decision this time are the very ones

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Hynge done. Some 40 odd years ago Dr. Nassima came down and
nd some of the people who made the decision this time are th

d that famous educator speak at that time.
her took matters into my own hands when the advertizing of the
was being done. I went into every house on the long main street
d out,"Go men nasai" (Excuse me!) and when some one came I
le hand-bill to her and pointed out on it the names of the
r, the place, the time, etc. I also said:"In the near future
to start up a regular work here and when I do I hope you will
After the meeting I called at all the houses of the deciders,
n in all, only, gave them a welcome to our Christian community,
d my invitation to come to my meeting and gave them a chance
a Bible, carrying a stock along. As soon as possible I completed
angements for my meeting which I had the Saturday of the week
I called on the deciders again the afternoon of the evening
ng my invitation. There are several earnest young men in that
o also gave the invitation; and one of them came to the meeting
ur of his friends, all deciders, all of whom he had influenced
the step of deciding. He is known among the villagers as a
ung fellow, and one mother besought him to get her prodigal son
long with him in his Christianity. That boy actually did take
p and now, strange to say, the mother is opposing while the boy
e earnest in his proposal to become a Christian.
my first meeting there were 5 Christians, all boys between 15
two women,both deciders;4 young men, deciders; and one man, who
somewhat interested, who is the man of the house we rented. I
ong a map of Palestine, but my one chief thought in my talk was
t that the Christian religion is entirely a matter of the con-
of the heart; it is not like the Japanese religions - Buddhism
mple where one goes to a temple, says to the priest, "I want to
to your temple", gets his name enrolled and is thenceforth a
of that temple. I ran very briefly through the Sermon on the
howing the recurrence of the word KOKORO - heart - and how im-
Jesus felt the heart to be as shown all through that talk.
my violin,we sang four times, and three of the Christians prayed
my two prayers. It is very difficult to get the people to come
nstantly, but we have certainly started off auspiciously.
gotiations are now under way to get a teacher for me, a recent
a Theological graduate, who is marrying one of our two Sunday
workers; to have them live over there, he coming over here daily
y work, but having that for his regular evangelistic work, but
me help him some. This is what we are hoping.
his evening at the Kindergarten we are to have a welcome meeting
deciders; a written and,in every case possible, a spoken invitation
en given every one. Mr. Kanamori returns by auto from Hososhima
rning in order to be present at it. Then he goes on by rail to
t.

It is the 12th now and I am able to report that, as we knew,
udents were not able to be out yesterday. But we had a pretty
ngregation nevertheless, including a good many deciders.

The more experience I have, the more deeply do I realize that
g a Christian (which is only a short way of saying growing in
ritual life) being a matter of the heart, in most cases involving
e, the more is the need of prayer, our way of working in that
al realm. It is only by this prayer method of work that this
t of all miracles, a change of heart, can be brought about.
ejoicing, then, in the knowledge of your working together with
his best of all ways,

Lovingly,

Charles M. Warren

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ite earnest in his proposal to become a Christian.
my first meeting there were 5 Christians, all boy
25; two women, both deaders; 4 young men, deaders;
nly somewhat interested, who is the man of the house
along a map of Palestine, but my one chief thought
fact that the Christian religion is entirely a matt
tion of the heart; it is not like the Japanese religi
example where one goes to a temple, says to the pri
ong to your temple", gets his name enrolled and is t
ber of that temple. I ran very briefly through the S
t showing the recurrence of the word KOKORO = heart
tant Jesus felt the heart to be as shown all through
ook my violin, we sang four times, and three of the C
ses my two prayers. It is very difficult to get the
constantly, but we have certainly started off sing
Negotiations are now under way to get a teacher fo
hmans Theological graduate, who is marrying one of o
l workers; to have them live over there, he coming
my work, but having that for his regular evangeli
the help him some. This is what we are hoping.

This evening at the Kindergarten we are to have a
the deaders; a written and in every possible a spok
as been given every one. Mr. Kanamori returns by auto
is morning in order to be present at it. Then he goes
e west.

It is the 12th now and I am able to report tha
e students were not able to be out yesterday. But we
d congregation nevertheless, including a good many d
The more experience I have, the more deeply do
coming a Christian (which is only a short way of sayi
e spiritual life) being a matter of the heart, in mos
hange, the more is the need of prayer, our way of wo
iritual realm. It is only by this prayer method of wo
eatest of all miracles, a change of heart, can be bro
Rejoicing, then, in the knowledge of your working
in this best of all ways,

Lovingly,

MAY 7 1917

My dear

to know exa
that no men
get scolded
your request
But
Cora's. Whe
and he was
was one of
of their ch
financially
Mr. Bates o
you from se
suggested t
money at hi
go where it
Again
Cora a
just been t
it looks as
the ranks o
Sorry
Dr. Barton

477

r Enoch:-

The enclosed letter explains itself. It was not easy
actly how you wanted the letter written; but we concluded
ntion must be made of Mr. Bates in it. I was afraid you'd
d if I mentioned him. So I have put it simply as answering
st for information in general.

it turns out that Mr. Bates is an old personal friend of
en her Mother died he sent her a very appreciative letter;
superintendent of their S.S. for years in Braintree and
the most cordial in having Cora come as the representative
church to the foreign field (representative personally, not
y). So Cora has written a letter which you are to send to
or not as you think best. The only thing that would keep
sending it is that you do not want it to be known that you
to us writing for Mr. B. Cora feels that if he has any more
his disposal he would be very glad indeed to have some of it
t will be put in use by her (or hers!).

let me thank you for the privilege of doing this.

and the kiddies are well. She is pretty tired for she has
thru the K'g sotsugyoshiki and a change in teachers; but
s tho things would come along all right now; except that
of the K'g do not fill up as we would like.

I have not time to write about the Teacher Fund question.
has misunderstood me on one point at least.

As always,

Chas. M. Warren

heard that famous educator speak at that time.

rather took matters into my own hands when the advertising of
ings was being done. I went into every house on the long main
called out, "Go men masa!" (Excuse me!) and when some one came
ied the band-bill to her and pointed out on it the names of the
aker, the place, the time, etc. I also said: "In the near futu
ope to start up a regular work here and when I do I hope you w
e". After the meeting I called at all the houses of the deaf
oxen in all, only, gave them a welcome to our Christian commun
eated my invitation to come to my meeting and gave them a chan
buy a Bible, carrying a stock along. As soon as possible I com
arrangements for my meeting which I had the Saturday of the we
er. I called on the deafers again the afternoon of the evening
eating my invitation. There are several earnest young men in t
who also gave the invitation; and one of them came to
four of his friends.

young fellow, and one mother encouraging him to get her prodigal
along with him in his Christianity. That boy actually did t
the mother is opposing while t

My dear Moon:-

The enclosed letter explains itself. It was not
to know exactly how you wanted the letter written, but
that no mention must be made of Mr. Bates in it. I can only
get scolded if I mentioned him. So I have put it simply as answer
your request for information.

But it turns out that Mr. Bates is an old personal friend
Corea. Then her mother died in her for a very appreciative lett
and he was superintendent of their S.S. for years in Braintree and
was one of the most cordial in having Cora come as the representative
of their church to the foreign field (representative personally,
financially). So Cora has written a letter which you are to send
Bates or not as you think best. The only thing that would keep
from sending it is that you do not want it to be known that you
suggested to us writing for Mr. B. Cora feels that if he has any m
money at his disposal he would be very glad indeed to have some of
where it will be put in use by her for her!)

Again let me thank you for the privilege of doing this.
Cora and the kiddies are well. She is pretty tired for she has
just been thru the K's sotsaryoshiki and a change in teachers; but
looks as the things would come along all right now; except that
ranks of the K's do not fill up as we would like.

Sorry I have not time to write about the Teacher Band question
Barton has misunderstood me on one point at least.

As always,

[illegible]

[illegible] tritual realm. It is [illegible]
greatest of all miracles, a change of heart, can [illegible]
Rejoicing, then, in the knowledge of your working together
in this best of all ways.

Lovingly,

Charles Merrill

Miyazaki, Hyuga, Japan, April 11, 1917.

v. E.F.Bell, Secretary.

My dear Mr. Bell:-

Your letter of Feb. 19 says: "I wish you would me a letter some time giving your vision of what might be done evangelistic lines if you had say $300 or $500 a year for such ork." Since the receipt of this Mrs. Warren and I have given the r much prayerful attention and we are now ready to write you the ts.

You are aware that in Mr. Takahashi (Takechiyo) Miyazaki Station ne of the finest touring evangelists ever known. His work has the touring of the ~~three~~ towns near by Miyazaki city; he has had e time as many as ten of such places, though the less hopeful ones pt to get crowded out. For the last two or three years he has dered his most hopeful field that of Honjo and Aya; the former town of about 2000, ten miles due west of us, and the latter is newhat smaller town five miles further along the same road. They reached by the little one-horse 'bus, which we lengthy foreigners so excrutiating.

Honjo has now some 13 or 14 Christians and Aya has about half as . I have (until last week) visited this district only the once Mr. T. took me to introduce me just after my arrival on this just 3 years ago. At that time there was just one Christian in the district. But T. got a class of teachers at Aya in the school building. I have r before, I think, known of a class in the Bible to be held in school room; but the principal permitted this, tho Mr. T. went to principal's own house to give him his special talk. The interest and now, as I say, there are some 6 or 8 Christians there.

This Aya is a small village of farmers and workers in the timbr industry. The township is a sizeable one, consisting of many hamlets and villages scattered about; the school and the town offices, etc., are in the village. The Christians are a young man and his wife, he being a teacher; a retired worker in the forestry office; and several women teachers. The attitude of the townspeople and of the school is very favorable. The host of my hotel came to my meeting last week.

Mr. Takahashi did not for a long time consider Honjo so hopeful; it is a Buddhist stronghold, and he could not seem to get a footing; but he got the son of a Buddhist priest into his little dormitory for Middle school boys, run by his wife at Miyazaki and that seemed to open up the place somewhat. Then last spring Rev. Kimura Seimatsu, the evangelist, had a meeting there, and there were some 50 decisions to study the Bible with a view of accepting Christianity when sufficient progress had been made. In bringing along such people is, perhaps, Mr. T.'s forte, and a year later, just last month, Mr. T. and Mr. Clark went over there and organized a church, baptizing some15 persons. Among these is the proprietor of the largest store in town (dry-goods), a father of a doctor whose son's family(living in another town) are Christians, several school-teachers, and some farmers. The Aya Christians, though living 5 miles away, are members of this organized church. So that they are really one body, though scattered somewhat.

Here, then, is a pastorless church with a good start already made and greatly needing some one to carry it on. I should like to call your attention to some points in connection with this proposition:

1. You may wonder why Mr. Takahashi, if he is such a good evangelist, and has heretofore done such good work, can not continue. The fact is that he seems to us to be better fitted for the pioneer work which he has now finished. That work is the harder - to start a work and bring it along to the place where a settled pastor is needed -

harder than taking a church that is already well started and bringing it along. Yet it is this harder work that Mr. T. can do better. Now it seems to us that a different type of man, especially a <u>resident</u> worker is demanded. And if this can be done Mr.T. can do more in other fields nearby of the initiative work for which he is so well fitted. Thus we can be getting some other work on foot for future pastors to be called to do.

2. The man for this work is in sight - or at least we have a man who <u>seems</u> to be just the man for the place. We are trying to find out more about him. He is reported to be no pulpit orator, but just a fine spiritual man who by his character and life (and your own experience teaches you that this is far more important than mere preaching) is able to lead this kind of country folk into higher things.

3. Each year our estimates brought before the Mission are $1600 and more. Each year we receive from the Mission the apportionment of $1200; and when we compare this with what some of the other stations receive we are grateful. But when we consider that this is for a province 150 miles long by 30-40 wide, and that for our half million of population we receive the salary of a fair minister at home, there seems something wrong. This estimate of $1600 is based on actual work in hand and does not contain this item of work for Honjo-Aya. Therefore we are not able to hope for any help through the regular channels; and we are the gladder to respond to your request for a statement of what we could do with a few hundred dollars.

4. If no help can be received for this work we shall be compelled to go on as we have been doing; paying visits every ten days or two weeks; going at irregular intervals; having no specified times for the visits; able, perhaps, to keep up the interest, but not to allow for any growth; and ultimately as the teachers are relocated (for good teachers will be sent to better positions) and as one or another leaves town, finding that the numbers lessen, the interest

wanes, and the work loses its hopeful aspect: This is not mere pessimism, but is the result of an optimistic observance of similar conditions elsewhere. Whereas if we were able to go ahead with the resident worker we might hope to have flourishing work in those three or more towns in a short while. As I have said, we must not look forward to any wonderful growth and speedy assumption of self support. But we may look forward to a great influence of the Gospel in these towns which are so small as to let a little leaven leaven the whole lump comparatively quickly.

5. The place is so near that it is right under my own supervision or could be made so very easily. Last Sunday, wishing to get back to this church in time for my Bible class I walked from Honjo in 2 and 1/2 hours. I should expect to make it a part of my personal supervision if we were able to get a man.

(I find that I have neglected to say that Mr. T. in any case would probably not be able to give as much time as before to this field. He is Mr. Clark's special helper and Mr.C. wants him to work more with him than he has recently. Also we have had talks with the Clarks about this and we all feel that the time has come for a change to be made if it can possibly come about.)

6. Not only the two towns named would be worked by this man; the pastor would live at Honjo , going weekly to Aya to spend one night for a meeting and giving two days to the visiting. But also he could go to another town no farther away than Aya. This is Takaoka, a larger town than Honjo even, the seat of a county government, etc. Here also there are some Christians and some very earnest seekers. This town has not been considered quite so hopeful as the other two simply because Mr. T. did not seem to get the same footing there. But there is no reason why it should not be quite as fruitful as the

other two if a man went every week. I wish I had time to tell the story of old Mr. and Mrs. Hashimoto who walked the ten miles from Takaoka to see the Miyazaki missionary, spent two hours with me drinking in my word of veritable GOOD NEWS, and coming again, after two weeks, to hear my Bible exposition and to go to church. Last Sunday they got up at 2.00 A.M. so as to get started in time to come to church! The family of another of our good Christians (one of the kindergarten mothers, lately led) live in Takaoka, and she offers to go with us some time to have a meeting in that house; through her we could get many introductions. I feel that Takaoka is also a very hopeful place if the resident pastor can be obtained.

If, as I should hope, the man walked to Aya some times he would pass through several villages and would be able to get a footing in some of these. In fact, this is a country work; but its possibilities are limited only by the character and time of the man.

This man of whom we are so desperately in need could be obtained for $350 in all probability; certainly for $400. This includes the touring expense. If later on he gets the hold of the people that we expect, it may seem wise to have church buildings which would cost say $500. But for the present the meetings would be held in Honjo at the residence of the evangelist. At Aya we should have at first to feel our way, but at the very first at Aya and at Takaoka, too, the meetings would be held in the hotel at which the tourer stayed.

I rest my case. Trusting that this gives you your reply adequately, and grateful for the privilege of stating this case (though there are others as urgent in our field), I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Charles M. Warren

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I rest my case. Trusting that this gives you your reply adequately, and gratefully for the privilege of stating this case (though there are others as urgent in our field). I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Charles Lanshe

Miyazaki

Apr. 11, 1917

REC'D JUL 2 1917

Arima, Japan, May 31, 1917.

y dear Dr. Barton:-

I send you herewith a copy of the request which Miya-
Station is sending directly to the Hall Estate Executors.
erhaps are aware that Mr. Hall was a class-mate of Mr. Clark's
erlin and that a few weeks before he died he said to Mr. Clark,
you want to make a request for your field let me know". Soon
his death Mr. Clark wrote Mr. Homer H. Johnson, whom he
as being in the next class to him at Oberlin, and received
pathetic answer: when the property was ready for distribution
would like to hear from him. When Mr. Arthur V. Davis was
pan last January, although he was not seeing people on these
ems, yet he did see the Clarks and again assured them that
claims to consideration were large. "When you are ready to
or something big let us hear from you". We have, after
ul study, evolved the present plans as the product of the
ned brains of Miyazaki Station, of Miss Hoyt who spent five
with us, coming down for this special purpose, of the "School
ttee" (S) at Mission Meeting, and of the Mission as a whole.
was no dissenting voice at Mission Meeting as to the wisdom
e plan.

reason why we do not send to you first, asking you to send
the Executors, is that, somewhat against my own judgment
ssed at Mission Meeting, the Mission practically ordered us
nd directly to the Executors. But as there is nothing in the
ook to prevent, and as your own letters to Dr. Cary and
s advise Doshisha and Kobe College to address themselves
tly to Cleveland, we also have felt justified in doing so.
ncerely trust that we shall obtain the Board's support and
y cooperation, and that at your early convenience you will
to the Executors approving our request. You will readily
hat magnificent opportunities such an institution would
- how it would soon revolutionize the whole work in Hyuga.
view of all the foregoing we sincerely request your coop-
on. If you or Mr. Wellman have any suggestions to make as
e holding or administration of the property, or concerning
onstitution in general, we earnestly request your aid therein.
e read in this connection the paragraph concerning the
itution in the enclosed draft.
. Dunning will confer with you on his return to U.S.A. He is
special continuing committee to help us in putting this
gh. We shall be especially glad of any help we can receive
you through him in the matter of the Constitution.
gain earnestly requesting your good offices in this matter,

Very sincerely yours,

Charles M. Warren

Miyazaki, Japan, May 31, 1917.

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REC'D JUL 2 1917

Request for a girls school at Miyazaki, Hyuga, Japan.

I. LOCATION.

zaki city, the capital of the prefecture pf the same name, with pulation of some 300,000. Miyazaki is a town of 20,000 and is ing steadily and even somewhat rapidly since the recent opening railway connections with the outside world. It is the centre of prefecture in every sense - geographically, governmentally and ationally.

Geographically: 1. All the railways of the prefecture head up ; this is an important consideration, because,as students' tickets 0% reduction are available, many girls may be expected to come the immediately surrounding towns and villages. 2. From it ll directions radiate the stage-roads; until recently stages our only means of getting about the prefecture, and even now an important feature.

Governmentally: The prefectural offices and the chief court g located here the official class is very large. The town thus ires a prestige unrivalled in the prefecture.

Educationally: All the prefectural schools (except 2 boys emies) are here; these include; the best boys academy, the girls emy, the normal school for both sexes, and the agricultural ol. Bunching educational institutions is an ordinary way of edure in Japan. The fact that the prefectural girls school ocated here is no great hindrance to the new school being located . The new school will fill a unique position. On the other hand fact that a Miyazaki education is the best obtainable is a e asset to such a school.

II. TERRITORY.

zaki Prefecture, coterminous with Hyuga, the largest, though the most populous of the 9 Kyushu provinces, will be the chief ce. This prefecture is growing in its urban and rural populations settlers now come in from other parts of Japan to re-open to ivation large tracts of land which have lain idle for centuries.

But we can also confidently expect pupils from the neighboring prefectures of Kumamoto (southern part), oshima entire, with both of which there are now railway connect- ; and Oita with which in a few years railway connections will stablished. In Kagoshima and Oita prefectures, our nearest hbors by rail, there are no mission or other private girls ols worthy of the name. In Kumamoto there is a financially ggling institution which can not expect pupils from a distance. nderstand also that there are some prospects that the Southern tist Mission will start a small school; but this probably will affect us: A railway ticket to Kumamoto costs some four times amount of a day laborer's wage, being 145 miles distant by rail. may fairly be called our territory has a population of a lion and a half.

In addition to the above, the fact that the winter climate of a is the best in Japan makes us confidently expect that after w years, when the reputation of the school is established all r Japan, not a few girls from the more northerly parts of the ire will be drawn here for their education.

III. ~~Patronage~~. CONSTITUENCY.

1917 graduating class of the prefectural girls school had fathers

whose business is as follows:

Farmers	17%
Merchants	35%
Officials	14%
No business	11%
Various	23%

This forms a fair criterion of what we might expect for our school.

IV. NEED.

A. The existing schools.

1. Prefectural school at Miyazaki. Its regular course is the same as our lower department; there is also an additional year of graduate work offered. 400 pupils.

Applicants:	1913;	1914;	1915;	1916;	1917;
	134;	189;	155;	143;	144;

of these only 86 are received. These applicants are all of a grade sufficient to admit; but the physical limitations of the school compel the turning away of from 30% to 50% of the applicants. For those who are thus turned away there are at present available only a very low grade institution and a sewing school. So most of these girls desirous of, and able to pay for, a good academy education are unable to get it because of lack of accomodations.

2. The Miyazaki Normal School, Girls Department.

In recent years applicants have been as follows:

1913;	1914;	1915;	1916;	1917;
47;	59;	66;	124;	107;

of these there are admitted about 38 annually. Thus anywhere up to 3 times the number of girls admitted are annually turned away. This great need we should supply.

3. Miyazaki County Industrial School, located in M. city.

Applicants:	1913;	1914;	1915;	1916;	1917;
	77;	65;	77;	63;	75;

of these about 50 are admitted; so 25% - 50% are rejected.

4. County girls Academy; at Miyakonojo, 35 miles away.

Applicants:	1914;	1915;	1916;	1917;
	124;	104;	80;	89;

of these there are annually admitted about 50.

5. Private girls school; at Nobeoka, 55 miles north.

Applicants:	1913;	1914;	1915;	1916;	1917;
	94;	112;	85;	98;	79;

of these about 53 are admitted each year.

6. In addition there is a school for teaching sewing and other housewifely arts, located at Takanabe, 20 miles north. This, however, need hardly be considered as of importance, because of its size and grade.

N.B. ~~The Prefectural Office~~, It is impossible to say whether any, or how many, of the above applicants are "repeaters". It ~~is~~ is probable ~~possible~~ that some are.

7. Summary. The Prefectural Office, educational department, supplied to us the following figures for all girls schools:

	1912;	1913;	1914;	1915;	1916;
Applicants:	372;	183;	485;	547;	375;
Admitted:	243;	178;	245;	257;	247;

These figures show that anywhere up to 53% were rejected. The girls unable to enter number, for this prefecture alone, up to 290 girls annually. The other prefectures of our territory are presumably no better supplied than this one.

B. Source of supply.

The 159 primary schools of the prefecture graduated girls as follows from the sixth year, up to which point only is education compulsory:

1914;	1915;	1916;	
4712;	5118;	5034;	of these girls those taking the 2 years additional work in these primary schools:
553;	634;	685.	

This shows: (1) the growing educational ideals; (2) the tremendous possibilities in this one prefecture; there are some 5000 girls eligible to enter our school from Miyazaki Prefecture alone. Adding the girls entering the higher(non-compulsory) grade of the primary school and the girls who enter the higher institutions, it appears that of these 5000 only 1000 (approximately) went on with their education. It is positively known that many more girls would apply for entrance were the probabilities greater than at present of their being accepted.

C. Growing Demand.

As population increases and as educational ideals grow, the demand for higher educational accommodation is constantly increasing. The need is yearly more pressingly felt. The query is: Of what character shall these new schools be?

D. Output of school.

The proposed constitution says that the purpose of the school shall be to make good wives and mothers; which is the general demand of a girls school heard on all sides. It also meets the particular demand for teachers. Women teachers, always in Japan in the minority, are in our prefecture in such demand that several times the output of the present girls normal school would be eagerly employed. In 1916 there were some 70,000 pupils in the primary schools of this prefecture. The average graduating class of the girls normal school is under 30. The girls almost always marry upon the expiration of their 5-year contract or soon after. The need for women teachers can be plainly seen even counting the enormous proportion of 50 plus children to one teacher. Thus the graduates of our school would readily find teaching positions, supplying the places of those girls who enter the teaching profession on graduation from the academy with no normal training.

V. DESIRE.

Of some scores of prominent citizens consulted, there is just one dissenting voice - a man who feels the need of a good hospital so much that he says that, if any one has any money wherewith to help Miyazaki, giving a hospital is the way to do it. The rest are unanimous that the school will fill a very greatly felt need. The responses vary in warmth from that of the present governor who (always a politic man, desirous of feeling his way) guardedly says that if the school be a good one it is needed, to the response of his predecessor in the governorship, perhaps the biggest man among prefectural governors to-day, who feels the need so keenly that, when approached on the scheme for boys education which accompanies this, he proposed this alternative scheme for a girls school. We feel that his opinion after some four years of administering the affairs of this prefecture is of more value than that of any other Japanese. The present prefectural superintendent of education approves in case it is proposed to start a good institution; he promises his hearty aid in getting the school helped through the initiative period of bothersome red-tape. His predecessor in office, one of the ablest

of the younger educators in any prefecture, writes heartily approving, provided that it be a school able to command the respect of the people. The principal of the primary school in Miyazaki, which would be our largest feeder, cordially approves: "That would be a great help to us". The man who has this spring resigned from the principalship of the prefectural girls school cordially approves and offers his help. The mayor of the city gladly promises to do anything in his power to help. The richest man in the prefecture, doctors, lawyers, teachers, - all approve the project, say that it is greatly needed, and offer to help. Many of them get enthusiastic over the idea as they consider it. The above refers to non-christians. Naturally the Christians favor it: "That would afford me the opportunity of placing my daughter in a school within easy distance where I could be without anxiety for her", said one strong man, a church deacon, the most popular teacher in the Nobeoka Boys Academy. This well expresses the prevailing feeling among the Christians. A non-christian school is morally a dangerous place. From the point of view of morals there is a growing distrust of government schools.

VI. CONSTITUTION.

This is presented merely in outline and is intended solely by way of suggestion that our ideas here may be more clearly seen, and that if possible your work in U.S.A. may be lightened. Anything different that appeals to you will please us. When we receive information that the grant is actually to be made, further detailed study, with legal advice on some points, will be necessary.

Art. II. Purpose. As above stated (v. #IV.D.) this meets the general demand dor the education of girls in Japan; namely, making good wives and mothers, as well as meeting the very greatly felt special need of Kyuga - furnishing well equipped teachers.

Art. II. Grade. It seems wise to have a course practically paralleling the government higher girls schools. The two years above this will turn out well qualified teachers, as well as give, in the Household Science Department, an incentive for further study to girls who will early become wives and mothers.

Art. III. This should meet the requirement of a strong, responsible, body of Americans to hold and administer the property.

Art. IV. The Board of Managers, being appointable and dismissable absolutely at the will of the Board of Trustees, can be relied upon to carry out the will of those Trustees.

VII. ESTIMATES.

These are very carefully made out. The desire is for a first rate institution in every respect. Success requires this (v. above, #V.) A school of this grade could be established and maintained for less; but it is felt that it would be a lowering of the standard desired, and that it would be a loss in efficiency as well as in prestige.

I. Land. A generous campus with room for growth is hoped for. This estimate includes money for making the campus a real place of beauty.

II. Buildings.

(These estimates are based on the building needs of a school of about 300.)

1. The main building for the lower department contains: Administration rooms, rooms for general class work, for science lectures, sewing, penmanship, and music; a library, a museum, etc. Nine divisions of about twenty-five students are planned for.

This main building for the lower department will be built of some enduring material. Wooden buildings would be the most costly in the end, and far the worst investment possible.

2. Main building for the graduate department.
Also of some enduring material. This contains the class-rooms for this course of 2 years; 80 girls in all. There are to be two sections of this course: Household Science (Kaseikwa); and Normal for Kindergartners and for primary school teachers.

3. Chapel.
At least the lower parts of this are to be of brick or concrete. The size is to provide for such large gatherings as graduations, special lectures, etc.

4. Gymnasium.
Also in part at least of brick or concrete. One gymnasium for the whole school.

5. Dormitory.
The estimate is for 50 girls; it does not now seem probable that the boarding pupils will greatly exceed this. It may be wise to build this a part at a time as the need arises and the school exp ands; in this case it would consist of several cottage-like buildings.

6. Model Japanese house.
This is of wood and plaster, as it is intended to show the girls what a good house of their own should be. It is the laboratory and class-room in part of the Household Science course.

7. Kindergarten.
A wooden building for a free kindergarten of 60 is proposed. This is necessitated by the Kindergarten Training Department of the higher course. A careful consideration of the needs of the town, with a gathering of opinions from some of the chief men of the town show this to be a greatly needed and greatly desired institution in itself - apart from its duty as a practice school. We have long been wishing for this.

8. Primary school.
This becomes the practice school of the primary teachers training course. A careful survey of the ground, especially discussion with the principal of the large (2400) primary school in Miyazaki, leads us to feel that this will be a good thing in itself. When 50-60 pupils are given to one teacher, as at present in public schools, the ideals are low. This principal proposed this of his own initiative, saying that its reflex influence upon the other schools would be good. In this way in some cases pupils can be trained for 3 years in the kindergarten, 6 years in the primary, and 6 years in the secondary, courses, 15 years in all. Thus strong teachers can be raised from among our own girls to serve as illustrations of the possibilities of such a school.

(The greatest need of Japan is character in its people of any walk of life. The greatest fault of the educational system is its failure to produce men and women of character, who shall in turn be able to become the teachers and trainers of character in the public schools. Such a complete system as is proposed here will, with its carefully selected teachers, be able to produce women of character who shall be able to leave their mark on the whole prefecture by becoming teachers in the public schools. This proposition is aimed at character education, as well as intellectual training.)

9. Equipment.
It is hoped to have the desks and all apparaphernalia on a par with the good buildings; though this does not apply in so great a degree to the primary school. In the two science lecture rooms, one for

each department, the laboratory kitchen, etc., there will be need for considerable expense if the thing is to be developed ideally.

III. Endowment.

All estimated at ~~5%~~. 4½%

1. For the 3 American teachers, with all allowances and perquisites, $1000 gold should be the standard. Out of this furlough travel must be saved.

2. Japanese teachers.

When one considers the fact that for the higher department Japanese teachers of special equipment are required, and then adds the kindergarten and primary teachers, all of them of special quality because teaching in model schools, the need of this sum becomes apparent. A sum 25% higher was in fact first named, but to keep the total down to the present amount this sum was decided upon.

3. Current expenses, and

4. Upkeep of buildings.

These are estimated by the treasurer of Kobe College, our highest girls institution, and are thought to be fair estimates.

E S T I M A T E S
for the
BOYS MIDDLE SCHOOL
at Miyazaki, Hyuga, Japan.

Land (first cost, grading, fencing)	30,000
Buildings	
1. Main	50,000
2. Chapel	10,000
3. Gymnasium	6,000
4. Dormitory system	10,000
5. Apparatus and equipment	6,000
6. Three houses for American teachers	18,000
7. Ten houses for Japanese teachers	15,000
Endowment	
1. American principal	45,000
2. Two American teachers	90,000
3. Japanese teachers	70,000
4. Current expenses	24,000
5. Upkeep of buildings (repairs, taxes, insurance) (Endowment at 4,1/2%)	20,000
Grand total,	400,000 (U.S.gold.)

[Explanation: The Japanese Middle School is a five years course after six years of the Primary School.]

Request for a Boys School at Miyazaki, Hyuga, Japan.

The request is for education in Miyazaki, and therefore the request is undivided; but the conditions of education in Japan making it inadvisable to have ~~two~~ ~~so~~ a single institution, the request necessarily goes in this divided form.

A constitution for the Boys Middle School at Miyazaki would be similar to that of the Girls School, except that the name, purpose and grade would be different. It is expected that the personnel for the two schools will be identical.

As to the number of students: The ~~s~~ estimates are made out with the expectation that ultimately the school will number five or six hundred.

The location is the city of Miyazaki. The constituency and the desire are approximately the same as for the Girls School. The territory also is nearly the same. As to the need: it is impossible to give the exact figures now, but we know that every year large numbers of the boys applying are rejected for purely physical reasons - the schools are not large enough to take them in. The figures for the boys are approximately the same as those given for the girls.

The estimates are prepared on a basis similar to those for the Girls School. The same grade is desired in the buildings and equipment of the two schools.

At the very end as the place of importance we desire to call attention to the

U N I V E R S I T Y E X T E N S I O N

FEATURE of this educational work. It is desired that, as an integral part of the work, the professors, both American and Japanese, go to the towns and villages of Hyuga Province for university extension work. With this end in view it has been thought desirable to request an endowment adequate to supply sufficient leisure to the professors so that they may reasonably be expected to do this as a part of their school duties. The young men in all these towns and villages are actually already organized into what are known as YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETIES which are encouraged and to some extent supervised by the officials. Experience has already shown that it is perfectly feasible to cooperate with these associations which in many instances are conducting night schools for the young men during the cooler months. These night schools welcome any qualified speaker, and our professors can find unlimited opportunities for delivering regular or special lectures on hygienic, moral and educational lines. In this way they can influence the whole body of youth of the prefecture, performing a service to the whole people, and gaining a position in their hearts that will be absolutely unique. One purpose of the call for three Americans for work in the school is that the principal may supervise this extension work, and that the other men may assist in it.

This extension work can be carried on in connection with the Girls School, but to much better advantage with this school. For this reason no special estimate for the purpose is included here since it will be possible to carry it on as an integral part of the institution, and allowance has been made for it in the general estimates.

Draft of a CONSTITUTION for a Girls School
at Miyazaki, Hyuga, Japan.

Article I. Name and location.
he institution shall be called ~---------- . It shall be located
t Miyazaki, Hyuga, Japan.

Article II. Purpose and Grade.
ection 1. The purpose ~~p~~ of the school shall be to give to girls of
apan, especially of Hyuga, a Christian education; and to train
oung women for becoming wives, mothers and teachers.
ection 2. The institution shall be of the grade of the Japanese
overnment higher girls school, with a four year course; and a
igher department consisting of a Household Science Course, and a
ormal Course for kindergarten and primary school teachers, each
f two years.

Atricle III. Board of Trustees.
ection 1. The funds of the school shall be entrusted to the American
oard of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to be held in trust for
he one purpose of founding and maintaining the school in accordance
ith the provisions of this constitution.
ection 2. This Board of Trustees shall appoint a Board of Managers.

Article IV. Board of Managers.
ection 1. The management of the school shall be vested in a Board
f managers, resident in Japan who shall be appointed by the Board
f Trustees, either directly or on nomination of the Japan Mission
f the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and
ho shall be responsible to the Board of Trustees.
ection 2. The Board of Managers shall consist of nine persons,
hree to be appointed annually, to serve for three years.

Article V. Amendments.
mendments to this constitution may be made by a two-thirds vote of
he Trustees, either on their own initiative or on reccommendation
f the Board of Managers.

[Explanation as to the grade of the institution: Girls may enter the school upon graduation from the sixth grade of the primary school.]

ESTIMATES for land, buildings and maintainance of the proposed

G I R L S S C H O O L

in Miyazaki, Hyuga, Japan.

Land (first cost, grading, fencing)	50,000	
Buildings		
1. Main, for lower department	35,000	
2. Main, for graduate department	25,000	(25,000)
3. Chapel, for 600-700	10,000	
4. Gymnasium,	6,000	
5. Dormitory system	6,000	
6. Model Japanese house	2,000	
7. Kindergarten (model school)	4,000	
8. Primary school, for 120, do	10,000	
9. Apparatus and equipment (whole plant)	15,000	
10. House for the American teachers (3)	6,000	
11. Houses for Japanese teachers (6 buildings)	9,000	
Endowment		
1. Three foreign teachers	70,000	
2. Japanese teachers	150,000	
3. Current expenses	42,000	
4. Upkeep of buildings		
Repairs, 750		
Taxes 750		
Insurance 250		
Total, 1750, at 4,1/2%	40,000	
5. Extension work	20,000	
Grand total,	500,000 U.S.Gold.	

The above buildings are based on the needs of a school of about 300. The main building for the lower department contains: Administration rooms, rooms for general class work, for science lectures, sewing, penmanship, and music; a museum, a library, etc. Nine divisions of about 25 students are planned for.

The main building for the graduate department contains the class-rooms for this course of two years, with an estimate of about eighty girls. This graduate department is to have two departments: Household Science, for which the model Japanese house is required; and Normal Course for kindergarten and primary school teachers for which the Kindergarten and primary school (buildings 7 and 8 above) become the model schools.

The endowments are all estimated at four and one-half per cent.

REC'D AUG 14 1917

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Gotemba, Japan, July 23,1917.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

You will hear other and fuller reports of it from others, but I want to give you my personal testimony as to the value of the Thanksgiving Meeting which has just been held here as the finale to the Three Years Evangelistic campaign (Union). Some 250 delegates came here, but numerous others besides the delegates found it convenient to be here. The best talent in the line of convention speakers was called in (though we all regretted that Mr. Ebina was not very sympathetic with the whole idea and refused to come). But even so, if one were to give his - as unbiassed as possible-opinion he would have to report that the Kumiai representatives were not outshone, and Miyagawa (to quote Dr. Rowland) "facile princeps". To me personally, it was a great treat because I am so out of the swim in far Hyuga that to meet and hear these biggest guns of the Christian world was an exceptionally great treat. I heard for the first time such men as Drs. Ibuka, Sasao, Messrs. Kashiwai En, Tada (of Kochi), Uemura, Bishop Hiraiwa, and others. Our speakers were Prof. Hino, Pres. Harada, Revs. Miyagawa, Makino, Kozaki. Dr. Rowland was asked for a 5-minute address in a symposium, and he was "facile princeps" himself of the few missionary speakers. Mr. Kimura was back from the South Sea tour, and was full of his experiences. He gave an extra-program address about them.

Mrs. Warren and I invited all the people present who had any Kumiai connections, past or present, to an afternoon reception. We had been told that there were about 30 regular delegates of the Kumiai church; we had over 60 here! Our house is too small to permit much circulation for such a crowd, but the Japanese receptions are different from ours in that they expect some regular program. So while the sandwiches, tea, grape-juice and ice-cream were being circulated we had Mr. Kimura give a talk on the South Seas. He would not be fazed by any amount of plate-passing and was exactly the man we needed to make the reception a great success. He repeated the talk the next day , with embellishments, at the regular conference invitation.

While I am speaking about Mr. Kimura, I may say that he asked that nothing be given the press; he would give what he thought best to the press in the best way at the proper time. But the chief thing, at least one of them, that impressed him was the splendid work that Miss Hoppin is doing. He spoke of it in his two public addresses, and again to me personally, showing a snap-shot he had taken of her. He could not speak sufficiently highly of her. Of course in an address of this kind he could not give any real impressions such as you most eagerly desire to hear; but I hope that Dr. Pettee can get such from him later. At any rate, one could read between the lines and see that Japan can not furnish for such a job as governor, especially military-governor, of the captured islands such men as ought to be sent. Gradually, we may at least hope, the civil governors will be abler, bigger, more far-seeing, men.

Drs. Pettee, Rowland, and Newell and I were the four A'm B'd delegates. I got in because I was on the ground and because Mr. Allchin had declined. We four were together here at our house; and of course it was a very pleasant time for us Warrens. The Y.M.C.A. summer school plant is about a mile to the east of us, and has now grown so that the question is now before the mission as to whether we shall not try it next year for our Mission Meeting about July 5 - 12. I do not suppose it will go through, but it would be very pleasant for us Warrens personally if it did.

Mr. Kanamori is spending a few weeks here for rest this summer. He is slated to have another big campaign in the Nagoya and Fukui regions this fall.

Our family is all well and happy. A company of boy scouts, and something for the girls, have just been organized and that is a great thing in the lives of Dana and Mary.

Very sincerely yours, Charles M. Warren

Send to Hall Estate

Gotemba, Japan,

July 23, 1917

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Mrs. Warren and I invited all the people present who had any limited connections, past or present, to an afternoon reception. We had been told that there were about 50 regular delegates of the Kumiai Church; we had over 50 here. Our house is not small to permit such a crowd, but the lawn was well suited to such a gathering. Mrs. Warren had prepared some kegs of ice-cream which were quite acceptable in that hot day and ice-cream was also served in the dining-room. While the delegates were in the South seas, we would not be issued by any manner of plate-passing and was exactly the man we needed to be present. He spoke a great deal and was repeated the talk the next day with enthusiasm at the regular conference invitation.

While I am speaking about Mr. Kinnie, I may say that he seems that nothing be given the press; he would give what he thought best to the press in the best way at the proper time. But the other thing, at least one of them, that impressed him was the splendid work that Miss Hoppin is doing. He spoke of it in his two public addresses, and again to me personally, showing a snap-shot he had taken of her. He could not speak sufficiently highly of her.

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Charles M. Warren

RECD AUG 14 1917 12

July 23, 1917 481

My dear Dr. Barton:-

You are aware that our Mission is asking, and asking because we very much want, a deputation. Now, far be it from me to say anything as to the personnel of that deputation. But because you probably would not think of such a possibility I do want to suggest the possibility that you might like to consider the following.

You know that The Buffalo First Church has been supporting us for the last ten years. We have had very beautiful relations with that church. Enoch says that we are happier in our relations than almost any other church that he knows. And for the first 9 years of this Dr. Frank S. Fitch was the pastor. He is Pastor Emeritus now, but evidently does not expect to return to the church, for latest advices say that he is to remain in California for the next year.

You probably know Dr. Fitch better than I. But I know that he is supposed to have been a fairly able man; and I do know that he has had a very sincere interest in, and good knowledge of, the Japan Mission and its work. He is said to contemplate coming as far as Honolulu this coming year.

A member of a deputation should have health sufficient to take him thru a rather strenuous program. I am not sure that Dr. Fitch has this (or whether he would feel that he could leave his wife for so long); but he might have it.

He should have some years ahead of him in which to employ for the benefit of the church at large the knowledge and experience acquired. Dr. F. is 71 and may not be able to use such experience for the church. But on the other hand he may; and being foot-loose he can go about to an extent that some others could not. Of course his age may from any one of several points of view debar him from eligibility, I fully realize.

You probably will know without further consideration that he is not the man for the job. I do not at all wish to say that I think he is. I simply wish to say: His is foot-loose; contemplates coming at least part way, in any case; has the necessary spirit, whether he qualifies in other respects or not.

And there is another thing that I want to speak about:

It is not that I wish to complain about Enoch or Will Strong; but I do think that their attention ought to be called to one thing.

We on the field want to write you and Enoch very fully on all sorts of things: that is, some of us have the desire to do so. But we can not do it now; and the reason is that we are not sure that what we write will not be published in the "Herald" or something else. Now, we are all happy to think that Dr. Strong thinks that anything we write is worthy of being seen by a regular Cong'l constituency. I personally have been very greatly pleased to see so many of the things that I am continually writing with no thought but that it is for your eye alone gets in the "Herald". But some of the things I write I do not want any body else to see. I thought that all that is necessary for me to do was to say so to Enoch - to say that this is not for publication, and that my desires would be respected. But Enoch's reply - entirely in a joking way, of course, but still he very evidently meant it - was to the effect that "it was none of my business what he gave to Will Strong, nor what the latter does with it." The fact seems to be that we can not know what will be used in print and what will not. That there is no way whereby we can be sure that anything will not be so used. And so we can not write fully. There might, for instance, have been some more things about Kimura's talk that I could have

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AUG 14 1917

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Of course you will show this to Enoch and Mr. Strong. He knows why I type and not to them is simply that I am writing you alone and this seems the thoughtful course.

said; but I should not dare to do so. It might very well be that the next "Herald would come out: An interesting letter from C.M.W. reports so-and-so and that the Rev. Kimura reports so-and-so about the South Sea Islands." Well, nothing would be surer in the world than that K. would get it (in fact, I believe he takes the "Herald"), and then he would say that I disregarded his request about publishing, etc.

Another - I do not say complaint, but - suggestion that I wish to make is that some of you at the rooms put yourselves a bit more in our places here in this matter. It is about 19 months ago now that a letter which I wrote about the theological and inter-denominational situation here in Gotemba, my summering place, came out in the "Herald". I was flabbergasted. If that letter had reached some people in this place, it would (at least might very well have) made things so uncomfortable for me that I could not have stayed here. It was not an unfair or mean thing; but it was calculated to show these others how possibly some other people might be looking at them. I think that it was not read by anybody here; but it might very well have been. Of course I had no thought whatever but that it was absolutely safe to write it. But I could never do such a thing again - at least until I had some assurance that I could do it with impunity.

And while I am on this subject, I perhaps had better say that to some of us here it seemed very strange that you, Dr. Barton, did not see how bad it was getting us A'm B'ders in with the Pres'n B'd and their M'n to Japan for you to send to Dr. Brown, their foreign Sec'y, the letter from the M'n with regard to our sending a representative to Korea - business originating at our M'n Meeting in 1916. Whoever it was that wrote the letter to you had to say some things about the standing of the Pres'ns with the Jap. Gov't and compare the standing of the A'm B'd missionaries with them, quite to the advantage of the latter. It was all very true; and to get the desirability of the matter before you it was absolutely necessary for the letter to contain that idea. We do not think about things in general in that way - and that is not our attitude towards that B'd and Mission. We thought that you would understand this and that it was safe to say it to you, never dreaming that the letter would be seen by those people. It is all true and we can stand up to it if desirable and if wise and necessary; but it does not at all represent our real attitude. But Dr. Brown reading simply that and not knowing very much about the matter except that some of his missionaries in both Korea and Japan do not have a very high opinion of the A'm B'ders in Japan, would have ample reason to think that those missionaries were entirely right: that we were a parcel of stuck-up snobs and bigots who could not see any good in anything but our own methods and Mission. Simply having that one lettr would give anybody ample reason to entertain such ideas as these. <u>You</u> know better, that to think we are all snobs, etc., here. Some to whom that letter went may not have.

Now, Dr. Barton, you know that I love you and think you the biggest and best man in your position to-day; and I hope you will believe me when I say that I know it was because you did not have time to think what your action would mean for us here. You are continually asking us to write you fully; I am simply trying, as simply and in as friendly a manner as possible, to show you one reason why sometimes you may not be written to as fully as you say that you like. I hoped that simply saying to Enoch that such and such a thing was private would be enough; but he would not permit it. But I do not see why we on the field can not at times be considered as well able to judge (at least from our own side) what should <u>not</u> be used publicly, as you in the office. I do not see why the office can <u>not</u> issue a notice that anything marked "not for publication" will have that desire honored at Boston.

Trusting that you will feel the spirit of this letter, and believe me remain,

Very truly yours,

Charles M. Warren

Gottenburg,

July 26th 1917

Dear Mr. Millmann,

Thank you for your letter, etc., etc.

REC'D DEC 17 1917

Miyazaki, Hyuga, Japan, Nov.4, 1917.

I have already spoken frequently of the semi-official quality of any celebration that the government schools have. Instead of inviting first of all the parents and friends, they invite first the big men in official capacity of the prefecture and city, then the big men of the town in private life, and lastly the parents and friends. So that at the graduations the big men sit up on and near the platform, while the parents sit down on the floor. This same sort of remark applies to the special days of sports which are held as a part of the school's activity every spring and fall. Along with the other big men we are invited and as it gives us a chance to get next to this sort of folk which we feel it wise to do, as well as for the reason that we try to stand in with all sorts of people, we try to go. Usually, or at any rate frequently, the sports are held on Sunday, and so we are barred; for it is not wise, we think, to attend for the sake of the example, though we could do good work in the mixing if we could go. But yesterday the sports of the Girls School,(the highest girls education we give in this prefecture, about as high as the first year or second in our city High School) came off and we attended. For the sake of the one in ten who will care to hear in particular what the sports consisted of I will try to summarize; those uninterested may stop here.

There were 37 numbers, estimated to extend over 6 hours with a half hour of intermission for lunch (which those so inclined could eat at a reasonable price, it being provided by the society of graduates). The place of the sports is the open court, slightly larger than a tennis-court, upon which school-rooms look out from two sides, so that the grand-stand is these school-rooms - a very pleasant thing when, as yesterday there was at times a drizzle of rain. For boys this, of course, would be impossible as the space required is larger in their case; but it is plenty for the girls.

The master of ceremonies was, naturally, the physical culture teacher. He had many helpers so that the events were run off very rapidly, one company marching out to the same strains which marshalled the new set of performers in. It is a very pretty sight, as the lines of flags over the field, and the girls' gay dresses add very effectively to the color scheme. All the girls wear their best kimono with shoes and stockings; if the event requires speed they wear divided skirts, but it is the ordinary school regulation over skirt, undivided, when it is something that requires no speed or exertion. There being some 400 girls in 4 classes the bands of performers are necessarily large. The sports are largely relay races, or something which requires co-operation. Usually the girls come out in 4 rows, the leading girl does her stunt and goes to the rear; the next one takes it up, and so on through to the end. The line or company that gets through first scores the win.

First the principal standing on a table addressed the girls and the the guests, appologizing for the lateness in beginning on account of the rain. Then the girls with red and white flags wig-wagged the following: "Physical culture lies at the basis of a country's prosperity; therefore practice it diligently." #3 was a relay race of four companies: run through a bamboo hoop, a string lying on the ground which must be passed over the body (or the body passed thru it), around the flag and so home and pass your flag to the next. #4 was indian clubs set up in lines opposite each other and the girls who guarded these try to bowl over with a basket-ball the clubs of the other side. #5 was the usual 4 companies in a relay race: each must tie on a string

which is usually worn to keep the sleeves of the kimono out of the way

REC'D DEC 17 1917

Miyazaki, Kyuga, Japan, Nov.4, 1917.

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when doing housework, run to a table, tie on an apron, tie a towel to protect the hair from dust in sweeping, take a broom and a pail, place them in a certain place, untie the towel, apron and string and hand the string to the next girl.

The next was a dance, and as several more were dances they may as well be spoken of all together here. There were several names given but they were all essentially the same: old-fashioned square dances. But in some the figures were quite intricate, and as it was all done without any prompting of any kind, it was very pretty. As the piano or organ plays nearly all the time at any such exercise, the dancing does not differ greatly from some of their other exercises.

#7 relay race around the flags. #8 singing and motion song; the theme is Momo Taro, a story as well known as Little Red Riding Hood, only far better.

There were several games of ball which also may be spoken of together. There was Captain's Ball, which was new to me, but probably is known by everybody at home by now; Dead Ball, where every body in the ring who is hit by the soft basket-ball as it is thrown about is "dead"; so-called "basket-ball," but in this case it meant simply throwing small balls into small baskets high up on poles; and what was announced as simply "ball", which is kicking a foot-ball around the flag at the end of the course and back to the waiting relay; first two went together, then 3, then 4 and finally 6 girls together.

#12 obstacle race; over a rope a foot high, through a hoop, along the edge of a board, between indian clubs, around the flag and home to pass along the flag to the next in the relay. #13 was one of the prettiest: in a circle formed by girls with red and white flags for wig-wagging, two diameters at right angles were of girls with dumbbells and in the intervening spaces were girls with long bars; as all counted together each company went through the exercises appropriate to it. #14 a circle dancing which at a whistle broke up, each girl seized a paper on the ground, read from it what flags she was to select from the table, got them and then went and stood in line; the winner had a Japanese, an American and a British flag. #16 was the first year girls with bamboo hoops with which they went thru various motions, skipping the rope being one. #17 "Red Cross"; the girls two together took a stretcher, ran across the yard, bandaged, one the head, one the arm of a "blessee" and carried her "home" on the stretcher. #20 Prisoner's Base. #22 was just one lap, about as large as a tennis court in circumference, in a good old-fashioned running race. #29 the 4 classes pitted against each other in a relay race. There was a "Maypole", very pretty with its ribbons of pink, light green and white. There was a "spoon race" for the faculty and alumnae. The grand finale was the whole school in a "promenade".

One very nice thing was the invitation to the girls of the common school which is the feeder for this higher school; they came in a body marshalled by their teachers.

All schools in Japan have a special physical culture teacher who has the classes by turns out in the yard on good days and in the gymnasium in wet weather; thus this land oversees even the play of its kiddies - and a good thing too, <u>in some ways</u>.

The acquatic sports of the Middle School came off last week and to-day (Sunday) are the field sports. Next week come the sports of the Agricultural School, which I hope to attend.

$500 for 1919-1920, the time my furlough is due. This was naturally extremely gratifying to me and I at once wrote Dean Brown gratefully accepting, subject to the permission of the Board. I spoke to Mr. Bell about it and to Dr. Berry explaining my desire to study further and they gave cordial approval of the plan — so did Dr. Blaisdell. It is, perhaps somewhat early to make the request — even before my furlough request is acted upon by the Mission — but I think it wise to send it on to you now.

Very truly yours,

Charles M. Warren

Charles M. Warren

Miyazaki

April 17, 1918

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MAY 27 1918

Miyazaki, Japan
April 17, 1918

My dear Mr. Barton:-

The enclosed will tell you, perhaps more in detail, something of what you know about already from letters from the Deputation. The going to Korea was a great treat to me, of course.

I wish to address a request to P.C. through you. I am a Yale man, as you know, having taken 3 degrees: B.A. in 1898, M.A. in 1903; B.D. in 1912. But I want some more of Yale if I can get it and Dean Brown responded so promptly to my wonder whether the Yale School of Religion could again admit me that on the very day he received my letter the Faculty voted me a scholarship of

RECD MAY 27 1918

We are indebted to Rev. Charles M. Warren for this graphic account of the visit of the Board's representatives to the region about Miyazaki last May.

The Depuataion in Miyazaki.

~~Mr.~~ Clark and I met them a party a station or two before Kobayashi and escorted them to that town. It was raining heavily all day but they entered into the country visitation heartly and evidently enjoyed the little meeting with the church people at Deacon Morinaga's house, and the quasi-foreign meal that followed it. Then we went on to Miyakonojo and had a little meeting with the brethren there at the church, reaching home at 7.00 for a supper and talk together. Dr. Pedley of Maebashi was with them as guide, mentor and interpreter. They said that this was their first real country taste and its heartiness and simplicity pleased them. The next day we had conferences with them in the morning; in the afternoon the Governor and other officials with all who desired to make part of the company gave them a reception in the hall of the Girls School. Speeches of welcome and response were made, the Japanese-American alliance was more firmly cemented, Japanese music was furnished, and a photograph was taken. That evening the missionaries again had consultations with the Deputation. Mr. Bell, who had been a trifle unwell, arrived alone on the last train Saturday evening.

On Sunday Dr. Blaisdell preached an Easter sermon and the Christian Middle School teacher who comes to me twice a week for English Bible interpreted, doing fairly well. Dr. Pedley did most of the interpreting and it was so well done as to elicit remarks in my hearing and a laudatory comment in the papers next day. Sunday evening there was a welcome meeting by the Christians and the visiting brethren all spoke. These two church meetings were held in the Kindergarten as the church building is undergoing repairs. On Monday morning we again had a conference with the Deputation. That noon Mrs. Clark had her cooking-class for the "best" women of the town, and they all adjourned to the Kindergarten for the women's meeting that afternoon where, besides these "best" ladies a goodly number of church and town's ladies were gathered. At 5.05 P.M. Dr. Blaisdell left for Peking, escorted as far as Korea by Mr. Warren. It happened that a goodly number of evangelists came by that same train so that there were many friends present at the station to see him off.

That evening the station ladies gave a supper to these ou-station evangelists who had been called in for the purpose of meeting the Deputation, and there was a service and meeting afterwards which the Deputation spoke of appreciatively as showing the spirituality of the evangelists. The next day these last got together by the themselves for a conference while the Deputation went by auto to Chausubara to see the Orphanage (formerly Okayama). Their final flitting was at 5.20 A.M. Wednesday.

This in barest outline is the schedule of the Depuataion in Miyazaki. Would that I had the ability to tell all that we feel as to the results in encouragement, new hope and faith, and determination, that they left behind them in the hearts of the missionaries first, of the Japanese workers, and all whom they touched. Through the official reception they helped us to get nearer to the official class that before - though we were already nearer than in most places. We rejoice in the help that we all have received from their very opportune visit. We trust that the good results may be consummated when we meet together as a Mission at Arima, May 16, to consider the affairs of the Mission in the large.

~~Charles M. Warren.~~

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Charles Barren.

MAY 31 1918

Miyazaki, Japan, May 4, 1918.

Prof. George H. Blakeslee, Ph.D.,
Historical Dep't, Clark Univ.

My dear Prof. Blakeslee:-

Your request for something for the "Journal of Race Development" came duly. I am not able to give you an article, but personally you may be interested in having your attention called anew to the way that this Japanese Race has developed along a certain line, namely officialism.

Japan is one of the Allies and not the least among the number; she is doing more than simply fulfilling the obligations of her treaty with Britain. She is acting, and apparently with sincerity and heartiness, the part of a true ally. So far as appears the government and the governing classes are taking the part of their allies with more than the conviction that it is the winning side; they also feel that it is the right side - the side of righteousness and honor. The fact that Japan's acts and attitude are what they are makes us pause anew to investigate Japan's position as to government. She takes the side of the democratic governments as against Germany, the exponent of autocracy and a militaristic beaurocracy; to which party should we expect to see her lean, arguing from her form of government and her governmental tendency?

When one compares Japan and Germany, and Japan and her three principal allies in this war, he can not fail to be impressed with the very many more points of resemblance btween Japan and Germany. In the first place the government and the people are not the same - which, of course, is tantamount to saying that Japan and Germany are neither of them true democracies. The common people have as yet little concern with the government. They are still too close to the more fundamntal realities of obtaining a living in the face of many obstacles and much competition to take much interest in anything else. Their precedents, their education and attainments, their very religion, make no provision for anything but accepting the state of affairs as they find it. Of course some of the people, notably the new but rapidly growing class of factory operatives, which is so easily organized, are beginning to connect their own unsatisfactory condition with the government in a vague sort of way. But in general what is said above hold good: the people and the government are absolutely different bodies, and there is little interest taken in the matters of government by the rank and file. Secondly the feeling of the people with regard to the imperial institution, while absolutely different in origin, and in the way in which it is fostered, is nevertheless in its effects very similar. In the one case it is of very recent growth and is fostered by the imperial institution itself; in the other the history runs into millennia, and though there is, as described afterwards, a definite propaganda for fostering it, yet it is concurred in, and even intellectually assented to, by the whole nation with remarkable unanimity. But while the history and method may be different, the results are very similar in the two countries. In both the emperor is the seat of authority and neither is a constitutional government in our sense of the term. Whereas in Germany in very recent times the imperial institution has usurped the function once held by the people, in Japan from time immemorial the ruler has been the sole source of power, and the granting of the Constitution by the emperor of Japan was a piece of quasi-divine clemency - granted, the theory is, out of his love for his people entirely, and not because of any inherent right of theirs to have a constitution. So in neither country is there constitutionalism based on the divine rights of man as the allies know constitutionalism.

On the other hand there is very little to be found in Japan of the infinitely militaristic spirit - though it is difficult to see why it might not be legitimately expected from a country which the western nations refused to treat as an equal until they were compelled to do so

by her military defeat of China. It certainly might be argued by the Japanese that the ways of war rather than the ways of peace have been the successful ones in their own experience, and that therefore the way to obtain their object was by force. In the face of this severe lesson by her western neighbors Japan's scarcity of real militarists is surprising. But if her militaristic spirit is far less developed than that of Germany, so also is that offsetting factor, a socialistically inclined proletariat. This however is rapidly developing. Japan will not consent forever to cling to the leading-strings of her governing classes.

Lastly in this brief summary of a few of the outstanding similarities between Japan and Germany is the fact that there exists in the hands of officialdom in Japan to-day the selfsame weapon which has proved so powerful in the hands of Germany's bureaucracy - the system of education. The whole nation is not only educatable, but is already educated, according to the ideas of the ruling caste. The educational system in Japan is absolutely in the hands of the officials; given any line under the sun along which they wish to educate the people, there is no reason why it can not be done. Up to the present the chief use to which this power has been put is the fostering of the patriotic cult, the peculiar official Shinto with the Emperor and the imperial institution as the immediate object of reverence. There are in this, of course, grave possibilities of danger to good understanding with other peoples; but so far these elements do not seem to have come to the surface in any international relations. How very praisewrthy this is on the part of official Japan can be appreciated when one considers what its exact counterpart in Germany has done for the world.

There are undoubtedly many other points which might be mentioned in this connection, but I will confine myself to the above. I wish to say again that right through the list there is a difference in degree; it is, for instance, far easier to break into the official class in Japan than in Germany. But the fact seems to be that Japan, feeling instinctively the similarity between the two nations (whether temperamental or accidental we will not now discuss), when she was selecting models for herself along all lines after her reconstruction, deliberately chose Germany as her pattern in many things, especially in the matter of education, already referred to. It is especially this item of education considered in the light of what has already been said as to Japan's officialism, of which I wish to speak a little more at length.

The educational system is first and last, from top to bottom, an official thing; from the Department of Education whose minister is head of the system, down through all the grades: 4 years university; 3 years college; 5 years secondary school; 6 years primary school; and 3 years kindergarten (where it exists); through it all it is official, almost inconceivably different from the spirit of education which we know in America. It is frequently remarked that the German system is calculated to reduce all students to one type. Certainly nothing could be more conducive to that end - highly desirable from the official point of view - than the educational system of Japan. It has been stated to be the ideal, albeit known to be unattainable, of the Department of Education officials to be able at any given hour of any day to say by looking at a schedule what any pupil in the empire in any given grade is doing. That is, of course, impossible; but they are able to inform you that if a certain pupil has reached a certain grade in any school he has therefore studied certain subjects as far as a given page in the text-book. The whole scheme is formulated by the Dep't and absolute adhesion to it is compulsory. No provision whatever is made for the "optionals" and "electives" which our colleges so elaborately furnish.

First, however, let me say that Japanese officials are not officious or impolite. They are gentlemen; kind, courteous, and thoughtful for the stranger in their midst. We country missionaries who live in the prefectural towns are almost always on friendly, sometimes even on intimate terms with the officials from the governor down through the school principals. I have some very pleasant acquaintances and even some real friends among the official class. We hear of the bane of officialdom in Germany, especially its effect upon the officials in their rudeness and haughtiness to all below them in rank. I am very happy to say that while there is necessarily an official bearing among Japanese officials I have never seen anything even approaching the hauteur so common among Germans of this class. And especially is this true of the military officers; generally there is to be seen little swagger and no brutality among them. In view of these considerations it is easy to understand when I say that there is little of the offensive about the class under remark in Japan.

The graduation ceremonies - that is the right word - are conducted as follows; at the end of the school hall there are large pannelled doors before the alcove in which are the imperial portraits. These doors are kept shut except on such occasions as New Year's Day and the Emperor's birthday when they are opened for the school ceremony of bowing before the pictures. In front of the doors is the platform, highest in the middle and lower at the sides. First the school takes its place in the main body of the room in the middle, the graduating class in front; then the "fathers and elder brothers", some few of whom come to the graduation, take their seats around the edge of the room (in the case of a girls' school it is the "parents and elder brothers and sisters": practically no women attend the graduation at boys' schools); then the "invited guests"; and lastly the "chief official", usually the governor, but in his absence, or in the case of an unimportant school, the prefectural education secretary or even some other official. The "invited guests" and officials sit on the right wing of the platform and the teachers on the left. At the command of the gymnastic and military training teacher, an ex-army officer of inferior rank, or it may be at the chords struck on the piano, all bow profoundly. Then the principal stands before the "invited guests", thanks them, especially the governor, for gracing the occasion with their presence ("in spite of great pressure of business you have come out this morning at great trouble to yourself," etc.), and declares the proceedings open. The national anthem is then sung, the guests ususally not singing, with heads lowered in reverence. Next comes the reading of the Imperial Rescript on Education. This, promulgated Oct. 30, 1887, which is a message from the Emperor himself urging his people to be diligent, obedient, and faithful in the discharge of all their obligations, has been in a special box on the table in front of the closed doors behind the platform. The principal goes from his seat at the left side, of the platform to a place about 20 feet from the doors, bows before them, and then goes up, and (though not de rigeur, usually with gloved hands) with great care takes out the rolled rescript, unrolls the silken cover, and lifts it to his forehead in reverence; this is the signal for all to bow, and bowed heads and lowered eyes are the rule during the reading. Then the roll is reverently replaced and the box closed and tied with its silken cord.

Next comes the distribution of diplomas: the principal takes his seat behind the desk and the head teacher brings the diplomas in a flat lacquer tray and places them before him. Then a teacher, usually a former army officer, in his uniform, reads the names of the graduates

Private schools also have been very distinctly frowned upon; and altho there are some indications that hereafter such absolute rigidity will not be exacted, yet it is still very difficult for the private schools to obtain "government recognition". This last term means (1) that so long as a student remains in the school he is exempt from military conscription; and (2) that a graduate is permitted to compete with graduates of regular government institutions in the examinations of higher government schools. This last makes it hardly necessary to remark that a graduate of a mission school without "government recognition", for instance, is not permitted to attend government colleges and universities; which is tremendously penalizing the private school students and handicapping the schools themselves.

Every prefecture has its department of education, whose head is one of the governor's staff and is, like the other members of the staff, designated by the central government. By the way, the shifting about of these heads of prefectural departments by the national Department of Home Affairs is one of the features of official life. After my four years of residence in this little prefectural town there is not one of these officials who has not been changes; and in some cases there have been three and even four incumbents. When this can be done without tremendous detriment to the work (if indeed it can be said to be so!) it shows the absolute uniformity of the government in all the prefectures

The principals of the schools are appointed officially; the primary and secondary school heads by the prefectural officials, and those above that by the national Department. These principals of the prefectural schools are really government officials. They rank as such and are so considered in social and official functions. These schools are: Middle School, feeding the colleges and afterward the universities, with a course of 5 years; the corresponding Higher Girls School, with 4 years; Normal with 4 years for both sexes; Agricultural with 3 years; Commercial with 4 years; all of these take pupils after an examination upon finishing at least the required 6 years of primary work. For the less ambitious there is a higher primary course of 2 years.

There are several things to be noted at this point. The first is the very severe competition that there is in the entrance examinations for the higher schools. There is usually some for the secondary schools; but it assumes vast proportions when it comes to schools of college grade. In some of these there are several contestants for every place. A young friend of mine ~~was~~ recently was one of a successful class of 50 out of 200 examinees. And we hear of 2000 young men competing in the entrance examinations when only 100 can be admitted. And it must be borne in mind that these men are all eligible and would be admitted without examination if there were places for them. But as there are so comparatively few schools the entrance is necessarily by competitive examination. One reason for the fierceness of the competition is that the successful graduate of the college and university has his position in life, financially and socially, assured to him. There is a great difference between graduates of government and private schools in the line of prestige and social standing, and in the ~~possibility~~ probability of getting a good situation. And this is true of the girls perhaps equally with the young men.

Last March I attended a series of graduations of the secondary schools: Middle School, Higher Girls School, Normal School, Agricultural School; the difference between the spirit - the feeling - of these graduations and those of secondary schools at home is so great that in spite of many years of such attendance the shock is always acute. They are so absolutely official.

Let me describe one of them; being official, describing one is describing the whole series for this year and for every year.

who rise, saying "present" as they do so. The one chosen for it, usually the best scholar in the class, goes out in front, bows while the rest simultaneously bow, advances to within three steps of the desk, bows again, receives the bunch of diplomas, raises it to his head and bows, retires the three steps, bows, turns about and goes to his seat. Sometimes the school has several courses in which case each course has the same order of procedure; and the same order is followed in the distribution of prizes which follows - prizes for general excellence, for excelling in some one branch, and for attendance. I have seen prizes awarded students who have not been absent for ten or twelve years; but I strongly suspect that this means officially absent, which means "without excuse".

After this the principal says a few words of congratulation and of exhortation to the graduates. Then the governor is handed by his attendant, an official in the education department, a beautifully and elaborately classical, carved letter of congratulation which he reads, leaning from the desk, and afterwards deposits on the same to go later into the school archives. Then the lists are thrown open to the "invited guests" of whom one to three have been beforehand requested by the principal to say something, always congratulatory, sometimes also hortatory in tone.

The next item on the program is the reading by a member of the graduating class of a beautifully written and worded document expressing gratitude for all kindness to all for their presence on the occasion, their thanks to the teachers, and their regret at leaving the school. A representative of the under classes reads a letter similar in tone, expressive of their sorrow at losing their big brothers. These two documents go into the school archives, as do also the congratulatory addresses from the "invited guests" when these are read instead of being a speech without notes. After this a representative of the "fathers and elder brothers" addresses a speech of gratitude to the teachers for what they have done for the graduating class. Then if there is music on the curriculum of the school, as in the Normal and Girls Schools, the graduates sing a song expressing their feelings; and this is responded to by the under classes who sing the sentiments of Bobby Burns, and sometimes to the selfsame tune, indeed. After this the principal declares the proceedings over, thanks the guests again, and leads out the governor; the guests, and fathers and elder brothers follow in order.

Upon arriving and before leaving the three grades of guests are shown into three separate rooms where they are served tea and cake. Also after the proceedings there is usually an exhibit of penmanship, drawing and painting, and in the case of girls, of sewing, that is very attractive.

Little comment on this graduation program is needed to show how absolutely official it is in tone. I do not know any better way to show how the whole educational system of Japan runs in that direction than describing this one point of that system.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Charles M. Warren

who rise, saying "present" as they do so. The one chosen for it, usually the best scholar in the class, goes out in front, bows while the so at similtaneously bow, advances to within three steps of the desk, bows again, receives the bunch of diplomas, raises it to his head and bows, retires the three steps, bows, turns about and goes to his seat. Sometimes the school has several courses in which case each course has the same order of procedure; and the same order is followed in the distribution of prizes which follows - prizes for general excellence, for excelling in some one branch, and for attendance. I have seen prizes awarded students who have not be absent for ten or twelve years; but I strongly suspect that this means officially absent, which means "without excuse".

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Very truly yours,

(signed) Charles W. Wason

CT MAY 31 1918

1/65

Miyazaki, Japan, May 6, 1918.

y dear Dr. Barton:

This enclosure bears no relation to mission work, and you l not be interested in it except as you are interested in a general in things that are of interest to the missionaries whom you are so d as to take so much interest in. Dr. Blakeslee has been after me ew times to try to get me to write for the "J'n'l" but I can not do But here was something I had been thinking about recently and so ent it to him in this personal way. [to the annual meeting of the Mission held in May]

The Deputation is doing a great work. The time is ripe, in my opinion, long steps forward. We shall go to Arima, ~~all of us~~, in the spirit a desire to be led into all the higher and bigger things that God for us. Personally I feel that the coming of the Dep'n is meant God that we are to go forward in our polity, especially as regards Kumiai church. We are glad to know that the Dep'n is being followed so many friends at home with their prayers. That is what we need t now more than anything else.

Very truly yours,

Charles M. Warren

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REC'D AUG 12 1918

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Miyazaki, Japan, June 10, 1918.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

Some time before Mission Meeting I wrote you about my ire to study further at Yale, and saying that the Mission had not yet ed me a furlough. You will perhaps have seen by the correspondene con- rning Mission Meeting that the furlough is asked by the Mission from . I am informed that the party concerned should be the one to write Boston concerning a furlough, and so I take this occasion to say that t summer, 1919, will be seven years since we landed from our last rlough.

Voted, C.C. July 23

What the year will bring forth no one can say, but my father and other are both with us still at the ages of 81 and 79. Mother is sub- t to attacks any one of which may take her from us at any time, which es me all the more eager to go home as soon as possible. It is in view this especially that we want to go at the time asked for (June, 1919); other accounts we should prefer to stay another year or two on the ld here. But things being as they are we wish to get permission from . for this, and I therefore back up the Mission's request with this planation.

Mary went to the Kobe school this spring and is happy and doing well. a has very greatly improved by his stay there, and we are happy in their ogress.

How we did enjoy the Deputation's visit! I got a good deal out of ch, even though we were under pressure of other things most of the time.

We are to be at Gotemba this summer as usual.

Very truly yours,

Charles M. Warren.

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REC'D DEC 2 1919

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1133 Edwards Hall, Yale,
November 29, 1919.

My dear Mr. Bell:-

I am reminded by Miss Babson (who has to book the eamer passage, and do it months ahead) that my furlough is due terminate on June 30, 1920, that being the date in 1919 on ch we arrived home.

I wish to call your attention to what it means if we start on return trip at that time. We should be arriving in Japan in last part of July. Now, the conditions of our station, Miya-i, are such that it would be the hight of folly for us to re-n there then; it is so hot and humid that we should immediately se a large part of the benefits of our stay in America health-se. We should simply be compelled to stay at Karuizawa or Go-nba for about 6 weeks.

This we are perfectly ready to do if the Prudential Committee ink, after they understand all the circumstances, that it is wisest and best thing for us to do. But we want them to say after a full consideration of what it means.

Of course 6 weeks at a summer resort in Japan would help us newhat, indirectly, in the taking up of the work again. But it ems to us that this would be on the whole not very much com-red with the physical effects of the same 6 weeks here, coupled th the fact that we are leaving our son and daughter here, and at I may never again expect to see my father and mother after is time, they being 83 and 81 years old respectively at that ne.

May we ask you, then, to get the ideas of P.C. on this matter, ving them the above information?

Very truly yours,

Charles M. Warren

P.S. If Miss Babson wants to know about our steamer, I shall glad to talk with her on Dec. 6 or 8 when I expect to be at burndale - in case our fate is decided by P.C. before then.

C.M.W.

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My dear Enoch:-

Will you please forward the enclosed to Mr. Chas. S. Bates? Mr. Clark has written him a fine report of touring in the field of our Bates evangelist. I wrote Mr. Bates 10 days ago saying that he had promised us $375 for the man early in the year but that Miss Babson says she has not received any money from him for that purpose; that I'd like to meet him some time when he's in Boston. I have had no reply from that letter, addressed to Exeter, so I am asking you to be so good as to mail this for me.

We leave here tomorrow. I shall be back in Auburndale on the 8th or 9th for two weeks before going to New Haven. Had a great day at Lexington yst. with Sister Clara, and Nephew Robert took us (Dana, Mary, Janet & me) to Concord also in his flivver.

Sayonara

Chas. M. Warren

Charles M. Warren

Quincy Sept 2, 1919

REC'D JUL 8 1919

Collinsville, Conn
July 7, 1919

Rev. E. F. Bell, Secy.
My dear Mr. Bell:—

We arrived at this, our long-sought goal, on ~~July~~ June 30 having spent 48 hours at New York en route at Brother Herbert's. It was a cold and smooth ocean voyage, but a hot and bumpy transcontinental journey that we had. And, o kage sama, we had such a delightful time at Seattle with the Freddy Fosetts for 54 hours! He's one fine man.

This letter is to announce our arrival and to say that we are going by appointment to Worcester day after tomorrow to have Dr. Berry examine the family's eyes. He told us to do so when he was in Miyazaki.

And there is another thing we are contemplating and concerning which we want official advice: We have been told by Board officials that the Board wants us to have a physical examination about as soon as we get back here on furlough. Now, the best all-over examination that I know of is that of the Life Extension Institute. Our nephew Elmer Keith is on the office staff of the Index Visible of Manchester, another of Irving Fisher's progeny. The Index Visible is having all its employees examined by Dr. Hack, the Life Extension Institute man next week, and Elmer proposes that we go down as a family for this examination. This seems to us to be exactly what the Board wants and yet, as it is the first time we

have known of its being done by missionaries; we should like an expression of opinion were one available. The examination we understand is $5.00 each and that with the fare to New Haven makes too much expense to undergo if the Board is going to desire another examination later. May I have your ideas along this line as soon as possible?

We expect to go, piecemeal perhaps, to Braintree about Aug. 1. (Possibly Dana & I shall go to Buffalo for the Y.P.S.C.E. which will make us later.) So we shall see you all pretty soon.

Have you heard that my brother Albert Elston died while we were on the Pacific? I received your letter addressed to me care Watrous, East River. By the way, Watrous writes that his wife's health makes it impossible to consider a call to Japan; but he was evidently gratified that we wanted him. When is your vacation? We expect to be at Braintree all August and hope to see you sometime then.

As always,

Charles M. Warren

REC'D JUN 25 1919

S.S. "Africa Maru"
June 12, 1919.

Mr. Bell:—

I wish to make a brief statement with regard to the Mission's vote at the recent annual meeting with regard to the Mr. Watson's proposition.

As soon as the Mission had voted to request the Board to send out a man for the treasury, I immediately proposed to the Mission that we suggest their taking up this question with Mr. Watson.

I think you know Mr. Watson: his sterling character; his warm Christian faith; his faithful dependability as a pillar in the Koke Union Church; that he is persona grata with the Japanese. He is almost an ideal man from the business point of view. His previous long residence at Koke (where it is proposed that the new treasurer reside) makes him doubly valuable. We all felt that from both the business, and the spiritual,

point of view as well, he would be a fine addition to our forces.

Mrs. Watrous also would be a very welcome addition to our Mission. The only question would be her health which once proved itself inadequate to Kobe. But you would amply satisfy yourself on that score — ~~upon which~~ I am entirely uninformed as to the present situation.

The fact that Mr. Watrous while in Kobe was receiving 2 to 3 times what his Mission remuneration would be; and the fact that now, as chartered accountant, he may be making even more than that — these facts alone do not make me feel that he would turn down an offer from the Board without a thorough consideration of it in all its aspects. I believe that he would be very glad indeed to consecrate his large business talents to constructive Christian and missionary work. I believe that he would be glad to do it at a

considerable sacrifice. Of course there ~~are~~ is a point below which he would feel he could not make a sacrifice and the Board's Japan Mission salary might be below this. But I believe he would do it if he could. And on the one chance in ten that he can I feel that the desirability is sufficiently great to warrant the effort at Mission Meeting and at the Board Rooms in considering the case.

I am writing him of our action at Mission Meeting and saying that possibly he will hear from the Board Rooms on the subject. Your own previous acquaintance with him will make it easy for you if you are the one to open the negotiations with him.

Yours truly,

E. H. Warren

Address
Mr. George M. Watrous,
East River,
Conn.

491

"Africa Mam", June 13, 1919

RECEIVED
W. E. STRONG
JUN 25 1919

My dear Dr. Strong:—

I was designated at Illinois Meeting to write it up for the "Herald." The accompanying (c. 600 words) is what came out. I hope you'll like it better than something longer.

Hoping to see you sometime this summer,

Very truly yours,

Charles M. Warren

v Charles M. Warren

"Africa Maru" June 13, 1919

#

Japan's Semi-centennial.

Annual meeting is one of the events of the Mission year. The whole Mission, including wives and children, comes together as one family; and the family spirit is prevalent in the social and devotional life as well as in the business sessions. From all points of view the week is an extremely valuable one in all our lives.

Additional interest attaches to the 1919 meeting as the semi-centennial of the Mission falls this year. In commemoration of this short history, "Fragments of Fifty Years," had been

prepared by vote of the Mission. Saturday and Sunday were devoted to special historical and memorial sessions, the chief historical address being given by Dr. D. W. Learned, the oldest of the men on the field, counting a service of 44 years. (This address can be obtained from the Board as a pamphlet entitled, "A Survey of Fifty Years.") At the same session Rev. T. Miyagawa, whose relations with the Mission date from Kumamoto Band days, gave a congratulatory address as the representative of the Kumiai Church. In this he showed that the

Japanese brethren have summarized the characteristics of five of the Mission founders in the same way as the Mission, namely: Greene, the statesman; Davis, the warrior; Berry the gentleman; Gordon, the saint; and Learned, the scholar. Mr. Miyagawa also presented the Mission with a very beautiful piece of embroidery framed. This symbolism, soon to be on exhibition at the Board Rooms, shows imperial, snow-crowned Fuji as seen from Yedo Bay, one of the first sights of Japan for most missionaries. This token of fraternal — would it not also be true to say of filial — regard was obtained by a special contribution

from all the Kumiai churches. This expression of love from the Japanese brethren comes from the heart. The relations between church and mission have never been happier.

But while these two days were devoted to the backward look, the remainder of the session was taken up with a consideration of the wisest methods of future work. Great happiness was felt and expressed that the Board and the Women's Boards had been able this year to increase the grant for general work, which made the sessions of the Finance Committee a real pleasure rather than being

5. the painful knife-work of some years.

Yet nearly every missionary told of the yearnings of his heart for a great advance in the work along educational, social and more purely evangelistic lines — work for whose realization twice the augmented allowance for this year would be inadequate. Every one had plans that involve the use of more money; but it ~~seemed a~~ was the universal feeling that great as was the need of money, the need for a consecrated and able Japanese force of workers is the greatest that the ~~Jap~~ Christian movement in Japan to-day faces.

As there are that go out only by prayer, so there are also that come only by prayer. As prayer by the faithful in New England was once necessary before the opening of Japan to Christian work, so now an adequate force of Japanese Christian workers can be raised up only by the cooperation by prayer of the faithful in the homeland.

The old cablegram is still applicable: "Japan leading the Orient — but whither?" The answer rests with the Church in America as really as with the Church in Japan.

Charles M. Warren
Aug. 1

June 13 — on way
from Japan
America

opy of letter sent direct to Mr. Bates. REC'D MAR 13 1919

Miyazaki, Japan, Feb. 12, 1919. 442

My dear Mr. Bates:-

Hurrah for Lincoln!

I want to tell you about the visit I made a few days ago to Honjo. Word came from Evangelist Yamanaka that there were some young people to be baptized and asked me to go over for it which of course I most gladly did at the earliest time, last Sunday. I proposed going on Saturday and having a meeting that night and Sunday morning; word came back that the meeting would be at Takaoka, 5 miles away, on the Sat. ev'g. So I started in the rain Sat. noon by small 'bus - 10 miles of bad road. After about 2 miles with only 4 passengers, 3 more got in. Now, these 'buses are legally permitted to carry 5 passengers; but whenever it is convenient (for the purse of the driver, apparently!) they let in 6 which is hard when I'm along because I'm so long and take up so much room. They were now putting in 7 and the last one was just barely able to get his feet inside. Of course if we had been in "Democratic" America there would have been protests and swearing. But ~~xxx~~ apparently I was the only one who even felt like it, and I refrained, not even protesting - for one learns something in 20 years of knocking about Japan, and one thing is not to be too vociferous in times like these. But really it was very painful and what was my joy to see my out-door "man" (whom we share with the Clarks) come dashing up on his bicycle through the mud to tell me that a 'phone message had been delivered that theynwould not have the meeting at Takaoka that night! So I gladly got out and walked the 2 miles back through the mud to the 'bus stand where I took the Honjo 'bus straight to that town.

I called on the pastor, but he was still at Takaoka (in fact he walked home that night after a small home meeting; 5 miles of mud. He got home at 1.00 A.M.), but I reported my arrival to his wife. The next morning he called on me at the hotel and we arranged the meetings. Sunday school was to be at 9.00 and service at 10.00 - though it would be late, I was warned. So I got down at 10.00 and at 10.30 we had the Sunday School. There are only a few children; for, as I told you, the school principal has told the children not to go. A young man who had walked some 8 or 10 miles to church, a school teacher, gave the talk to the children.

Then we had the baptismal service. There were to have been 3; but one, a young man living 10 or 12 miles away, sent a telegram of regrets. But the young man from Aya, 5 miles away, was ready with his confession which he made himself in a manly fashion, speaking about 5 minutes. The confession of faith of the young woman was made for her by the young man who was chiefly responsible for leading her to Christ - the same young school teacher who spoke to the S.S. Then it was voted to receive them as church members. So I baptized them, after they had signified acceptance of the articles of faith (extremely simple - though somewhat longer that that of Acts 8, 37); and the church covenant was read. Then we had the communion service, 11 partaking. Just as we had finished, the chief brother from Aya arrived, having come the 5 miles as soon as he could, but it was not soon enough. So at my suggestion the evangelist, the chief Honjo brother and I went to the home of the finest mother in Israel who had been detained at home by family cares; and there with the Aya brother had a second communion service for the two.

Returning then to the chapel, which is, of course, the evangelist's house, we found that preparations had been made for a lunch for the out-of-town brethren. After which there were leisurely leave-takings, a time made for church officers, a little prayer meeting, etc; so that it was about 4 O'clock before I got back to my hotel for a bit of rest before the evening meeting.

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In the evening the first thing was a third communion service for two young brethren who had not been able to be there in the morning, much to their regret. Then we had what was even to me a rather strange, but probably effective service. There were a dozen present in all, 3 of them being "seekers", though one was there for the first time. I may remark parenthetically that it takes nerve on the part of some persons to be identified with the cause of Christianity even to the extent of attending a meeting, especially when that meeting is a home meting as it seems to some since the evangelist lives in the house where the meetings are held. After the opening exercises the evangelist got one of the young men to point out two places in a book explaining Christian truths which had specially impressed him. Then he had another "seeker" read one of them after which he spoke on the theme it presented - Jesus taking away the sin of mankind. The a Christian young man read the other selection and the evangelist spoke and then he asked me to speak along the same line, which I did somewhat briefly and quite extemporaneously. The meeting continued until almost 10 o'clock. I had spent about 8 hours of the day in the chapel with them; and some of them had been together even longer. It is only very infrequently that this can be done and so they wish to make the most of it when it is possible.

Now, to show you how that whole country-side is having a chance to hear the Gospel I want to tell you the distance that some of those people came walking in order to be present.

The young woman who was baptized is a school teacher, at present teaching in a country school some 10 miles away; but her home is right there in Honjo and she brought her sister with her to the service. She had come the 10 miles and had to get back for the Monday's work; so she left at about 2 P.M. There were two teachers, one spoken of before as the one who had led her, the other in a different school, but both 10 miles away. They went to Takaoka the night before and assisted in the service there and walked in the next morning. And right near the school 10 miles away lives an old couple who have retired from active life; the old woman walked in, in the mud that morning. They came to see me about 3 years ago and I have been as helpful as possible to them at arm's length. Then Mr. Yamanaka was able to help them. Just two weeks before they had been baptized at this Miyazaki church. The other new member had ridden the 5 miles from Aya on his bicycle. And the other man from Aya had come on a 'bus. These are 6 of the 16 who partook of the communion at Honjo that Sunday. Besides the pastor, wife daughter and me, there were 6 church members from Honjo town itself.

It was rainy, but cleared in the night and the day was bright with a heavy frost in the morning.

"Next time there'll be a lot to be baptized" said the rejoicing evangelist. "The Takaoka work is the most hopeful just now. There are a lot of good families who are really enquiring in earnest. One is a man who used to rail at Christianity; now he opens his house to the meetings, makes suggestions as to calling, gives introductions, and is very helpful. This country work is happy work".

Coming home the next morning - the road was so bad it took 3 hours to go the ten miles - four men of us paid the fares of five passengers and the 'bus driver said he would not let any more in; and what's more he carried out his bargain!

We have engaged passage across the Pacific by the "Africa Maru" which will sail from Yokohama June 5 (Kobe, June 2), and get us across from Seattle to the Atlantic seaboard soon after the Fourth Of July. So I'll tell you the rest then.

Very truly yours,

Charles M. Warren

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Now, to show you how that whole country-side is having a chance to hear the Gospel I want to tell you the distance that some of those people came walking in order to be present.

The young woman who was baptized is a school teacher, at present teaching in a country school some 12 miles away; but her home is right there in Honjo and she brought her sister with her to the service. She had come the 10 miles and had to get back for the Monday's work; so she left at about 2 P.M. There were two teachers, one spoken of before as the one who had led her, the other in a different school, but both 10 miles away. They went to Takoka the night before and assisted in the service there and walked in the next morning. And right near the school 10 miles away lives an old couple who have retired from active life; the old woman walked in, in the mud that morning. They came to see me about 3 years ago and I have been as helpful as possible x xxxx to them at arm's length. Then Mr. Yamanaka was able to help them. Just two weeks before they had been baptized at this Miyazaki church. The other new member had ridden the 6 miles from Aya on his bicycle. And the other man from Aya had come on a 'bus. These are 6 of the 16 who partook of the communion at Honjo that Sunday. Besides the pastor, wife daughter and me, there were 6 church members from Honjo town itself. It was rainy, but cleared in the night and the day was bright xx with a heavy frost in the morning.

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We have engaged passage across the Pacific by the "Africa Maru" which will sail from Yokohama June 5 (Kobe, June 2), and get us across from Seattle to the Atlantic seaboard soon after the fourth of July. So I'll tell you the rest then.

Yours truly

Mrs. Chas. M. Warren 493

Tottori - Sept. 1912

15

Dear Enoch,

In view of what you and Dr. Barton both said to me in regard to the question of appointing Mr. Donaldson to the Mission, I think it only right that I should tell you that there is evidently a difference of opinion among the members of the Mission; and some - I am in no position to say how

many – will be very sorry if the appointment is made. Of course I am not implying that the vote at Mission Meeting did not express the will of the majority, or that the vote could not pass the mission now. I am in no position to know anything about it. But at least it can do no harm to quote a remark which I have heard repeated

– I do not know who made it and do not need to: – "I only hope the American Board will investigate carefully Mr. Donaldson's record in the schools where he was in America" (am I right in thinking it was Drury College, and Claremont California?) And to it I would add "with his latest sponsors, the Y.M.C.A. in Japan." There surely can be no harm in asking that, even when one has no idea what the nature

of the three records has been.
At the same time, though I make
no unkind implication in saying
what I have ~~this~~, I think it better that the per-
fectly obvious suggestion that
investigations be made, should come
from you without mentioning me,
unless indeed it has already been
done completely.

Perhaps I had better say
definitely that I have heard that
Mr. Fisher - you know how strong he
is in his quiet, sweet character
and his influence here in Japan -
has said of Mr. Donaldson things that
might well make the authorities

question the wisdom of appointing him.

At the same time, Enoch, you can see how the Mission probably felt - it is seven years since a new man has come to Japan and there is only remote prospect of another. If when we are in such need there is a possible man, it is natural to say "let us have him even though

unordained". And naturally
too, they would expect the
Board to investigate the
fitness of the candidate
with a right of inquiry
that no individual or
committee here has. So
don't blame the Division if
it proves the request can'
be granted. Any attention i
called to the form of the vot

as recorded in the "Acts." It suggests the probable history.

As far as I can learn, Enoch, the great difficulty about getting young men for Japan is the idea expressed by many of the elderly missionaries that tho' men are needed here now, they won't be for thirty forty or fifty years as the earnest young man wants to give himself.

We are so glad to get back.
We've had a good trip and an
inspiring furlough and we hope
we can be used in the spiritual
revolution that this old
empire needs — And I
believe the missionary
will not find himself super-
fluous within fifty years
either!

My love to Bess and the Boy

Sincerely,
Cora Keith Warren

NOV 22 1912

Facts accompaning letter to Dr.Barton. Oct.30.

Dana Warren was six years old Oct.8,1912.

We came to Tottori four years ago,-1908. I cannot say when he gan to ~~be~~ have the attacks we now understand to be asthmatic,for it s long before we had any diagnosis of it,though we had called the cal doctor for it several times. He had merely called it"a very deep ugh". When,however,two years ago,Dana had a very violent attack, cough- g from the late afternoon of one day almost continuously through the ght, ~~even wh~~ with wheezy, painful breath even when eased as it was by s sitting up in his father's lap, Mr.Warren decided to take him to see r Mission physician, Dr.Taylor, Dana had some fever and great weariness e next day and it was impossible to start for Osaka for another 24 urs. Then a two days' journey made it three days after the cough stopped fore the doctor saw him. His diagnosis was negatively definite:- "I w of nothing that could be so severe as you describe and leave abso- tely no trace three days after, except asthma". The next attack he had s severe enough so that we called the Japanese doctor and when he was told at Dr.Taylor had said asthma, he confirmed it, although he had never ggested it before. A month later the child had pneumonia and as soon he was able to travel we followed the advice of the various physicians d took him to America.

We were away from Tottori for twenty months and he had no ughing spells, except that last winter he had a cold with enough asth- so that our physician in New Haven discovered it. The physician was ight M.Lewis, 36 High St. He said undoubtedly the child had more or less the way of adenoids and at first advised having them removed at the me time the child had an operation for an entirely different trouble. en,however, he and the surgeon decided to advise us to wait for the her thing till we come home the next time, he advised against touching s nose. He said there was at most no great trouble there and he would no less likely to suffer from the asthmatic attacks, but probably if adenoids should be removed, they would grow again. So we did nothing ut it.

Coming back, howev er, we find the attacks renewed, with great- frequency than ever before, but - perhaps because they are relieved by ming powder - with less violence as yet than sometimes before. There s been no coughing while is about the house. Sometimes it is just after gets to bed , before he gets to sleep at all, sometimes he is wakened the middle of the night. It begins with an occasional dry cough, at ervals which grow shorter till areal paroxysm comes and the nervousness, ch has been increasing, also culminates in crying and sobbing. The fficulty in breathing between the coughs is less markwedthan before we t to America, though often when he is not coughing his breathing is loud as to be noticeable across the hall in another room. He sometimes s his throat is sore when he coughs. I do not know whether it always ls so. Sometimes there is a gagging effort to clear the back nasal sages, but I do not know that he ever brings any phlegm forward to mouth. Not infrequently (not in connection with these attacks) he plains ~~Dr.Lewis~~ of his nose being so stuffed up that he cannot smell.

Dr.Lewis advised burning Kutnow's anti-asthmatic powder. It ps him, but does not prevent the attacks from wearing greatly both on child and those who care for him. He also advised the family in gener- o use a menthol spray which I think Dana is now ready to consent to, here is any hope of its preventing his coughing. His aversion to it been so great that I have not heretofore insisted on using it.

Our question is whether, without seeing him a specialist would dvise our asking a general surgeon(Dr. ~~Taylor~~ Teussler of Tokyo, I uppose) to examine and if necessary remove adenoids, or whether there is ny other advice he can give us. Of course there must be Japanese who ave made a special study of the subject, but how to know that one is ompetent according to present standards, is a difficult thing.

Perhaps I should say that the reason the operation contemplated n New Haven was given up was that Dr.Lewis questioned whether it was ise to put Dana under the influence of the anaesthetic for the two ours that would be necessary. I presume he had no reason to think it ould be dangerous to give it to him for the adenoids alone. He had it or a very slight matter when he was two years old - Dr.Taylor officiat-ng.

Dr.Lewis would be glad to consult with anyone interested in ana's case, I am sure.

Dana had general eczema as a baby and though in general he has een recovered for a long time, he has had recurrences occasionally and erhaps one as serious as any since he got better, just after we got here ast month.

Dana does not cough every night, but a record ept for thirty five days shows fourteen times when there as considerable coughing though sometimes not enough o that we burned the powder.

Cora Keith Warren.

Our question is whether without seeing hi
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haps one as serious as any since he got better, ju
t month.

Facts accompanying letter of Dec. 30-1912

REC'D JUL. 1 1915

Mrs. Chas. M. Warren 495

Gotemba Japan,
June 5, 1915.

Dear Enoch,

I've just heard that Dr. Talbot of the Mass. Gen'l has found that a course of "vaccinating" a child who is poisoned by egg with white of egg will free him from asthma. I don't know how to get any accurate information about it, though I am writing to Dr. Hayes whose treatment is doing much to relieve Dana's asthma. But the egg-poisoning acts on the child in several ways and it will always be a great limitation to him if he must suffer as he does now whenever someone blunders - or deceives! - or we misjudge the composition of some dish. Just at first it may seem insignificant and many people think it a "notion" and some have tried to prove the point, to his sorrow and ours. But I am sure it definitely hinders his development now and will in many ways interfere with his life and usefulness if it continues, as up to this time has seemed inevitable. No doctor we've ever mentioned it to - except Dr. Hayes who gave a probable explanation of it, but no suggestion for relief - has shown any interest in it. This I find characteristic of the profession in regard to anything they don't know how to

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Facts accompanying letter of Aug. 28-1912

REC'D JUL. 1 1915

Mrs. Chas. M. Warren 495

Gotemba Japan,
June 5, 1915.

Dear Enoch,

I've just heard that Dr. Talbot of the Mass. Gen'l has found that a course of "vaccinating" a child who is poisoned by egg with white of egg will free him from asthma. I don't know how to get any accurate information about it, though I am writing to Dr. Hayes whose treatment is doing much to relieve Dana's asthma. But the egg-poisoning acts on the child in several ways and it will always be a great limitation to him if he must suffer as he does now whenever someone blunders - or deceives! - or we misjudge the composition of some dish. Just at first it may seem insignificant and many people think it a "notion" and some have tried to prove the point, to his sorrow and ours. But I am sure it definitely hinders his development now and will in many ways interfere with his life and usefulness if it continues, as up to this time has seemed inevitable. No doctor we've ever mentioned it to - except Dr. Hayes who gave a probable explanation of it, but no suggestion for relief - has shown any interest in it. This I find characteristic of the profession in regard to anything they don't know how to

cure.

I have written Dr. Talbot, but hesitate to send. I suppose it is quite unreasonable to expect him to write to every child who has the trouble. Yet I do want first hand information, and it occurs to me to wonder whether the Board has any approach to the hospital that would enable you to make the inquiry. The friend who gave me the clipping said "I think you ought to take him home if it really seems it could be cured". I don't expect we shall need to make such a request as that, but it shows how serious a matter it is seen to be by one who knows Dana well - and is not prone to ask unreasonable things of the Board.

We know that your interest and sympathy will make you glad to do all that seems possible in this matter, which so far as I see we must depend on some one outside ourselves for. Possibly you will think it wise to mail my letter to Dr. Talbot, and in any case it gives the data which I should wish you to have in hand. So I send it along with this.

We are glad to hear of John's improvement and hope Bess will find the new home delightful and that she 'll get lots of fun out of these next years. She has been kept so close I'm sure she needs a change. Our love to you all,

Cora Keith Warren

Cora Keith Warren

496

Miyazaki, Japan,

October 27, 1916.

Dear Dr. Barton,

To your many kindnesses you have added this great one of sympathy with our perplexity, and help in solving the problem.

Your letter, enclosing Dr. Berry's judgment of what we had best do for Dana came when Mr. Warren and I were at opposite ends of the

empire and could not consult. He also was moving from day to day from one group of Christians and inquirers to another and could not give or be asked to give thought to personal problems. So it might have been very trying indeed, but the good Lord led on step by step. Dr. Berry's advice was so explicit and your own letter so reassuring that that made a good starting point and Dr. Laning, wanting to go to America on furlough, found a very fine surgeon

to take his practice. Dr. Colbert has done this operation always with good results, and has the necessary equipment here. So in accordance with Dr. Berry's recommendation, I have asked him to do this and as soon as we can arrange it, we shall take Dana to Osaka for it. Mr. Warren is still away and will not be back for two weeks more. I should add that Dr. Colbert's advice is the same as Dr. Gage's, that it is wise to have this done as soon as possible and not to wait

until our furlough can be thought of.

If it were not so evidently providential leading I should feel very greatly troubled at the thought of leaving Miyazaki for a month. Mr. Warren has been gone so long that he says I am the one to go this time, but either way the effect will be most regrettable on his work, for he can't do just the same when I'm not here that he does when I am. And the opportunities of service in the town and in Hyuga town

large. I'd a good deal rather write you about how the Lord is working in the hearts and lives of his children here than to write the letter that has been hanging over me like a black shadow all the year! Miss Lamson put it up to me to show how much the kindergarten needs money in letters she could send to Worcester. That kind of letter is most distasteful to me, and after writing

one to Worcester last spring I have waited in the vain hope that it might bring the money. But now I am, as my brother used to say, "walking on my uppers" and I've just got to do it. The money sent was used up in September and I am told I must carry the kindergarten the rest of the year myself unless I can get Worcester to resole the shoes. I sympathize with Dr. Fitch in his Andover trials!

If you should come to Japan now you would surely visit Miyagaki,

for at last our trains are running! The town is gay with celebration of the event and thousands are in from all along the line and out in the country. The auto is busy with street preaching during the day, and a group of earnest speakers with others to carry lanterns and sing go out for similar meetings in the evening. The special festivities continue for a week, but we hope the trains will continue always! The paper says we can get to Osaka in twenty six hours, but I'm afraid that is exaggerating the good news.

It is very happy to have Mr. Clark

so well again. And Mrs. Clark is fortunate in liking the hot weather so much that she does not suffer physically from a summer spent here as almost anyone else would.

Thank you, Dr. Barton, for all your help and for the cordial sympathy with which we always feel sustained in all our work and problems, our joys and progress.

Yours sincerely,

Cora Keith Warren.

St. Barnabas Hospital
Osaka, Japan,
December 3, 1916.

Dear Dr. Barton

I have to tell you that following out the plan of which I wrote you a few weeks ago, I brought Dana and Charlie to the hospital and ten days ago Dana had the very delicate

you again for the sympathy and kindness which we knew we could count on when we wrote you last June after Dr. Lanning first suggested operating early.

Yours sincerely,

Cora Keith Warren.

operation which Dr. Berry and Dr. Gage advised, and Charlie a small operation for hernia. Charlie is up and dressed, since yesterday, and Dana has sat up a little to-day. We hope to be able to leave the hospital in three or four days.

We feel very thankful for the Providence that has led us in all this matter and that has blessed us in the accomplishment. And I want to thank

Cora Keith Warren

Osaka,

Dec. 3, 1916

REC'D MAY 7 1917

27

Dear Enoch,

It is always a delight to have a letter from you. We are pleased of course to have you and Dr. Barton throw bouquets at each other, for we think a lot of both of you! But the dear man is quite mistaken about lots of points in his argument about the teacher's bond. Nothing but experience here could show him

what it really is however, and there's no use trying to tell him — or you either, you know! — so we'll just have to accept the situation and adapt ourselves to it as best we can. Only Enoch, do let me remark in your ear, that M. D. Dunning knows very little about evangelistic work in Japan, either its opportunities or its accomplishments, its needs or its joys. And whatever he says about it ought to be heard in Boston with a appreciation of that fact. I wish some of the rest of us had his

gift of speech and vigor of judgment - perhaps not without a little larger sense of the fact that some other people's judgment may sometimes be better.

You may imagine the pleasure your letter about Mr. Bates gave me when I tell you that he was our S.S. Supt. for years and when I first came to Japan and our pastor took no interest in it, Mr. Bates's sympathy as shown both personally and publicly in the church was a great help to me and comfort to my family. That he should

be contributing generously to American Board work is no surprise, and I am glad his business permits him to do so much. I have written him a note, but am not sure you meant to have him know you told us about him, and so leave it to you to decide whether you send it over. (Of course you may read it, but it's not worth the time.) But at any rate, you can learn from Emma something of the warm friendship our family have had for years with him. I shall never forget the letter he wrote me after my mother's death. He had known us so well he knew

the loss to us personally and to the church and community. I hope we may be able to come into this sphere, for in addition to the satisfaction in seeing the work done, we should find personal pleasure in being in communication with him. Tell him anything you like about us!

While I've been writing this Charlie has been pounding out the necessary letter about the work we have agreed to tell him about—

not but what various other opportunities appealed very strongly as we considered it, but we thought we'd better choose one and talk of that only. Now we'll exchange letters and see what each of us thinks of what the other has said! I have two children appealing for interest in their play, with frequent calls from the other two who are preparing to eat supper in the attic this rainy

afternoon.

I've just read Charles's letters, and find we've matched uppretty well, even to the point of remembering to say that this is one of several!

Give my love to Bess. I wish I might write her oftener, and am sure she has just the same desire. So we'll think often of we don't write.

Sincerely,

April 12, 1917 Cora Keith Warren.

Cora Reitt Warren

Miyazaki,

Apr. 11, 1917

REC'D DEC 5 1917

10

Miyazaki, Japan,
October 25, 1917.

Dear Dr. Barton,

We are well started on the fall work and it seems to be starting out happily. My own especial care missionary-wise, the kindergarten, has several new children and has reached again the number where it has hung for years except for a brief leap forward and an unfortunate swing back. And I am becoming convinced that the reason it does not fill is found in its Christian character and our belief that the normal child naturally turns to his Heavenly Father with whatever

interests him, and prayer is a part of his life. And if this is the reason, we can't help it. We'll continue in faith and hope that we may truly help these children and through them and in every way we can, society so that the time may come when people will not dread the results of sending children to a Christian kindergarten

The hostels for school girls and for school boys, the former here in our compound, in Mrs. Clark's care, the other in the home of the Station Evangelist Mr. Takahashi are both keeping up their excellent work. As Mr. and Mrs. Clark and Mr. Takahashi go about the province they find the families of those they have cared

for here ready to listen themselves to the message and glad to be of service in arranging for meetings or whatever else will help.

Classes here in our home bring in many happy experiences - albeit some that come from it are not altogether bright. In one of Mr. Warren's classes all last winter and spring were a young woman and her brother from a neighboring family. They and their parents all made the decision when Mr. Kanamori was here in February and we felt very happy about them. I imagine what a shock it was when word came to us in July that the oldest brother, a rising young official, had forged a note and was speedily tried and sentenced to imprisonment. And other family troubles have followed until we

found on coming back this fall that we must give not only sympathy for the great calamity, but help in solving perplexing problems. We hope and pray that sometime that boy may become whom we or someone else will have occasion to write you about as a winner of souls. But he has yet to get his schooling and noone knows how it is to be done.

We are expecting soon the visit from Dr. Rowland and Dr. Pedley. It is of course very happy to think of seeing them here. And next year the Deputation will come. I can't tell you how much that will mean to us. We are very glad indeed that Mr. Bell can come and we pray that if the Lord sees that Dr. Berry should come; He will lead him to see it to be wise. And may you be led in the choice of all the members and may they see us as we really are, and the

need as it so urgently is.

I have thought I should like to pass on to you one thing that has been impressed on me this last summer. We had the best summer we've known since the children got big enough to need anyone but ourselves, and just because they had such a good summer. And the reasons they had a good summer are two - a young man who gave himself to the boys, and a young woman who did much for the girls. The boys - regardless of popularity and social graces - were all brought into line with the Boy Scout movement, though most of them were too young to become actual Scouts and the girls had a Club with Nature Study walks, parliamentary drill meetings and daily basket ball. And most of

all was the personal interest each leader felt in each boy or girl, and the friendship they gave. And for these youngsters who are alone all the year -playing only with their own brothers and sisters or with children who let them have everything their own way as the Japanese do - there is great need of a certain amount of oversight in the summer community play. The gratitude of the parents to these young people is very real. But while I have felt so keenly the great benefit we were receiving I have also realized that it was really a fine thing for themselves, tho' they did not do it for that purpose of course. As I look back on my first years as a missionary I remember how cordially the boys and girls gave themselves to me

in friendship and how grateful I was for the comfort they gave me. I realized also to some extent, that I might help them both as a teacher to give a new touch to their studies and as companion in play. But I did not begin to realize it as I do now. And I thought my duty was to be a missionary, and even during the summer holidays every ounce of strength I had must be applied to language study and the work I was here for, and so I could not do what I'd like to with the children.

But the discovery I've made now is this, and I want to tell you for I believe it would be a fine thing to have young missionaries told of it as they meet in their Conference:- I'd be a bigger woman now, and a better missionary, and a wiser mother, if when I was the age to be so warmly welcomed, I had learned how

to give myself to children in that
self forgetting way and had estab
the habits that would make it a
easier and more successful now.
hope our new missionaries can see
privilege they have as I did not. O
children here almost fall over them
in the intensity of their admiration fo
young people – because they are in s
normal surroundings I suppose. It is c
ly keener than anything I ever felt or sa
when I was a child.

The young man I spoke of who dri
the boys, has now entered (Andover) Phillips
I suppose. He is ~~Hall~~ Paxton. We advis
his visiting the Rooms tho' he's the so
So. ~~Secy~~ Pres'n. missionary, and perhaps you will
see him. He won all our hearts this summer
We hope the best in American life will come
to him. We know you will give him your
friendship if you ever have a chance. He
noone in New England and went to Andover
Mr. Warren's suggestion as he wishes to enter Yale

The young woman was the daughter of English missionaries.

Dana has entered the school in Kobe this fall, where he is very happy, but we are not sure yet that it will prove best for him to stay. He is pretty young – has just had his eleventh birthday, and we know it is hardly to be expected that so young a child can be left without any parental oversight, if not that of his own parents then that of others who will look at him with such a spirit. The teachers are good, but they can't be expected to be parents to an indefinite number of children besides teaching them.

May the Lord give you and Mrs. Barton comfort and strength for the sacrifices you are making for our Country and for the world in these troubled times.

Very sincerely yours,

Cora Keith Warren.

Cora Keith Warren

Miyazaki Oct. 25, 1917.

500

2 P.M.
Wed.

144 Hancock St.
Auburndale, Mass.
November 10, 1919.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Sec.
A. B. C. F. M., Boston.

Dear Mr. Bell,

As a member of the Japan Mission I want to ask if I may have an interview with you some time this week. I very much

but this time I want to talk Japan and the Mission.

Very sincerely,

Cora Keith Warren.

wish the opportunity to speak at leisure sufficient to ask several questions and to tell you of some things that come to us in letters from Japan. I hope you will be able to arrange to give me an hour – an hour of sixty minutes – some morning or afternoon before Friday noon.

Of course sometime some of us are going to have a visit,

Mrs. Chas. Warren

Auburndale Nov. 10, 1919

OCT 16 1915

30 Koun Cho, Mita, Shiba,
Tokyo, Japan,
Sept. 22, 1915.

Mr. Enoch Bell,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston Mass,
U.S.A.

My dear Mr. Bell:

This is to let you of the Board in Boston know that I have reached Japan in safety, and am now at work in the Language School.

I arrived in Yokohama September twelth, after a smooth and pleasant voyage and a delightful visit with relatives in the Hawaiian Islands. About fourteen letters of welcome from members of our mission in Japan were brought to me on the steamer before we landed, which added greatly to the joy of my return.

My brother met me at the steamer and took me up to Karuizawa to visit with him and his family for a few days there. It was a relief to escape those first warm days before the begining of school, as a pleasure to be with them.

School began yesterday and is already interesting to us beginners. There will probably be over thirty students all together in the school this year.

My home for this year is to be here on the Friend's Compound with a young woman whom I knew at Hartford. The buildings of this Mission are on a rather high hill overlooking the bay. From some of the rear windows Mt. Fuji can be seen in clear weather. This is certainly a beautiful situation. Our rooms are very pleasant and those with whom I am to associate here are most attractive and congenial. It will be of great value to me

Mr. Moon Bell,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston Mass.
U.S.A.

My dear Mr. Bell:

This is to let you of the Board of Education know that I have reached Japan in safety, and am at work in the Language School.

I arrived in Yokohama September twelth, after a quiet and pleasant voyage and a delightful visit with relatives in the Hawaiian Islands. About fourteen letters of welcome from members of our mission in Japan were brought to me on the steamer before we landed, which added greatly to the joy of return.

My brother met me at the steamer and took me to his home to visit with him and his family for a few days. This was a relief to escape those first warm days before the beginning of school, as a pleasure to be with them.

School began yesterday and is already interesting to us beginers. There will probably be over thirty students all together in the school this year.

My home for this year is to be here on the grounds, in a house with a young woman whom I knew at Hartford. This house is one of this mission and is a rather high hill overlooking the city. From none of its rooms or windows the full sea can be seen in clear weather. This is certainly a beautiful situation. The people are very pleasant and those with whom I am to work are most attractive and congenial. It will be my pleasure to

to have the privilege of living with such splendid people.

Japan is surely a fascinating country and it is good to be here again. God grant that we who are permitted to work here may in every way be worthy!

Sincerely yours,

Madeline C. Waterhouse.

Tokyo -

Sept. 22-1915

502

RECD NOV 1 1917

RECD NOV 1 1917

Doshisha Jo Gakko,
Kyoto, Japan,
Oct. 8, 1917.

Dr. James L. Barton,
14 Beacon ST.,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

In a recent communication to the Japan Mission you refered to the request of the Mission that I be granted permission to return to the States for the summer of 1918, and seemed not to know exactly what was meant by it. Please let me explain.

Early last Spring my parents wrote both to Boston and to San Francisco and asked the Board to grant me permission to return to my home in California, at my parents expense, for the summer (only) of 1918, to attend a Family reunion which they had planned for that time.

A reply came from Dr. Patton stating that the request for my return must first come from the Japan Mission before action could be taken by the Board. A letter came at the same time from the Woman's Board of the Pacific to the Japan Mission asking that the Mission take action at its Spring meeting in Arima, in regard to the matter, pending the action (which with out doubt would be favorable) of the Woman's Board, which would be taken at their next meeting, reports of which could not reach us in time for the Arima meeting.

Hence it seemed unnecessary to me to trouble the Board with any further correspondence in regard to the matter.

It has been explained to me, however, that you probably did not see, or hear of the letters written by my parents, and so could know nothing of the matter. Please pardon my seeming neglegence.

I am here at the Girl's School teaching "half time" and giving the rest of my time to the study of the language. It is a joy to be here, and I pray that my life here may count for the Kingdom.

Miss Pauline Rowland, whom you know, she says, is here with me. It is a pleasure to have her, as you may well imagine, and she is a blessing to us all.

We are all looking forward to the coming of the deputation, and if you should be of the party we would be very glad to have you visit us here in Kyoto.

Cordially,

Madeline C. Waterhouse.

REC'D MAR 12 1919

Madeline C. Waterhouse
Doshisha Jo Gakko,
Idyoto, Japan,
Feb. 13, 1919.

My dear Mr. Bell:-

Just a note to slip in with this letter which I am sending to the Woman's Board as well as to you in Boston.

Our hearts were wrung with the news of the death of Pauline's husband. Only God can comfort her at this tragic time.

This New Year has brought a renewed and deeper spiritual experience to me - such a blessed peace, and increased

none of you may suffer seriously from the "T-bu"!

Best wishes to you all for this year.

Yours in Christ,

Madeline Waterhouse

passion for souls.

It has been so delightful here with a household of six companionable people and such opportunities for study and service.

I shall never forget the comfort which came to me in the wire which you sent just before I sailed. It helped at a time of great need - and more than you will ever be able to realize.

God surely works in a wonderful way. May he keep you all in these times of sudden sickness - that

REC'D AUG 29 1918

TOYO KISEN KAISHA TOKYO

S.S. SHINYO MARU

Aug. 21, 1918.

Dear Mr. Bell:-

Many ~~thanks to~~ you for sending the telegram of greetings - It surely made me feel "good" ~~to~~ hear from you -

This has been a wonderful time at home and been a blessing -

We have had more or less excitement in getting off this time - ~~Had to~~ have permits for our Kodaco and typewriters, if we had any. They would not let us take our new films - otherwise we were able ~~to~~ get through very com-

fortably. All the officers seemed to be very considerate, even though they had to be so careful.

There will be four of us in my stateroom, but it is very large and comfortable. A number of the Board missionaries are to be on this trip and many other friends, so we expect to have a pleasant voyage.

I was glad to hear that Pauline had returned to be married. Have not yet heard from her. Remind her if you see her, will you please.

Thank you again for your thoughtfulness. I hope you and your family are all well and happy.

Gratefully yours,

Madeline Waterhouse.

Madeline Waterhouse

S.S. Shinyo Maru. Aug. 21, 1915.

20 NOV 18 1919

Personal

Doshisha Jo Gakko,
Kyoto, Japan,
Oct. 21, 1919.

My dear Mr. Bell:

Thank you so much for your good letter which came so long ago. It was my plan last summer to write to you as well as to a number of friends who have been waiting letters, but the time was full, and most of you are still waiting, I am sorry to say.

The first three weeks of the summer were spent in hard study of the language, all of my time and energy being conserved for ~~that~~ purpose during those weeks, and at the end I passed successfully the last of the required examinations. You can doubtless realize ~~how~~ what a relief it was to have them out of the way at last. Practically all of the rest of the summer I spent in going to meetings which I thought might be helpful to me in my work here in the Doshisha, especially from the religious stand point. It has been my earnest prayer ~~that~~ the Doshisha might have a deep spiritual blessing, which is surely needed.

In praying for ~~that~~, God showed me that in my own life I needed a deeper experience if I was to be used of God here. This experience and a deep spiritual blessing has been given me which

ave brought great peace of heart and joy, and the esults are already being seen.

In one day here in my room three of the girls nd one teacher decided to give their hearts to God, nd I am praying that they may be true and themselves become soul winners. Others have ome to me asking to know more about the hristian way", and I believe that God is work. ing here, and that wonderful things will come to pass. The way in which people have come without my seeking them, has truly seemed remarkable, though some of them are those for whom I have been praying.

There is a great opportunity for personal work here, if one is eager for it, and does not have so much teaching, that it is crowded out!

As you know, my heart has always been in evangelistic work. Recently an invitation has come to me to take up work of that kind in partnership with a very consecrated servant of God, but under another Mission. We have both considered it very carefully and have prayed for the guidance of God in the matter, and now believe that He can use us better to-gether in that work, than alone. Deut. 32:30. The other worker is Herbert V. Nicholson of the Friend's Mission.

Since the vote of the Board to the effect that single missionaries may take their first furlough at the end of five years, I plan to go

home next summer. His furlough is due at about the same time, and he will come to Pasadena a month or so later, and D.V. we will be married in the Fall.

When coming to Japan under the A.B.C.F.M. I was determined to spend my whole life here ~~to~~ as a single missionary, and ~~that~~ that at last the W.B.M.P. had a "safe proposition". I feel dreadfully to disappoint them, but on the other hand we feel that God has brought us two together.

You will doubtless hear about him through other people of the Mission. People have been most kind about it all.

We expect to be in the East after we are married, and I want you to meet him. Perhaps we will come into the "Promised" early in 1921!

As you see, this is quite personal, but you may share it as you see fit. Somehow I have a feeling ~~that~~ you will sympathize. Is it a mistaken feeling?

We are looking forward to seeing Pauline in December, with her dear little girl.

Yours in his service,

Most cordially,

Madeline C. Waterhouse.

RC'D MAR 12 1919

506

Doshisha Jo Gakko, Kyoto, Japan,

Feb. 11, 1919.

Dear Friends:-

First let me thank you again for giving me the privilege of being your representative in Japan, and may God make me fully worthy of the commission intrusted to me. Our heavenly Father being all powerful and all mighty does not need any remarkable amount of human wisdom and ability in order to accomplish great results, but simply a complete surrender to Him and a willingness to serve, and then whether we are at home or abroad He can use us mightily. Your interest and prayers are as important to the evangelization of Japan as your money, and just as it would have been useless to have sent our boys to France without munitions and supplies, so the capaign here will fail if these essentials are not forth coming. It is unnecessary to remind you that "More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of" for you seem to be acting on that supposition and your prayers are being felt here, but the greater the effort in that line at home, the greater will be the results on the foreign field.

Just to-day we had a call from one of the girls who graduated from the literary department of the college a year ago. She was one of the three girls of that class who graduated without being baptized. A few weeks ago we were rejoiced to hear that she was being baptized in Osaka where she is now living, and who can tell how much the prayers of you all at home may have had to do with her conversion. Of the other two, one is also in Osaka and the other in Kobe College, both near enough so that we can hear from them occassionally. Please pray with us that by what ever means God may see fit those girls may be won for active service for the master. Even the Christian girls who go out from this school need your prayers, as well as the missionaries, thatwe may always be active in His service, making opportunities to lead people to Christ and never failing in those which are before us.

Most of you probably know that my work in the school this year so far has been very light so that I have been able to spend more time on language study. More and more one realizes how important the language is to one who wishes to get beyond the point of contact in helping the Japanese people. As I understand it, we are teaching English in this school not simply in order that the girls may have a command of the English language, but with the deeper purpose of helping them to know Christ as their Savior and to let their lives be governed by the principles of Christianity. It is being shown more clearly each day that with out the true spirit of Christianity among the nations and peoples of the world there will be no true peace. It is very important to-day that Japan have this spirit which is far from being fully developed here. Hence we must get beyond the English and be able to talk with them in their own language Several weeks ago I took the examinations for the Second term of the third year course and hope to take the last of the required examinations by next June. Our mission allows us until the end of the fifth year to finish these but encourages us to complete them as soon as possible. If one is thrown into a heavy teaching schedule at the beginning of the third year it is hard to complete the work even at the end of the fifth year, but fortunately for me we have Miss Wolverton and Miss Burwell here to help us this year, so I hope to succeed. Though not a genius at acquiring language and to them that specially difficult one before me, let me say for

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The Japanese teachers seem to feel that I am improving and we know that it is not possible for me to fail since there is one who is waiting and ready to help in any time of need, and if this is necessary for the work here He will grant it to me. It is certainly exceedingly interesting, though so difficult.

If you could be with us for a while you would realize whata boon it is to have all of these teachers here this year. So many more girls have been able to have the personal touch than would otherwise have been possible, and this is an important item. For instance, when girls are sick it is a good opportunity to get in touch with them and their families by calling at their homes, if they live near, or by writing a letter if the other is impossible. When the foreign teacher is heavily burdened with teaching, and of course with the study of the language, which should continue all the days of our life in Japan, it is exceedingly difficult to do this, not to say impossible, since as at present, there are apt to be many sick at the same time. In one case a call of this sort seemed to give the girls mother considerable confidence in me (as it would have in the case of any of the other teachers) and she asked me through her daughter if it would not be possible for me to change my place of residence in order to take care of the girl during the absence of the parents (the expect to be called away soon and do not wish to take the girl out of school). I suggested the dormitory, but she said her mother thought she was tooyoung to be in a place where they might not have time to scold her for all of her little faults! Several possible difficulties to the suggested plan were necessarily hinted at by me, and now her mother plans to came and talk it all over with me at the end of the week. These people, though not yet baptized, are interested in Christianity, so please pray with me that they may all be helped through the spirit of God work through me.

Miss Burton leaves us next month and Miss Wolverton and Miss Burwell go at the end of the term in July. That will cut our forces in half, and we dread to think of it. Not only have they been delightful companions for us but they have entered into the spirit of the work in a remarkable way and have given generously of time and energy for the benefit of the girls. They love the girls and of course the latter are devoted to them. They would be a tremendous addition to our forces if they could be persuaded to become permanent workers. There seems to be no immediate proppect of that being possible, but I most sincerely hope that God will make it possible for us to have more help next year, people as devoted to the cause as these have been. No word has come to me that would suggest that the Board has any hope that any teachers are to be sent out to take the place of these when they leave, but I beg of you to enquire among those able to give, if there is not one who is willing to provide for such in a tremendous enterprize, that of helping to bring permanent peace to the world. The situation is indeed very critical in Japan, in a way that will effect the whole world, and it is Christianity alone which will solve the question. It is important that the families of the girls be reached as well, and this can only be done, as I have tried to explain, by a larger core of teachers than we will have at the beginning of the term in September if new help is not sent. We realize the great difficulty the Board is haveing in raising funds when there are so many other calls and when the need is so great in some of the other fields, but surely there is some one who is sufficiently devoted to the cause of Christ and world peace who will sacrifice to the extent of sending help now. What is our "widows mite"?

There are innumerable other things which would be of great interest to you, but just now my heart is filled with the crying need for personal evangelism, for which you have sent us out, have younot? I will adda page or two of little interesting incidents, but in sharing this with your friends, if thay have time to read only one part please have them read this, as being more important-to world situation now.

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One thing more that seems important to me, is that I should have a regular helper, one who can not only teach me the regular lessons but who can be on hand to read letters written in the more difficult characters (even Japanese people sometimes find these hard to read,), to help me im preparing talks in Japanese and to advise when delicate questions arise, and any number of things toonumerous to mention, all of which seem important. As an illustration, a letter came to me the other day written in the dificult characters by one of the school girls I knew she would not like to have one of the other girls or teachers read it and my own teacher had time only for the regular lesson. It was a delicate situation indeed. If I had had a helper, one who could be trusted to do confidential secretarial work, she could have read it to me and have helped me to write the answer in Japanese and this girl, who is not a Christian, might have been helped much more effectively. If the letter had been written in the more simple characters I should not have had trouble, but all of the people have not time and patience enough to confine themselves to these simple characters.

Perhaps you will be interested in this article written by one of the school girls in regard to some old customs carried out at what is New Years day according to the old calendar, and which are know to most foreigners, (having so been told by various Japanese), as a process of driving the devils away. To us it is most interesting just as she has written it, so I will put it in without making corrections and you will doubtless be able to gather her meaning though it is a bit obscure in places.

"There are many customs in our country which have continued since olden times. They have not continued without reason. That which I am going to tell you now is one of them. The third or fourth of February is the chang of the season. It is called "Setsubun" or "Toshikoshi" in Japanese. On this day Winter goes away and Spring comes, that is, it is when the season changes from Winter to Spring. In olden times, amongst people and at court, many interesting sports took on this day. Amongst people, needle leaved osmanthus and a head of a sardine are put at an entrance of every house. If there is misfortune in a house it will be removed by it. When evening comes, they scatter parched beans in all the rooms. They say it is to drive away the evil which brings pleague into the house. It is called "Mamemaki". One who scatters beans is called "Saidan" and he is a head man of that house. He stands in a room holding a wooden box with beans in it, facing the God who is worshiped during that year,- in this case the God is not our god, for in those days Japanese people worshiped many gods.- and he scatters beans calling "Come fortune into the the house". Then turning his back to the God and he scatters beans again calling "Go out misfortune". After Namemaki is finished, all the Family, the old and the young, men and women, eat beans of their own age, or theu wrap them in a sheet of paper and rub their own body with it to remove misfortune. ~~pass through the streets calling~~ On this day men who remove misfortune pass through the streets calling loudly "I will remove misfortune". They are called "Yakuharai".

Some people call in one of them and give some money with beans to him and make him remove misfortune. Some times they cast beans on the cross-road and remove misfortune. Old women dress the hair of young girl and young girls dress that of old woman. I don't know why they do so. To cure sickness, they write their own name and birthday on a poteto leaf and sleep holding it in their breast. Next day they consign it to a river. If they continue it for three years, their sickness will be cured completely. Some people keep beans in the house and they eat them when it thunders for the first time. It is for a charm to protect them against a thunderbolt. These customs are diff-

~~ferent/s/rrtt/rs according to the~~

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erent a ~~little~~ little according to the parts and they are not held generally but in the country some of them remain even now."(Also in Kyoto!) "At court, a solemon celemony is held on this day. I will tell you aboutit some day."

Yes ,the people here do have many interesting customs,and you would enjoy a visit to Japan.

With best wishes to you all from the land of the rising sun, Yours in His service,

Madeline C. Waterhouse

4

Madeline G. W. Stutz

507

Orekama Mich.
Aug. 8, 1919.

Mr. F. H. Wiggin,
A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

REC. AUG 11 1919

My dear Mr. Wiggin:

I have just received word of my appointment for Kobe College Japan as a ~~teacher~~ under the W.B.M.I. I have been referred to you for directions for applying for a passport. I was not aware until tonight's letter ~~that~~ I should have to have

not be delayed any longer than necessary?

Thanking you for your kindness,

Very sincerely yours,

Eleanor R. White
Onekama Mich
Box 162.

Eleanor R. H. Lite

one, so have taken no steps towards getting one. I have not yet received my sailing assignment, but will have to be prepared to sail any time after the last of August. At any rate, I shall want to get the passport attended to as soon as possible for government red tape is hard to unwind.

Will you kindly send me the necessary application blank, with directions in order that I may

Okayama Japan. Feb. 9th '10.

508

Rev. G. F. Bell,

Boston.

Dear Mr. Bell:

Thank you for your letter informing me of the authorization of my furlo.

In regard to the Edinburgh Conference I did think when I first saw notice of it that I did like to attend, but the date mentioned for it then was the middle of July. It would be impossible for me to arrange to leave here early enough to take it in the middle of June

foign in our prefecture to begin
in April. This was determined at
the Annual Meeting at Tokyo
in Oct. Okayama is to be the
centre and we are hoping for
a great impluse to come to
the work of all the churches
in this field.

Sincerely yours
John Lyle J. White

As it is, it's going to be hard for me to get in all I planned for this year before I leave.

July 1st was the date set for my furlough to begin in the request which was sent in and I plan to remain here until that date.

I have so much in hand that it seems to be approaching rapidly and will be here before I know it.

We are just beginning to make preparations for an extensive com-

Schuyler S. White

Okayama - Feb. 9/1910

London, July 28th 10.

Rev. E. F. Bell,

Rec'd AUG 6 1910

Boston.

Dear Mr. Bell,

I have arrived here for safety in my journey home.

I have had a very comfortable and interesting trip.

I had hoped to get passage direct to Boston, but have been unable to do so.

Arrived here yesterday and have today enjoyed passage by the Majestic, White Star line, which leaves Southampton at 3 pm and is due in N.Y. on the 10th

shall see you soon now,
most truly yours,
Schuyler J. White

I understand that the
cadet regulations
at U. S. have been
made very stringent,
I don't know whether
it would be of any
help to me to have
some one from the
rooms in U. S. meet
me or not.
If you think it
would be an advan-
tage, will you kind-
ly write to U. S.
for me.
Having expected to
sail direct for Boston
failed to make a
note of the U. S.
address.

S. S. White

London - July 28 - 1910

Attention

509

Bridgewater, Mass.
Aug. 12th '10.

Rec'd AUG 13 1910

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.
Boston.

13

Dear Dr. Barton;

After a comfortable and uneventful voyage I landed in New York yesterday.

My order calling for ticket via Fall River I took the boat leaving yesterday afternoon, arriving here this morning, thus obviating the necessity of coming around by way of Boston, but

delaying my meeting
with you.
I am glad to find
my mother and others
here well.
I will come in some
day next week, if
it makes any dif-
ference to you
what day, kindly
let me know,
anticipating the
pleasure of meeting
you once again,

Sincerely Yours,

Schuyler F. White

To Mr. Geo. G. Tolman,
Pleasant St.

S. S. White

Bridgewater - Aug. 12-1910

Okayama, Japan. Feb. 23d 1910.

MAR 18 1910

Rev. E. F. Bell,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell:

Your letter of Jan. 21st inquiring about the share of Okayama & Tottori in the appropriation to the mission came to hand yesterday.

In reply I would say that we have had alloted to us for the current year $922. which is to be used for Evangelistic work and $27. for miscellaneous. This last is a reduction from $50. because there is but one missionary here now.

At the Annual Meeting in Tokyo last Fall it was voted to make a campaign in our Prefecture this year and we are now beginning to make preparations for it. It will continue two weeks and include five or six of the churches.

By the way, I notice in the last "Herald" that they have a new correspondent in Japan Sylvester White, tho' his location is not stated.

I trust the information above will be a satisfactory answer to your inquiry.

Very truly yours,
Schuyler S. White

Okayama – Feb. 2[illegible] 1870

Division of Appns.

Rec'd APR 22 1911

1440 Worthington St,
Columbus, O. Apl. 20th, '11,

Rev. E. F. Bell,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell;

Some time ago I received letters from Japan, one from Okayama Station and one from the C. A. I, inviting us to return to the work there.

I presume you have also received before now the request from C. A. I. for our return and tho' you may be planning to soon bring it before the P. C, hence I think I would better write you something of our tho't in regard to it.

When I left Japan last Summer we had no other tho't but that it would be possible for Mrs. White to go back with me if I returned to my work there.

But I am very sorry to say that it has become increasingly evident to us during the past months that we ought not to leave the children here alone for at least one more year. Margaret is fifteen years old and has just entered the High School, while Kenneth is a Freshman in the College here, having entered at the age

of seventeen. They are both at the critical stage of foundation laying for their future lives, the time when they need constant care and advice. Kenneth in particular is causing us a good deal of anxiety. While he is well advanced in school for his age and has fine intellectual ability, he does not seem to appreciate the obligation to improve his opportunities as he ought to do. Hence we fear that if he is left to himself just now without one of us to see that he does the work he should, he is likely to make shipwreck of his course. His judgement does not seem to be matured to correspond with his intellectual attainment. He does not seem to be developed yet to the point where it is safe to leave him entirely to himself to decide everything as he may choose. Even from the physical standpoint we feel that he needs someone to look after him as only a parent can. Two years ago he had an attack of pleurisy when he was very seriously

ill. This Winter, only a few weeks ago, he had an attack somewhat similar, tho' affecting this time more the liver. The physcian who has known him during the three years they have been in Columbus says that he is liable to have an attack of that kind at any time and that he ought not to be left to look after himself. In fact he does not seem yet to have learned or to know how to take care of himself.

Under these circumstances it seems to us that Mrs White ought to remain here a while longer. It will be entirely contrary to our anticipations and very hard for me to go back alone to take up the work again, but no other course than this sacrifice for us seems to be open. We hope that Mrs. White would be able to join me out there after the lapse of another year.

Therefore we would like to ask for action by the P.C. to meet our case in this way.

Sincerely Yours,
Schuyler F. White

MAY 1 1911

1440 Worthington St,
Columbus, O, Apr. 28th '11,

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
Boston,

Dear Dr. Barton;

I thank you very much for your letter of the 26th received today. I wrote about the matter at this time supposing that P.C. might soon be taking action. You speak of "waiting for action on the part of the Japan Mission". This I do not understand for, as you will see by the letter I enclose from Dr. Cory, the C.A.D. voted the middle of January to request our return. I trust you will have a pleasant trip to Europe. Mrs White joins me in regards.

Sincerely Yours, J. J. White

√S. S. White

Columbus O. Apr. 28-1911

Rec'd JUN 5 1911

1440 Worthington St.
Columbus O, June. 3rd '11,

Rev. E. F. Bell
Boston Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell:

Your letter of May the 12th was informing me that the Prudential Committee had taken action authorizing my return to Japan was duly received. It should have been acknowledged long ago, but I am sure you will excuse the delay when you know the circumstances.

Just about the time it reached me it was decided that Mrs White must go into the hospital for an operation. When she was at Battle Creek three years ago there was some talk of it, but they finally decided not to do it and that that perhaps in the end it might not be necessary at all. For several months she had been in very poor health and the physician when she went to see him here it must be had at once,

she entered on the 18th ult. but the operation was not performed until the 20th. It was a very anxious time. I had considerable fear as to the outcome, but I am very glad to report that she came through it all right and has been getting along nicely ever since. She has been sitting up the last few days and yesterday told me she was feeling better than she had been for six months.

Of course this has thrown all the care of everything upon me and with daily visits to the hospital has kept me very busy.

The time for my return to Japan is rapidly approaching. I reached the U. S. the middle of August and should properly start back about that time I suppose, I should like however unless there is serious objection to it to remain until the 15th Sept. Mrs White will not be able to do any thing for a couple

of months after her return from ~~from~~ the hospital. And I should like very much to spend the month of August with my mother in the East before starting. She is now 76 and we have to face the possibility more than before that I may not see her again.

As to our refit, Ten years has about used up our things. Hence I should like to ask that I be granted now $200. of the $325. to which we are entitled, the remaining $125. being kept until Mrs White shall join me there.

We have indeed suffered a great loss in Dr. Wolfe, I counted him as perhaps my best friend in the Mission. When I first went to Japan 20 yrs ago last Sept, I met him in San F. and travelled on the same steamer getting my introduction to Japanese from him en route. We need reinforcements today now.

Very truly Yours, Schuyler S White

L. L. Hale

Columbus O. June 3-1911

1440 Worthington St.

Rec'd JUN 22 1911

Columbus, O., June 20th, '11.

Rev. E. F. Bell,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell:

Your letter of the 15th with enclosure on refit account was duly received and I thank you for having the matter attended to so promptly.

I appreciate very much the extension of my furlo for a month.

I am very glad to be able to report that Miss White is getting along very nicely indeed.

I had a letter last week from my pastor in Tsuyama who writes that they are anxiously awaiting my return, for he says that he is now the only worker in our province of Mimasaka, the other 2 churches evidently having lost their one pastor since I came away.

I shall be glad to be in the work there again tho' a furlo is necessary and pleasant.

Very truly yours,
Schuyler S. White

She was in the hospital just three weeks, leaving about ten days ago.
She went, however, to her sister's with whom she was living until my return, as of course she will not be able to do much of any thing for some time and can rest better there. It is only about ten minutes' walk north of our house. She expects to return to us at the end of the month.

S. S. White

Columbus. O.

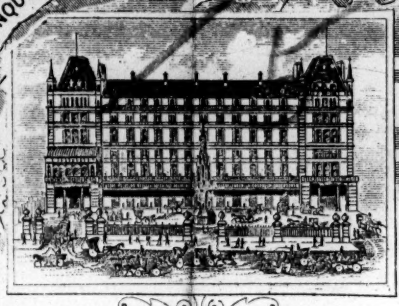
June 20-1911

Rec'd OCT 11 1911

Schuyler S. White

Orders for Rooms to be Addressed to the Manager.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "BANQUETING, LONDON"



CHARING CROSS HOTEL

Sept. 29th 1911

TELEPHONE FOR VISITORS
GERRARD 8025.

Dear Dr. Borton,

I start this morning at 9 o'clock for Moscow via Dover, Ostend etc. I suppose I shall reach Japan about the 16th Oct. I had a fine trip across the Atlantic tho' fog during two nights delayed us and made us two days late in reach

ning Glasgow.
The captain exercised great caution for fear of icebergs, indeed we saw one the morning of the 19th tho' at a distance of five miles. -

This was my fifth ocean voyage and is memorable; for the first time I got along without being in the least seasick, enjoying it all the way.

I am looking forward eagerly to looking up my work once more,

Sincerely yours,

Schuyler F. White

Rec'd DEC 28 1911

Tsuyama, Japan, Nov. 13th, 1911,

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
Boston, Mass,

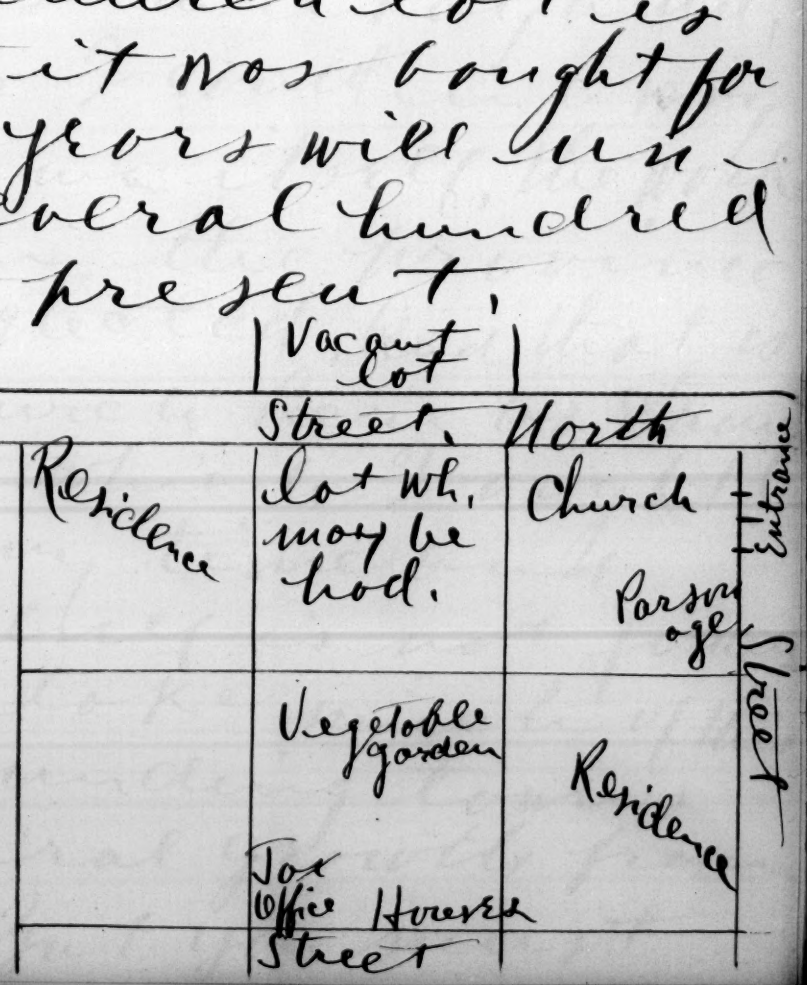
Dear Dr. Barton;

I arrived here about three weeks ago, meeting with a most warm welcome from the Church and friends here. I had a pleasant and comfortable journey with no untoward incident tho', owing to failure to connect with the International Express at Moscow, the trip took longer than I intended. I am not settled yet, but still living at the hotel. As you were aware, the expectation was that we should come to this city again to live and labor for the evangelization of this province of Mimasaka. Before I left America I tho't it would probably be possible to rent a Japanese house as we did before and put a second story of a couple of rooms upon it and thus make a fairly comfortable home for Mrs. White and myself during this period of service, with that tho't I wrote the pastor of our church, asking him to see what could be had. I find on my arrival here that there is no house in a good location which is available for the purpose tho' he and others have been searching for some time.

The house, thus repaired, which we formerly occupied, is rented now to a physician, but, even were it vacant, has become undesirable by reason of a Middle School dormitory on the adjoining lot which was then our vegetable garden. In view of these conditions the only course open seems to be to have a suitable house built. We should of course want nothing elaborate or expensive, a study, sitting room, dining room and kitchen below and upstairs, two chambers, bath room & store room. A reasonable estimate of the cost, including servant's quarters, is $1850.

As it happens there is a splendid location for us to build upon. The lot adjoining the church on the West contains 500 tsubo. They have been obliged to buy this lot to keep away undesirable parties, there having been in two instances propositions to sell it to such. The location could not be better. The near half of the lot South is a vegetable garden, beyond which are two small houses and the Tax office; at the West is a similar lot having one residence upon it, and across the Street on the North is a

vacant lot. The land is about a foot higher than the Church lot in the East, thus offording excellent drainage and there is a well of good water, the lack of which makes so many otherwise good locations undesirable. This lot can be bought outright or rented. They would sell for what it cost + the transfer charges which would make it probably $650.
or it might be rented for a sum sufficient to meet the yearly taxes and pay a fair interest on the money invested in the lot (i.e.) $8. a month.
I should say it would be much better to buy the lot and then there could be no possibility of future complications, tho' of course we should not anticipate any such, again the Church lot is now worth twice what it was bought for and this lot in ten years will undoubtedly be worth several hundred dollars more than at present.
Moreover, by the end of 10 years the rent would have come to almost twice what it can be bought for, so renting would not seem to be a very business like policy.



During the latter part of my former period, circumstances made it seem desirable that I should make my headquarters in Okayama. As you will remember Dr and Mrs Pettee kindly gave me the use of a room in their home. This meant that all my time away from Okayama, in Tsuyama as well as elsewhere, which was of course the greater part, had to be spent in Japanese hotels. Having been out here you can easily imagine the result from lack of conveniences, absence from my library etc. Tsuyama is the center of my work while my home, if I could be said to have one, where I only spent one or two days a week, was in Okayama. The result was that while I could in a way do the work in Tsuyama itself, the work in the other places in the province had to be largely neglected, and that is the work, with the church here as strong as it is now, into which I ought to put the most of my time and strength. The church itself is not financially able to undertake much of this work in the surrounding towns which forms the natural growth from our work here now. But you must

understand that this is not new work, I have done work in all these towns even as long ago as 1896 and in one of them we had an evangelist stationed before my first furlo, but lack of time and more than that, money, has resulted in the neglect of this work during the last few years. However, there is a nucleus for work left in them still and with the approval of the station my purpose is to take it up again and carry it on as vigorously as possible. At present I am living in a Japanese house, that is, my things are in it and I expect to be in in a few days. It is not a very good one and not in a very good location, but I can get along in it for a few months.

Nov. 25th

When I began this letter I had expected to mail it within a week, but the matter has been delayed so it has had to wait until now. I have been settled in my house about ten days, but only the three small rooms on the south side are fit to live in, the others being dark and damp and of course there is no upstairs. One of the worst features

of a Japanese house, as you will probably remember, is that an American cannot ~~not~~ go from one part to another without stooping to save his head, and the attitude finally becomes chronic the natural results maybe inferred.

We are not as young as we were fifteen years ago when we first moved up here and went into a Japanese house to live. Our Japanese friends, even those who are not Christians, think that we ought not to be obliged to do it.

I don't think myself it would be safe for Mrs. White, even tho' I might be able to stand it myself again. But it seems to be out of the question anyway as there is no Japanese house even, to be had in a location where we ought to live.

Hence the C.A.I. has considered the matter favorably and I trust that the Prudential Committee may be led to see it in the same light and thus make the grant asked for.

It would seem to be a clear proposition, if I am to do the work I was sent out here to do. I must be where that work is, and Tsuyama is the center for it, and the first and most essential instrument for it is a home and hence the house, a grant for which is requested, is a necessity.

Last week I made my first trip into the country, visiting two towns out East in company with Mr. Morita. We were gone 4 days and were very much encouraged by the promising conditions we found. The meeting were not large, not desired to be, but for Christians and those really desirous of studying Christianity.
Two of the days were spent in the home of a physician at Shimo no Sho, 25 miles from here. From as far back as 15 years ago I had from time to time spent a night in his home, but at those times he himself was not particularly glad to see me, being very fond of "sake" and its accompaniments, but a few years ago the seed took root and sprang up. Shortly before my furlo he was baptized and is now living a most earnest Christian life.
I had a telegram of welcome from him on my arrival here.
His home is now becoming the center for the work in all that region and Christianity recommended to all by his life. Including the morning meeting of the family to which a few of the neighbors also come, we had four meetings in his home and a blessed experience of the results of the power of

God in effecting the great change in a man's life and home. Such places as these all thru the province (and the provinces of the whole country) are where the work must be done if Japan is really going to be evangelized. It is good to be back and to be having a part in it once more.

Sincerely Yours,
Schuyler F. White

Tsuyama Nov-13-1911

House

a

1912 Tsuyama, Japan, Feb. 13th, '12
514

Rev. E. F. Bell,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell;

Your letter of Jan. 6th was received a few days ago, but I have waited before replying to consult the Station. I did not anticipate having to write again ~~another~~ in regard to the matter for I don't think put it so clearly that there would be no question about it.

It is now 16 years since we first came to Tsuyama to make our home. The fact that I am here now again after furlo would seem to be sufficient proof that this city is considered by the Mission as permanent a place for its work as any in the Empire can be.

In my return last Fall, as soon as I found it was utterly impossible to secure a suitable house here, the matter of building one was presented to the C. A. I.

The question was considered not alone by the members of the C. A. I. houses,

for it was discussed in an open meeting of the Committee, held in Kobe early in November. Some 25 members of the Mission were present at that time and not the slightest suggestion was offered in opposition. So that the request of the C. A. D. went on to Boston not simply on the judgement of its members alone, but with this larger endorsement.

It is the belief of Okayama Station which I may express here that for many years to come Okayama prefecture should be occupied by missionaries. There should be one family in Okayama for the work in that section.

Tsuyama is also a strategic center, being the largest city in Mimasaka province which is the northern half of the prefecture. It is now the terminus of the Chugoku R.R. from Okayama, but the line is soon to be extended West or North. Plans are also under way for a line out East which is to strike the Sanyo or

Gov't R.R. 30 miles nearer Kobe than Okayama which will cut off two sides of a triangle on that trip. When these lines are completed we shall have rapid transit into all parts of the province.

One thing which should have great weight is the fact that the Kumi-ai is the only denomination in the province. In the meetings of missionaries of Okayama and Hiroshima prefectures for considering the distribution of forces it was conceded without question that this province properly belongs to our mission.

I understood, however, that at the first meeting which took place in the Spring of last year the question of one of the other missions putting in a family was raised before it was known that I was to come back here, but as soon as that was mentioned the suggestion was dropped.

We therefore have the undivided responsibility for the evangelization of this entire province so that

the Mission would naturally continue to keep a family located here as long as missionaries are needed in Japan.

As to the need for a house, it is absolutely necessary if I am to continue my work here for

1. there is no suitable Japanese house in a proper location to let had, therefore

2. unless a house is built Mrs. White can not return which would mean that I must continue to live alone as long as I remain in the work.

It is hardly necessary to dwell upon the results of this, a missionary home forms a center from which radiate Christian influences, but of course there can be no proper home where a man is living by himself. The loss in efficiency and value arising therefrom I will not attempt to compute, neither will I dwell upon the personal side of it.

3, A suitable house is necessary if our religion and work are to be properly commended to the people of the city and province. As I said in my former letter, we do not wish anything expensive or elaborate, but naturally the support which is given to us here will affect the tho't and attitude of the people among whom we live.
It would not be impossible I suppose for me to continue for some time to live alone in the 3 small rooms of the house I am now renting.
This would, however, naturally have an effect upon my standing and work in the community. I can call upon the Mayor, member of House of Peers, and other leading men here of my acquaintance, but while I am in such a poor house that I am ashamed to have them come into it, my influence among them will hardly have a chance to extend very deeply.

I think I have covered pretty fully the points that you raised in your letter so that I need not add anything further,

Hoping for favorable action as soon as possible,

I remain Sincerely Yours,

Schuyler J. White

Tangipahoa

Feb. 13-1912

-2-

Rec'd MAR 21 1912

Tsuyama, Japan
Feb. 26th, '12

515

Dear Mr. Bell:

I have just returned from a Sunday in Kuse where I had the privilege of baptizing five persons.

I find the enclosed from the Sec. of the C.A.D. re the P.S. of your letter of Jan. 6th.

You will see that it confirms what I said in my last letter, i.e. my being here often 2nd in charge and the C.A.D. sending on the request for a house are proof that the Mission considers this a permanent place for our work.

Very truly yours,
Schuyler F. White

S. S. White

7/5

Tsuyama Japan Feb 26 1912

MAY 16 1912

Tsuyama, Japan, Apr. 22, '12,

Rev. E. F. Bell,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell:

I thank you for your letter of the 13th ult. and the authorization for our house here. Of course I am sorry that the grant could not have been made outright, but I appreciate the situation. On inquiring about the status of the fund of the treasurer, I learn that the sale of the third piece of property fell thru, so there is no money at present, $425.00 having been advanced on the Tokyo lot wh. will come back on the sale of the old lot. So there seems to be no immediate prospect for us.

I've nothing striking to report just now, I'm carrying on Bible classes, touring and chapel work as before, the meetings and S. S. at the latter have increased very much in attendance since my return.

Sincerely Yours, Schuyler F. White

Tsuyama- Apr. 22-1912

Useful

JUN 22 1912

Kobe, Japan, May, 31, '12,

Rev. E. F. Bell,
Boston,

Dear Mr. Bell;

I want to write just a word of explanation of the request that goes from the Mission at this time for a loan of $650, to purchase our lot in Tsuruoka. As I wrote you before there is no money at present available from the Osaka property, but there seems to be a prospect that the Tokyo lot will be sold in the course of a few months when $4250, will come back into that fund. It seems imperative, however, that the lot be secured without any further delay. Since last November, a Japanese friend has been holding the lot for me. He has been approached two or three times by parties who have desired to purchase it. He has been

JUN 22 1972

holding it are these matters at very considerable inconvenience. It is most desirable that the bargain be closed as soon as possible. It will be a very great relief both to him and to myself.
As the loan can be returned as soon as the Tokyo lot is sold it seemed possible to arrange in this way for the immediate purchase of our lot. I very much hope that the Prudential Committee will sanction this plan, sending a cable to that effect.

Sincerely yours,
John Lee White

Tobe — May 31-1912

7

Rec'd JUL 29 1912

Tsuyama, Japan, July 4, '12.

Rev. E. F. Bell,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell,

On the 20 June I went to Kyoto to take part in auditing the Mis Treas, acct, & on my return to Kobe a few days later I received your most welcome letter of the 22nd May. You hardly need to be ~~told~~ told what an unexpected but most pleasant surprise it was.

I assure you I appreciate greatly & am feel very grateful for the action which opens our home here a possibility in the near future. As I was in Kobe when I got the news I

JUL 29 1972

Telegram for Mr. Hay

Hd. Q. R. Mass.

Before Santiago, Cuba,

July 4th, 1898.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that we have succeeded in destroying the Spanish fleet, which attempted to leave the harbor of Santiago this morning. The action began at about 9:30 a.m. and at 1:00 p.m. the last vessel was beached, burning, and the crews were surrendering. The Spanish Admiral, Cervera, and the crews are being brought to this city.

Respectfully,

Nelson A. Miles,

Major General, U.S.A.

was able at once to begin making arrangements there with the showman for the purchase of the lot, which business was completed here yesterday and the money handed over.
While in Kobe, too, I submitted our plans to the Pres'g Com. and received their approval of them.
I saw the carpenter I wish to employ, the man who built the Miyazaki Kindergarten, but as he was going there to the latter city, I couldn't get his estimates then. He promised, however, to come here in his way back so I'm hoping to see him here shortly and get estimates made, hence the work get under way.

Sincerely Yours
Schuyler S. White

Tsuyama July 4-1912

AUG 29 1912

Tsuyama, Japan,
Aug. 6th 1912.

Rev. E. F. Bell,
Boston, U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Your letter of the 8 July came to hand a couple of days ago, you were quite right in thinking that the $650, a loan of which was asked at the Annual Meeting, was included in the original sum of $2500. I must confess, however, that I should now be heartily glad if it could have been taken in other way. For the interval has been so long between the making of my estimate (last Nov.) and the granting of the money, that it has made a pretty hard problem for me to solve. It's like trying to clothe a twelve year old boy with a suit for an eight year old; tho' the result may not be so disastrous to life or limb as that would be. You will understand the situation when I say that since Spring the wages of carpenters has advanced from 70 sen

to one yen, nearly half as much again, and everything ~~thing~~ else in the same ratio, more or less, hence the sum I have is really not the equivalent of that asked for last year.

I had rather expected to give the contract to a Kobe carpenter, the one who built the Miyazaki Kindergarten, but his estimate was a 1000 yen more than I had left after the purchase of the lot.

I spent about five hours yesterday in conference with the best carpenter here and have given him the contract.

Our house plan was very simple & plain to begin with, nothing except what was deemed necessary so it has been pretty hard to find any place where curtailment could be made, but we finally concluded the foundation need not be more than two feet above ground as the lot is so very much higher than the street and

the adjoining lots. This took off $50. Then I concluded a veranda on the West of my study, which I dispensed with which took off another $50, and with a few minor changes we have been able finally to get the figures within the balance of the appropriation + leave $125, for a servants house.
Had I been working for the grant now tho' I should hardly have considered a less sum than $3000, the carpenter's estimate for the work is four months so we should be able to get in by the middle of December. I shall be especially glad for the house I'm in now sold recently and the new owner is making changes in the surrounding tenements which make it less to be made than before.
It has been very hot here the last few days and I am going to a town on the shore of the Inland Sea about six hours away for a couple of weeks or so where I can combine

a little comfort with study.

We had a very impressive memorial service for the Emperor Mutsuhito at our church last Sunday.

Many thanks for the copy of "Today in Japan." I congratulate you on it. You have given a vivid portrayal of the contrast between the old and new, and a forceful statement of the existing need and opportunity which should be of material help to us in the field.

Sincerely yours,

Schuyler F. White.

Tenyama.

Aug 6, 1913

Rec'd JUL 15 1913

Tsuyama, Japan, 13-6-16.

520

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
Boston,

16

Dear Dr. Barton:

I feel ashamed that your letter received the end of February, has lain so long unacknowledged, but there has been very much to prevent letter writing on my part.

Mrs. White arrived once more in Japan during the latter half of that month. But I am exceedingly sorry to have to report that she is not at all well. This has been a source of anxiety to me as well as a great blow to all the hopes with which I looked forward to her return here, for I was planning that our new home should become a most effective agency in our work. It will of course make my work more efficient even now for I had begun to realize that the unsanitary condition of the old house I was living in was having an injurious effect on my health, but it cannot become the center for work I was planning until her health is restored.

She went to Kobe 2, with me at Mission meeting time and is now under the doctor's care in the home of the Stanfords. Two of the Kobe physicians are agreed that it is a case of Sprue. I had never heard of the disease before, but learn now that it is one which attacks Westerners of long residence in the Orient. Their theory is that the germ having got in during her former residence, her five years in the U. S. where the climate and food were not so favorable to it, resulted in its being dormant, to suddenly develope on her return now.

She is very weak and thin, weighing but 87 lbs, when she first came out her weight was near 150 I think. We hope, however, that with care and proper diet she may regain her health, tho' it will necessarily take considerable time.

They have put her on a milk diet for six weeks to begin with and she seems to be improving somewhat. I don't know yet what plans we can make for her for the summer.

The latter part of Apr. the annual meeting of the churches of this prefecture was held here. We were able to welcome them to a recently remodelled house of worship. $600. was put into it with the result that its seating capacity is nearly doubled and rooms for six Sunday school classes made possible which before had to go over to the parsonage.

Last month of course came Mission meeting and as I was chairman this year it necessitated a little more preparation on my than usual. It seemed to me that we had an especially good meeting, perhaps I was in a better position to notice it this year, and one fruitful in results which will have far-reaching and important effects upon our future work and progress in this land. As it was our first meeting in the new era we looked at things from this new vantage point and sought to plan to meet the new conditions as they are presented

to us today. You perhaps have already heard of the committee chosen to investigate the entire matter of evangelistic force and work, to report next year.
Meanwhile there is still more reason for renewing with urgency our request for more men and a larger appropriation.
To speak of this province only, as you know, ours is the only work here.
To justify our position as solely responsible for it and to do the work at all adequately, I should have at once the money to put a Japanese evangelist into each of 3 places;
Katsuyama, on the West, pop. 2500, several villages within reach.
Fukuwatari, half way down to Okayama, pop. at center 1000, 3500 in all; with another town of 3000 across the river.
Kurashiki, 12 miles East, pop. 3000, with towns within an hour's ride on either side, each of them no smaller in pop. than it, with many villages within reach everywhere,

you can readily understand that my visit of one day a month to such a town can effect little compared with what ought to be done to justify the keeping out of other missions where there ought to be a resident Japanese worker. But in the distribution of territory this has been allotted to us and we ought to have the resources to do the work adequately.

Perhaps you may be interested to see the program I prepared for our devotional meetings at Arima so I'll enclose a copy. Sincerely yours,

Schuyler F. White

S. S. Nile

Tsuyama June 16 - 1913

DEVOTIONAL SERVICES.

Mission Meeting .....May, 1913.

The Message of Christianity for the New Era of Taisho.

Opening Session.....May 28th, 7:30 P.M.

Nowhere but in Christianity is Love for God identified with a passion for Real Righteousness. Ezek. 1:15-25.

Rev. S. S. WHITE.

MAY 29TH, 11:30.

Religion.....Rev. S. L. GULICK.

"Religion is the Link which unites Man to God."

Romans 5:1-11; Eph. 2.

MAY 30TH, 11:30.

Education .....Miss SEARLE.

"The Fear of Jehovah is the Beginning of Wisdom."

Ps. 19:1-11; 119:97-104; Phil. 4:8.

MAY 31ST, 11:30.

Philanthrophy .....Rev. J. H. PETTEE.

"Philanthrophy is the Dynamics of Christianity;—it is Christianity in Action." John 13:1-17; Titus 3:1-8.

JUNE 2ND, 11:30.

Social Relations .....Rev. H. B. NEWELL.

"The Horizon of Personal Obligation is the Circumference of Human Need." Luke 4:16-19; Phil. 2:4-8.

JUNE 3RD, 11:30.

Business .....Rev. GEORGE ALLCHIN.

"Wist ye not that I must be about My Father's Business?"

Luke 5:1-11; John 2:13-17.

Rec'd JUL 1 5 1913

CHURCH NOTICES.

Annual Meeting .....Friday, May 30th, 7:15 P.M.

Sunday Services .....Sunday, June 1st.

Morning Service with Annual Sermon.....10:30 A.M.

"The Missionary Message"

Heb. 1:1-4; I John 1:1-4. SIDNEY L. GULICK.

Communion of the Lord's Supper .....11:30 A.M.

Junior Society of Christian Endeavor ..... 3:30 P.M.

Rec'd SEP 2 1913

Kobe, Japan, Aug. 11th, 1913.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
Boston. Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton;

I wrote you in June of Mrs. White's serious state of health and her being under physician's care in this city. I returned here early in July after the Stanford's departure for Karuizawa, we being in their house. It has been a very hot summer so far and hence very hard for Mrs. White in her weakened condition. The disease has its ups and downs and two weeks ago she lost Eight pounds, reaching the lowest point 73. but I am very glad to say that she is on the up grade again having made up 4½ pds this past week. We hope for a continuing gain now, if even only a little during the remainder of the hot season, so that she will be able to leave Kobe when it becomes cooler.

Her physician says, however, that in order for recovery it is absolutely necessary that she should get out of the zone of the disease, Therefore we are asking permission for her to

return to the States as soon as she may be able to bear the trip where she can be under conditions favorable to the cure of the disease.

I hardly need to tell you what a terrible disappointment this is to me or how much we regret the expense it will entail. There seems no other course, tho', than to follow the physician's advice in the case, hoping that a year in America will result in the eradication of the disease and make it possible for her to join me again at the expiration of that period.

It seemed best to members of the Mission we consulted to ask permission for me to accompany her in case it be necessary. It is probable she can arrange to go in company with the Newells if they return or with some one else. Of course I shall not avail of this permission unless it be needful to do so.

I enclose physician's certificate of physical condition and advice and trust that in accordance with the C.A.I., request this permission may be granted.

Sincerely yours,

Schuyler F. White,

P.S. Sec. C.A.I.
Miss he is sending copy doctor's certificate I need not send it.
We thank you very much for letter of sympathy, recd today.

Schuyler S. White

Kobe. Aug 11, 1919.

Rec'd OCT 1 8 1913

Tsuyama. Japan.
Sept. 22nd 1913.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.
Boston,

Dear Dr. Barton;

I will ~~to~~ thank you for the prompt response to our request for permission for Mrs. White's return with U. S. We were very anxious about her lonely in the summer, but in spite of the excessive heat she gained considerable. In the latter part of August it became much cooler so that she began to feel quite a little stronger and we were able to return home the 1st of this month. She has been gaining a little week by week and has now reached 90 lbs.

She feels very loathe to return to the U. S. now and has several times almost made up her mind

to remain, but she realizes her-
self from almost daily expe-
rience that the conditions here
are not favorable for her
recovery. Hence she will fol-
low the physicians advice
hoping a year there will suf-
fice to restore her health.
I have engaged passage for her
by the "Shinyo Maru" leaving
Kobe Oct. 2nd due in S. F. the 21st.
She is feeling so much stronger
that it does not seem neces-
sary for me to accompany her
further than to Kobe.
The Face work with us has opened
very encouragingly, yesterday
we had a Communion Service
here with four baptisms.

Sincerely Yours,

Schuyler J. White.

S. S. H Lute

Tsuyama - Sept. 22 - 1913

No X

Tsuyama, Japan, Dec. 31st, '13.

REC'D JAN 23 1914

523

Rev. E. F. Bell,
Boston.

Dear Mr Bell;

Your kind letter of the 4 Nov. was received the 1st and I have just gotten around the 31st to acknowledge it, but it is still inside the year.

I should have written before, but I've been more than usually busy. My cook and man of all work left me for Hokkaido to care for a sick brother and I had to turn to and for two weeks cook and do everything else for myself. Then I had a raw man to teach so that it has kept me hustling with all my work to attend to, but I've got him now where he can manage the essentials pretty well. But it isn't much like the kind of a life I was looking forward to this winter.

It doesn't mitigate our disappointment much either to hear that Dr. Taylor has written out to a member of the Mission that he knew Mrs White had sprue when she went home in 1906.

If he did know it or even suspect it I think he did us a grievous wrong and the Board as well. After our relations with Dr. Taylor from the first year in Japan during all these years

we may properly consider him to have been our family physician and Mrs. White especially was under his care and advice a good deal in connection wit her asthma, When one consults a physician they expect to be told if he finds anything wrong with them even if it may be something they had no thot of in consulting him. If we had know it when she went home seven years ago, she could have taken proper treatment at once, been saved these years of ill health and might be here wit me now and the Board have been saved, lo. I don't know how much larger expense, I don't know what professional rule he observed by keeping silent on the subject until now when information was of such vital importance to the family and mission.

We're in a time of transition here now, not to say reaction. The nation was deeply affected by the Emperor's death and there seemed to be a real awakening to the need of religion. It would seem that this should make christian work easier, but the turning towards religion is largely a revival of interest in cults and superstitions of the past or those recently manufactured. To cite an example which brot it close to me. For several years I have

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been carrying on a Bible class in a village some distance from here. The meeting place has been the home of one of our church members whose wife is also a christian. During the last two years his mother and sister have attended regularly and seemed to be making progress towards faith, during July – Sept. Mrs White's illness made it impossible for me to go, when I went in Oct. I found a complete change had taken place in their attitude. The mother was sick in the summer. The religion of the house and relatives is Ichiren Sect of Buddhism. The priests of that temple had been called in and when the mother finally recovered she attributed it to their intervention and concluded they would better not have the two religions in the home. Hence it has become impracticable to hold the meeting there. The man came to my hotel and assured me after explaining the situation that he and his wife were determined to maintain their faith unshaken and they hoped that before very long the former status would be restored. The Kinkyo, a sect of Shinto, is having a great vogue in this region at present. The school teachers in our province are very conservative, not to say prejudiced against Christianity. I presume this is only the natural result of the (until very recent) attitude of the Dept. of Education.

They seem to be for the most part ignorant of what Christianity is, and the worst of it is, they evidently don't care to have their ignorance removed, you may find it difficult to believe the following incident, but it's an actual fact. This fall a meeting of the Educational Association of the prefecture was held here. They borrowed our Church for an evening of addresses. One of the Christians who attended overheard the following conversation between two teachers who were sitting in front of him, 1st, "What is it the Christians worship anyway?" 2nd, "I'm sure I don't know." 1st, "I guess it must be those objects in the platform"!

The objects referred to were the 3 pulpit chairs with back so shaped that the center ran up in an open V. Evidently their first sight of such chairs.

And these were teachers in the Public Schools: and this prefecture is among the most, if not indeed it is the most, advanced in the Empire, educationally considered. And yet many people in the U. S. think there is no longer need of missionaries in Japan.

But to turn to another side. This fall I have visited with my helper three large towns where in the past meetings have frequently been held, in one of

them,
regular weekly meetings for several years, Christians all moved from there now but 2 or 3. but of late it had been impossible to include them. We found quite a number, in each place, who expressed a desire to study Christianity, encouraging us to plan for regular visits after the coldest weather is over so that the people will come out.

My chapel work in the Eastern part of the city is very discouraging. The helper I spoke of is living there with his family and seems to be gradually getting in with the community as has not hitherto been possible by simply going there to hold meetings. The S. S. is flourishing and now enrolls 70 members. At the recent Xmas celebration, I had the pleasure of handing certificates to 6 pupils for perfect attendance during the year, one of them also receiving a copy of the New Testament, it being the 5th year in her case. These were given by the ~~Hart~~ S. S. Union.

Our church has had a good year and with its enlarged edifice (at expense $600,) providing rooms for S. S. classes that work has been carried on with greater efficiency than ever before.

We face the new year with renewed hope and courage and an earnest desire to push the work outside the

15

city, in the towns, more aggressively tho' has been possible this year.
We shall try to do the best we can by those towns I mentioned before in this way, tho' there should be resident workers in them.
In spite of the great disappointment and anxieties of the year, I have very much to be thankful for, - Mrs White's life has been spared and she is where she can have the care necessary to her recovery. - for the first time in our life in Tacoma I have this winter a comfortable house to live in, for which I can not be too thankful, tho' I do have to live alone, - and plenty of work to keep me busy which I hope may count in some small measure towards the building up of Christ's Kingdom here.

Sincerely Yours,
Johnsley J. White

15

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Sincerely Yours,
Schuyler J. White

S. S. White

Tsuyama Dec. 31-1913.

~~1 CB~~ ~~46~~

REC'D AUG. 20 1914

Miyajima, Japan, July, 25-1914.

524

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.,
Boston,

Dear Dr. Barton;

I have just now read your letter to the Mission of June 18. In view of your questions as to the Evangelistic Campaign, a brief account of the meetings in Tsuyama may be of interest to you. I was unable to write of them at the time as I was exceedingly busy. I was Docket Committee this year and the meetings came just the week before Mission Meeting and June, too, did not seem to afford opportunity. It was the most successful series of meetings I've ever known in Tsuyama, large audiences and the interest well sustained until the end. We had quite a variety in the speakers viz two, 3 meth, 3 Cong, 1 Prest and 1 Y. M. C. A. The meetings began Sunday A. M. with a fine sermon by Bishop Hiraiwa. I had for long time been intending to call on the Mayor so I made a special effort and did so the previous week to invite him to the meetings. Unfortunately the town council was to hold sessions every evening

that week so he could not attend, but greatly to my surprise he was present at the morning service on Sunday which I had not at all tho't he would care to attend, it being entirely different from a popular preaching service in the evening.

The speakers come in pairs, spending one day, so we had 4 days' meetings. It was certainly a loss that they could not remain longer, but as the entire prefecture had to be covered in a limited time, all they could do was to come, deliver their special message and go on.

Dr. Wainright (Meth.) of the Christian Literature Society and Mrs. Hirooka of the Osaka church made a fine combination for one of the days and left an especially strong impression upon the audiences. A woman's meeting was held that day, the largest ever, there were said to have been 550 present, at any rate the church was crowded, the pupils of the Girls High School with some of their teachers attending in a body. Their attendance as well as that of Middle School students at the meetings would seem to

show that the teachers of those schools are changing somewhat from their attitude of opposition to Christianity.
The messages of the various speakers were positive and vital and considering the custom change remarkably progressive towards securing assent and conviction of the truth and power of Christianity.
Immediately after Mission Meeting we had another series of meetings for 3 days to gather in the fruit, 2 of the local pastors being with us.
At the Communion service on the following Sunday 14 received baptism, with the exception of 2, I think, all had been known to us as inquirers for a long time, but these meetings brought them to the decision. I had special cause for rejoicing personally in that among the number that united with the church were a woman who had been attending my chapel service for some time, a girl of 15 yrs from my class in the chapel Sunday school ~~class~~, and 2 students from my English Bible class.
If I remember rightly there are 30 or 40 more on the list of inquirers.
The meetings resulted in a very wide pro-

J. A. White

Miyajima. Jul 25, 1914.

H
WES

IV

clamation of the Gospel and in a great quick
ening of the church itself in Evangelis-
tic zeal which I trust will mean much
for its future growth. I understand
that this series of meetings is the end
as well as the beginning of the Union
work in our district, the entire Empire
to be covered in this way during the
three years.

I am spending 3 weeks here in rest
and recreation, for Miyajima is my
favorite place in the country.

Sincerely yours,

John Merle Wilcox

REC'D MAY 28 1915

Tsuyama, Japan, '15-5-3

Rev. E. F. Bell,
Boston, U. S. A.,

Dear Mr. Bell:

We have just met with an irreparable loss here in the death of our pastor who has been with us for eleven years. You probably noticed in a recent M. U. a reference to his illness. He got no help in Tokyo and after his return went down very rapidly. It is now three weeks since the funeral, but it doesn't yet seem as tho' it could be real. It was so sudden that it was a great shock to us all. As well it is a great personal loss to me for I had been associated with him in work for 23 years and he was my most intimate Japanese friend. It seems a very hard Providence to understand when the workers are so very few out here. We have just three pastors now for the churches of this district, one of them having charge of four of them. A man can possibly fill Mr. Morita's place here. He was born about 20 miles north of here. Including his pastorate at Uchiai he had served the

RECD MAY 28 1917

Hampton, Va. Jan. 15 - 3.

Rev. E. T. Beard,
Montclair, N. J.

My Dear Mr. Beard:

We have had two visitors in the death of our postmaster who has been with us for seven years. He passed away very suddenly on Monday, Jan. 1st, and we are to bury him Friday. It put us behind in getting our work done, but it can be done. We are now three weeks ahead of schedule. But it does not pay to be ahead with them. It cost us more money to be behind than it does to be ahead. We need it a great deal for Christmas. We need for 23 years we have run a monthly paper. Please remember us. We need it. We have a number of things to do. We have a large number of things to do. We have a large number of things to do. We have a large

knew it and the people thoro'ly.
The church officers have asked me to
be responsible for the services for the
remainder of this year. I take the
morning service and my helper, Mr.
Iwaki, the evening, since I have also
had to take the superintendency of the
Sunday School which I had for several
years before my furlo.
So you may understand easily that
with our Chapel work, no other Sunday
Schools and touring as we can get
time for it that our hands are more
than full.
In spite of our churches being so un-
fermented we had a most encour-
aging two days' meeting of our district
association last week in Okayama.
The laymen are taking hold finely.
Thank you for your letter of the 7 April
which came day before yesterday.
The question of Mrs. White's return is,
as you say, a perplexing one. I have heard
lately that Dr. Taylor had one or more
cases years ago, not in the Mission, &
claim that after a year at home it is
safe to come back. I have been told
that Mrs. Brand lived in Tokyo for
years after she had it.
I trust that wisdom will be given us
to decide the matter in the
right way.

Sincerely yours,
S. Sampson White

Tsuyama WEJ May 3-1915

REC'D AUG 20 1915

Tsuyama, Japan, July, 29th, 15.

526

Rev. F. Bell,
Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell:

Your letter came to hand just a week ago. While I really hardly expected to receive any different word, still it gave me considerable of a jolt to see it in black and white. I thought to have been giving some tho't to the possibility or probability of this decision before, but the death of Mr. Morita, with the consequent coming upon me of the work of the church, has made me so busy I've not had time to devote much attention to my own personal affairs. It seems pretty hard to have to pull out, just when a man's in the midst of his best work, especially when the force of workers here is so inadequate but better men than I have had to face a similar situation so I ought not to complain when my turn comes.

This decision, of course means the end of my missionary work in Japan,

tho' I had hoped when I come back from my last furlo that, Mrs. White joining me, we should be able to put in two more terms of service. The question that is not so clear at present and will have to be left for future light to be thrown upon it is — how much longer I should remain here?

As you know, I am at present, acting as pastor of our church and am under obligations to see them thru the current year. There's a debt of yen 300, in the parsonage which must be cleared off during this interval before a new pastor can be settled. I know you have this work at heart as well as I.

It is most desirable, of course, for the sake of the work that there should be as short an interval as possible between my leaving and ~~and~~ the coming of some one else here to take it up. Speaking from my own experience, the work would during a year with no one here retrograde an amount which would require two or three years to

make up. Of course I don't know at all what will be the attitude of the Mission, but it seems to me that Mr. and Mrs. Hall might naturally be expected to come here and make their their work. They will find ample room here to grow in and work enough to last them all their lives in Japan. But they will have to put in two years at the language school before they are ready for the country. But as I said above how long it may be possible or desirable that I should still remain here will have to be left for future light upon the subject to decide.

As to my own further work, that, too, I suppose will have to remain uncertain until the future throws some light upon the matter. I shall hope to find a place somewhere where I can still be of service in helping to build up the Kingdom of Christ in this world.

It would seem very desirable, if possible, to secure some place where my 25 years of Japanese language work and experience

could still be utilized.
If I could find some work among the Japanese on the Pacific coast, I should still be helping mission work in Japan I need feel, but I do not as yet know whether there are any possibilities in that line for an American.
I presume that is entirely outside your range of vision, but if you should be able to give me any information or help along that line I shall be very grateful for it. I trust you will continue to remember us in your prayers that we may be led aright in the decision of all these questions here.

Sincerely yours
J. Sampson White

S. S. White

Tonyawa. Jul 29, 1915.

REC'D DEC 3 1915

Tsuyama, Japan, Nov. 4th '15.

527

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.,
Boston, U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

Your letter of Aug. 25th was duly received. I want first to thank you for your sympathy and consideration for us in this great disappointment which has come to us. You raise the question whether we could not be relocated in a Northern station where Mrs. White might be able to live without any danger of the sprue recurring. In regard to this I would say that the climate of Tsuyama is as good as that in any of our stations and much better that that of several of them. Except for the need of some rest and change I could live here all summer as well as not. I continued at work here this year except for the month of August. If it is not safe for Mrs. White to come out to this climate which might be said to be bracing for Japan I do not think she would be able to live anywhere else out here. It could hardly be

said that she was coming back to the same climate here either except as it may be considered the same more or less any where in the empire, for when we returned from furlo in 1900 she lived here only two years and then went to Tokyo where she remained until she took the children home, In view of these facts it hardly seems worth while to raise the question in the mission.

Then, too, as you by this time have probably heard it has just been decided that Dr. Pettee should accept the invitation to remove to Tokyo.

They expect to move there during December which will leave Okayama without any family for the present with myself the only man in the station. Hence if I am to be anywhere in Japan this seems to be the place where I should be,

When the impossibility of Mrs. White's return became known with the possibility that it might result in my withdrawal from here a large number of friends in the mission strongly urged me not to think of leaving until the time of my furlo

at least which is due three years hence.

The light needed to decide the immediate future seems to have come thru this taking away of the Pettees. It seems to be my duty now to remain here in Tsuyowa.

It's a very different thing to be out here with the expectation of one's wife coming out in a few years and to be here with no such hope, but as this seems to be the course indicated for me now I shall endeavor to meet the situation as well as I can.

I have just returned from the annual meeting at Osaka of the Kumi-ai churches where I represented our church as its only delegate this year.

It was a fine series of meetings and the outcome showed a long step forward in the development of our evangelistic work in the Empire.

Very truly Yours,

J. Jompson White

J. S. White

Tsuyama Nov. 4. 1915

~~S. Berry~~

528

Tsuyama, Japan, '17 - 3 - 20.

Dear Mr. Bell:-

Your letter of Dec. 16 with enclosure re Union Xn Uni. reached me the middle of January at a time when I was especially busy and was laid aside until I could give it the attention it deserved. The pressure of work doesn't let up much tho so it is very hard to find time for letter writing.

In regard to the Uni. scheme I doubt if I can furnish anything which will be of any special help, but since you have kindly asked for my views I will state briefly a few thoughts in regard to it. 1. Gov't recognition is certainly a sine qua non if such a university is to succeed; for whatever may be said about equal opportunities and freedom of religious belief it still remains true that graduates of an institution lacking it would be discriminated against and find their future hard. 2. From my observation I would say that if this is gone into the Missions must be prepared to furnish a plant and corps of instructors that shall be the equal of the Imp. Uni. or they cannot expect to secure the students to justify its existence and if such an immense sum of money as this would require is to be expended it would seem to be a great question whether larger results towards the Xnizing of the Empire could not be obtained by using it in some other way. But perhaps this isn't pertinent, money which might be given for it might not be given for other uses. 3. I had the privilege of attending the Conference of Federated Missions in Tokyo early in January, and what I saw and heard there leads me to doubt whether a Union Xn Uni. could be made a success. In the first place there are several large mission colleges in Tokyo which are planning or have already begun enlargement along different lines. The impression I received was that the majority in these cases did not favor giving up those plans to merge themselves in a Union Uni. From what I saw at the Conference I should say that the establishment of a Xn standard which would suit all the co-operating missions would be so difficult as to be practically impossible. The Conference of Federated Missions is a body brought together on the broadest possible basis (i.e.) simply all who hold to the Evangelical Faith which would seem to be a definite enough platform upon which to unite in general lines of Xn work. And yet the delegates of one Mission came up to the meetings instructed to say that that mission would withdraw from the body if that word were not defined in such a way as to definitely include the deity of Christ. The representative of that mission said they would be satisfied if Tit. 2: 13 were added or an explanation of the word evangelical. The most of one session was spent in quibbling over the word. He pleaded several times in his argument that it really wouldn't change anything if it were added and yet they were going to withdraw if it wasn't. It would have been laughable if it hadn't been pathetic, for they tried to deceive themselves and the rest of us into thinking they were defining the word by the use of that passage when as a matter of fact the best American scholarship as seen in the Standard Revision shows that it does not necessarily carry the meaning of the deity of Christ at all, the S. R. giving the preference to the reading which does not unite the word God to Christ. When the vote was passed to add this passage to define the word, but which for the above reason doesn't really do so any more definitely than it was before I heard a missionary sitting behind me say, "Well, they passed a lie that time." Well, my point is that if a body of missionaries voluntarily

Tenyama, Japan, '17 - 3 - 20.

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RECD JUL 3 1917

Tsuyama, Japan '17-6-8.

united for Xn work on such a broad basis as that cannot get along without such a theological discussion and danger of falling out as in this case is it likely that a Uni. could be carried on in such a way as to suit the various theological tenets of the missionaries of the Missions uniting in it, for in this case would there not be the tendency to emphasize rather than to minimize such differences. 4. I should say unhesitatingly from my observation and experience that in order to succeed the institution would have to be under full Japanese control and hence with the risk that it might not be carried on in a manner to meet the wishes of those who furnished the funds. These are the considerations which would make me hesitate to vote for the plan.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) S. Sampson White

Regarding the Kobe Uni. I do not know enough about the matter to express an opinion. I should be very much opposed to a Uni. in which the Congregational work in Kobe was merged. Before you write a request for a special grant of $180 for a normal school at the Okayama Kwa Gakuin I should write to Boston in regard to the matter. I do not of course know what the Com. will want to do in order to consider the question properly. I think you should know the A.B.C. situation and the position which I take in regard to it.

The Okayama work was started by Miss Adams. The A.B.C. missionaries never had anything to do with beginning it nor have they even had anything to do with the carrying of it on. It has been solely a piece of work belonging to Miss Adams alone. A few years ago when the W.B.M. deputation was out here they said they would not furnish the salary of a male

united for Xn work on such a broad basis as that cannot get along with-out such a theological discussion and danger of falling out as in this case is it likely that a Uni. could be carried on in such a way as to suit the various theological tenets of the missionaries of the Missions uniting in it. For in this case would there not be the tendency to emphasize rather than to minimize such differences. 4. I should say unhesitatingly from my observation and experience that in order to succeed the institution would have to be under full Japanese control and hence with the risk that it might not be carried on in a manner to meet the wishes of those who furnished the funds. These are the considerations which would make me hesitate to vote for the plan.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) S. Sampson White

REC'D JUL 3 1917

Tsuyama, Japan, '17-6-8

529

Rev. E. F. Bell,
Boston, U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Bell:

The question of the relation between the A.B.C. and W.B.M. in Evangelistic work is being brought before you with a request for a special grant of $180. for a worker's salary at the Hokuai Kwai in Okayama. A committee was appointed to write to Boston in regard to the matter. I do not, of course, know at all what the Com. will write, but in order to consider the question properly I think you should know the A.B.C. situation and the position which I take in regard to it.

The Hanabatake work was started by Miss Adams. The A.B.C. missionaries never had anything to do with beginning it nor have they ever had anything to do with the carrying of it on. It has been solely a piece of work belonging to Miss Adams alone. A few years ago when the W.B.M. deputation was out here they said they would not furnish the salary of a male

Tsuyama

Jun. 20, 1917.

evangelistic worker, tho' they do furnish the salaries of a male secretary and a male school teacher. Wherein lies the distinction I fail to understand. However, at that time without discussing the question at all or the principle involved the Mission voted to add the amount of the evangelistic worker's salary to the A.B.C. apportionment of our station. But tho' since then his salary has come from A.B.C. funds, there has been no more connection with the A.B.C. work than there was before, it has been no more A.B.C. work and the worker has been in no sense considered an A.B.C. evangelist.

Last year at Mission meeting the evangelistic apportionment of our station for 1917 was cut down by an amount nearly equal to the salary of that worker. After careful consideration of the problem thus created there seemed to be no other course than to drop that worker from the payroll, he having been the last one put upon it. It certainly did not seem right to cut off an A.B.C evangelist or A.B.C. chapel work or A.B.C. touring to furnish the salary of a purely W.B.M. worker.

Miss Adams and her Advisory Committee were informed of what seemed to be the only possible thing to be done under the circumstances, and acquiesced in it.

I was very sorry indeed that it had to be done, but as I've just said it did not seem right to sacrifice the A.B.C. work for which the A.B.C. money had been appropriated in order to keep on a W.B.M. worker.

This has brot up the whole question of the relation of the A.B.C. and W.B.M in evangelistic work.

Miss Adams began the work with a Sunday School and gradually added one thing after another according to her own desires until it has reacht the present varied work.

The other members of the station were glad to have her realize her desires and do as much as the W.B.M. was willing to furnish the funds for, even to a male evangelistic worker.

The A.B.C. missionaries, however, would never have tho't of starting an evangelistic work in that part of the city nor would they have consented to her starting it if they had known it

it was to be unloaded upon their evangelistic apportionment since we did not have the money for it and there were other more promising fields open to us which for lack of funds we could not enter.

For several years now our A.B.C. evangelistic apportionment has been drawn on to furnish the salary of this W.B.M. worker and our A.B.C. work has been crippled by that amount each year. Not since I came back from my furlo have I at any time had the amount of money necessary to do the work I ought to have been doing.

All the Hokuaiknai work, school, dispensary or evangelistic is solely Miss Adams work and if the W.B.M. do not wish to support the evangelistic side of it then I do not think that they should allow her to undertake it.

To allow her to begin a work and then force the support of it upon our A.B.C. apportionment, crippling our work to that extent seems to me to be a very unfair proceeding. It has seemed to me a wrong use of A.B.C. funds which supposedly are sent out for the work of us A.B.C. missionaries as the W.B.M. money is sent out for the work of the W.B.M. women and not for ours.

As I said before, I do not know what the committee propose, but I presume it is that the A.B.C. take upon it the support of the Hokuaikai evangelist. I should like to have you understand what injustice may result to our A.B.C. appropriation and work if that is done.

To illustrate this in a very simple way, we have two evangelistic workers on our pay roll, say at $200. a year, each; touring work $200., chapels $100. making a total of $700.

Now suppose an evangelist at Hanalotoke is added at $200.

Every year our estimate is cut down so that the amount we receive is much less than we need for the work we are doing and we have to cut off something from it. Suppose a 10% reduction is made in it, the $400. for salories, of course, can not be reduced so the sum of $40. must be cut off from the touring making the money available for that $160. Then the $100. for chapels can not be reduced so an other $10. must be cut off from the touring fund to make make it up thus reducing it to $150.

Now if $200. for a W.B.M. worker is in our

budget; if that sum of $200. is added as an increase to our apportionment it would make no particular difference to us in any way. But when we come to apportion our reduced grant as you see since a salary is something which can not be reduced, our A.B.C. apportionment which has no connection with and no responsibility for the W.B.M. work must receive an additional cut of $20. which it ought not to be and my touring work will have to be crippled to that extent, the money available for it being still further reduced, to the sum of $130. while Miss Adams W.B.M. appropriation does not share in this reduction in the least.

This seems to me to be a very unfair and unjust arrangement

It has always been our plan to start work and put a worker in that place which seemed to promise to soonest come to self-support. This would thus release the money invested there so it could be used for a new place and so on indefinitely. This was the way with the Hokubu ch. which last year became independent with the exception of the pastor's salary which we still

pay, but when they take that on we can use the money thus freed to employ a new man for a new place.

But you should understand that if you take on the salary of an evangelistic worker at Hona Volore it means a permanent investment of the money there.

But if in spite of this you decide to take over the W. B. M. evangelistic work at Hona Volore, since I have shown you by illustration what injustice it would work upon our evangelistic apportionment if added to the A. B. C. budget, if you do take it on I would like to suggest and hope that it be granted to the W. B. M. and put in their budget and then it would not be the cause of an additional reduction in our funds when they are cut down every year, as it would be if that amount is added to our A. B. C. estimates. If the A. B. C. is going to take over this W. B. M. work, this does not seem to me to be too much to ask, that our A. B. C. work should not be crippled that much additional because of it.

Very truly yours,

L. Sampson White

S. S. White

Tsuyama; June 8, 1917

~~Cancelled~~

REC'D JUL 10 1917

Tsuyama, Japan. 17-6-14.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Boston. U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Bell;

In connection with our estimates which go on to Boston this year I wish to emphasize the crying need of more money to enable us to do the work we ought to be doing for the evangelization of this field. In our estimates you will notice the names of two towns which have not before appeared, Katsuyama and Kurashiki. They are in the province of Mimasaka of which Tsuyama is the capital city, the former in the West, the latter in the Eastern part. There ought to be a resident evangelist in each of these towns. I have repeatedly urged it and I believe had men been put in them ten years ago there would now be small bands of christians in both places organized into churches. The province of Mimasaka is unique in our mission, being one of the very few sections where there is no other denomination or mission at work.

S. S. White

Tsuyama, June 8, 1917

~~C. A. White~~

REC'D JUL 10 1917

Tsuyama, Japan. 17-6-14.

530

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Boston. U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Bell;

In connection with our estimates which go on to Boston this year I wish to emphasize the crying need of more money to enable us to do the work we ought to be doing for the evangelization of this field. In our estimates you will notice the names of two towns which have not before appeared, Katsuyama and Kurashiki. They are in the province of Mimasaka of which Tsuyama is the capital city, the former in the West, the latter in the Eastern part. There ought to be a resident evangelist in each of these towns. I have repeatedly urged it and I believe had men been put in them ten years ago there would now be small bands of christians in both places organized into churches. The province of Mimasaka is unique in our mission, being one of the very few sections where there is no other denomination or mission at work.

This province, pop. 300 000, is peculiarly our mission's field.
There are three Kumi-ai churches in it; the Tsuyama-ch, now quite a strong one with 350 members (only 100 in the city itself however) and able to take care fairly well of the work in the city and immediate vicinity, in the West churches at Kuse and Ochiai, independent, but financially so weak that they are barely able to hold their own, not being able to do anything outside of those towns so you see that the evangelization of the entire province practically rests upon the mission. There is no pastor or evangelist outside of Tsuyama. The pastor of the church in the latter city, myself and my personal helper are the only ones at work in the province. Quite a number of missionaries and pastors of other denominations have been in Tsuyama in recent years and upon asking how many workers I had in the province have expressed the greatest surprise upon hearing that there is not one outside of Tsuyama. We have been doing the best we could under the circumstances by touring from Tsuyama, but

only small progress can be made by monthly or semi-monthly visits of a day or two. As a matter of fact, lack of money has not allowed us to do as much for Kurosaki at least as we were doing 10 years ago. Katsuyama is the most promising place in our field at the present time. I have been going there once a month ever since my return from Furlo 5½ years ago. In the town or immediate neighborhood there are 10 or a dozen christians and as many more inquirers. Of course I am not able to go there on Sunday, but they meet by themselves on that day and early this year started a Sunday School on their own initiative which about 50 children now attend. They have reacht the point where they feel that they would like to have a resident evangelist there and have asked me to send a man if possible. This is the first time in a dozen or 15 years when such a request has come to us. ~~Hence~~ They promised to provide the rent of his house and meet the local expenses. Therefore I put up to our annual meeting with a

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request for an extra of $70. for this year that I might put a man there this fall. It was turned down because of lack of funds. It was a very great disappointment to them and to me as you may readily understand. I do most ardently hope that our grant may be increased for 1918 so that I can send them an evangelist from the coming January. This is surely one of the opportunities which should not be allowed to pass, but should be improved at once. I presume the war must make a difference in the gifts for missions, but it is surely a case of "this ought ye to have done and not to have left the other undone". I trust you will be able to make such a strong appeal to the churches that our grant for general work may be very much increased over the present sum.

Sincerely yours,

J. Thompson White

S. S. White

Tsuyama, June 14, 1917

T.

REC'D JAN 29 1918

Tsuyama, Japan, Jan. 1st, 18.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
Boston, Mass.

30

Dear Dr. Barton:

Your letter of Nov. 6th came to hand about three weeks ago. It takes longer for letters to cover the distance now that they are censored. I was exceedingly busy last month so I've not been able to acknowledge it until now.

Thank you for replying to my letter to Mr. Bell. When I wrote I was not aware that he was soon to leave for these parts. I am sorry to say I have no particular friends to whom I could apply for a contribution of this kind. If I did have I should not have troubled you with the matter. I severed my Ch. connections in America years ago.

The Harvard Mission Ass'n yearly helps some Harvard man in the foreign field with a contribution for his work. I wrote there but as yet have received no reply. I'm afraid there is no hope of getting it as a loan, as you suggest, from the added appropriation for General Work. While on the face of it we seem to have an addition of $2000, as a matter of fact it is only little

JAN 20 1918

Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Jan. 14, 1918

Rev. J. L. Boston, D.D.,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Bro. Boston:

Your letter of Jan. 4th came
some days ago. It takes us days, at times,
to see that they are answered. I was so
delighted to see the Baptist in Jan. 4th
and to see that you are coming to Tuscaloosa.
Thank you for replying to my letter.
Bro. Allen, Miss. Baptist, Miss. Baptist
and the Hon. L. Leake for their kind
assurance to me of their cordial support
in matters of great importance.
Some notice appears in the
Baptist Hospital Bulletin, Birmingham, Ala.
The Hospital Board in the Tuscaloosa district
contains Rev. Jno. H. Allen, Miss. Baptist
and my pastor, Rev. Leake.
The school there is in charge of Prof.
Jno. A. Lloyd, a graduate of Southern
Baptist, Louisville, Ky. He is a
Christian man of high character and
ability. I feel it is in good hands.

are $700, or the remainder simply makes up to the Evangelistic acct what is lost to it thru stricter division between teacher and evangelist, and we need a great deal more than that for the evangelistic work wh. is waiting on all sides to be done.

I am very sorry that the prospect is not brighter for getting the money for its publication soon for in the words in wh. Dr. Wainright voiced the opinion of the X.N. Lit Soc. Com, "it is a book the Japanese need now".

Last year a Japanese published a "Life of Christ" in wh all the miracles were thrown out.

The last Boston letter reports that the matter of Mrs. White's coming out to test the question of living out here again is being considered. I hope the decision may be favorable to it. From all accounts she seems to have made a perfect recovery and to be in the best of health. If Mr. Jumbro is over to live in India I don't see why she shouldn't be able to here.

Very truly yours,

J. Sampson White

REC'D DEC 3 1918

Tsuyama, Japan, 18-10-28.

532

Rev. E. F. Bell,

Boston, U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

I have been intending to write to you for some time, but have been exceedingly busy this fall. The last of Sept. I had a several days' campaign at Katsuyama, having the assistance in it of Dra. Tokeishi and our pastor Mr. Inaki. I shouldn't have had of asking the deacon for a reason you may perhaps guess, but the people over there especially asked me to do so. We had very good meetings and the work is progressing there most encouragingly. The first of this month I attended Sokai as a delegate from our church, the other two being Dra. T. and Mrs. Tomura. There were several women delegates this year, our Bible woman in Okayama going as delegate from the Okayama church. The usual pastor's conference was held for two days afterwards. At this, our pastor, Mr. Inaki made quite a striking impression as a Greek scholar, with a paper in which passages of the revised N. T. were compared with the original & shown how they might better have been translated otherwise. A fine spirit of consecration & devotion to the work pervaded this meeting

RECD DEC 3 1918

you have already received I presume from the C.A.B. the request for a furlo. for me to begin next July. It is just seven years this month since I reached Japan the third time. I expected when I returned that from the following year Mr. White would be here with me thru this term. But you know how it has had to be otherwise, since I was in the field, however, and the men so few, I wished to stay as long as possible, especially after the Pattens removed to Tokyo because the fact that I was here made them willing to leave this field. Now that the Morons have located in Okayama it is no longer necessary for me to stay further beyond the regular time for furlo and as I am beginning to feel the need of a change from Japan it seemed best that I should ask for a furlo at this time.

Then I had two things I particularly wanted to see accomplished before I should leave, one was the establishment of an evangelistic work at Kotsugama. This I had been working for for several years, but until this year our station grant for evangelistic work has never been sufficient to allow of it. But this year I secured an increase so my hope there has been realized.

The other thing was my book, the translation of "Davie's Miracles", of which I spoke to you. I was very anxious to see it published, if possible, before I went on furlo.
A few weeks ago I had a letter from Dr. Wainright, Sec. of C. L. S. in which he said that they had just given the contract for printing it, so now it will be published this winter and I can feel free about it. Mr. Moran's going to Siberia leaves things here in our station just as they have been since the Pettees went to Tokyo so it is fortunate I did not plan for my furlo before next summer.
We have had floods all thru this province during the fall, I can't remember when we've had so much rain in the fall before, any number of bridges carried away and much damage to the rice crop.
We remember your visit here to Tsu-yama with pleasure and gratitude.

Very truly yours,
Schuyler J. White.

REC'D AUG 4 1919

EVERY ROOM WITH PRIVA

533

HOTEL RAMONA
AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN
174 ELLIS ST. (NEAR POWELL)
MR. & MRS. R. G. MITCHELL, MGR'S.
SAN FRANCISCO

6

July, 29th '19.

Rev. E. F. Bell,
Boston,

Dear Mr. Bell:

After an uneventful and remarkably smooth passage I arrived at Seattle by the Fushiyi Maru on the 23rd. I left a few days later and arrived here yesterday. You have already received the minutes of our Annual Meeting and therefore know

of my resignation from
the Japan Mission.
This seemed to be
the only course for me
to pursue in view of
the action of the P.C.
in refusing permis-
sion for Mrs. White
to return.
After my decision was
made public in the
spring I had no time
for letter writing so
have not been able
to write to you sooner.
Being Doctor, Cam-
for Em! Meeting I
had all that work
extra, then in view
of the fact that I was

not to return to Japan
I had to make extra
evangelistic trips
and I had much extra
work in that line
and on top of all this
the packing of our
goods.
Perhaps you may be
able to imagine, tho
I don't think you
really can do so,
what this means to
the churches in Mi-
masaka province
and to me. In Japan
in the dome section
roofs are darn too
deep to be pulled up
and the cutting off
process is cruelly
painful.

It was with especially keen regret that I had to take such a step at this time with the Mission force reduced and new and wider opportunities opening before us, which very much to encourage for the immediate future. And most unfortunately the arrangement by which the Beams were located at Tsuyama had to be reconsidered on account of Mr. Holmes removal to Toyo.

Turning now to the future, of course un-

EVERY ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH

HOTEL RAMONA

AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN
174 ELLIS ST. (NEAR POWELL)
MR. & MRS. R. G. MITCHELL, MGRS.

SAN FRANCISCO

less the Board
hitherto use
me in another
field of labor my re-
signation or side of
the missionaries
will naturally follow.
Before I left Japan
many members of the
Missionary Board or
many of my Japanese
friends suggested to
me the desirability
of working among the Jap-
anese in this coast
where my experience
and knowledge of the

language could be put to good use, and urged me to get into it if possible. I had heard from other quarters before, also, of the desirability and need of returned missionaries from Japan for this work.

Mr. Timson who I understand has charge of this work is at present quite busy so I've not been able to see him. Dr. Kelsey is also away so I've not been able to talk it over with him either.

If the Board could

assist me to get in to such a work here it it would be the most satisfactory course in view of my knowledge of and experience among the people of Japan.

I expect to leave here day after tomorrow for Los Angeles to visit my son.

After a week or so there I expect to go on to Columbus, Ohio, 325 West 10th Ave, where I shall be some time

Sincerely yours,
Schuyler F. White,

Schuyler S. White

San Francisco Jul 29, 1919

Rec'd NOV 19 1919

Columbus, 6 (53L)
17-11-'19.

Rev. E. F. Bell,
Boston,

Dear Mr. Bell:-

I believe I've never acknowledged your letter of the 7th ult. in which you spoke of writing to Dr. Hinman and his reply to your letter. Thank you for your effort in my behalf.

I have never met Dr. Hinman, but it seems to me he must have a rather limited vision as to the possibilities of the work among the Japanese on the Coast. I am led to

say this because Japanese from Japan who have spent some time on the coast in that work have told me on their return that they thought there was a real need and opportunity for Americans who had lived in Japan to work among the Japanese there. This especially in the line of mediating between the people of the two nations, helping them to understand each other better and so to remove causes of friction.

Americans also have told me the same thing.

I was very sorry not to have been able to attend the meeting at Grand Rapids and receive some of the inspiration which was to be had there, but I was right in the midst of an extensive job of dentistry which prevented my absence from the city.

Our arrangements here have at length been perfected and Mrs. White and I leave for Los Angeles, on the 19th.

I will let you know our address after we get settled.

Sincerely yours,

Schuyler S. White

S. L. White

Columbus, O. Oct 17, 1919

Rec'd MAY 10 1912

Mrs. S. S. White

2

WHITE

1440 Worthington St.,
Columbus Ohio, May 8th 1912

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell:—

It seems almost incredible that your letter bears date of March 13th, but so it is.

I have waited until now because I did not want to write you or I must have written then, and yet I am not sure that I have gained by waiting.

I note what you say concerning the house question but a letter from Mr. White this morning looks rather discouraging. All the money received for two of the three houses in Osaka had been appropriated elsewhere and the sale of the third had fallen

through.

I do not know what is expected if there is no money for the house except from Osaka and Osaka fails to furnish it. I do know there is not one member of the mission who would dare to live unless a house were provided. We did it before, but the house was sold for public offices, our vegetable and fruit garden built up with High School dormitories, and in every way a thing out of the question for now.

I have always been willing to do all in my power to save money for the Board, as well as to secure it for them, but as my health is now I simply dare not do the things I once did. If Mr. White were not there, or if there were others available for our place, I should feel that the best service I could render the Board

would be to resign. I do hope, though, by making a special effort this summer, to be able to return in the fall, and if I can not do much my self, I can at least make a home so my husband can work to better advantage than he can, situated as he now is.

It may be necessary to spend a few months at Battle Creek. The trouble is of the nerves, but it will mean rest and quiet for a while, I feel sure, to get to the place where I begin to gain.

I wish I might see you and talk things over. It is not easy to write of one's self when that self is not in vigorous health.

Kenneth and Margaret are well. You would never guess that the little boy you knew has the same as the big fellow 6 ft 1 in we see now, nor that the little girl should be three inches taller than her mother.

You will find that the little

people who come into our homes grow up and are gone before you realize they have left childhood behind.

I can not tell yet just when I can get off for Japan, but get the home under way and I will go as early as possible.

With love to Mrs. Bell and the dear little man of the house, I am as ever —

Most cordially yours

Ida McLennan White

Mrs. S. S. White

REC'D AUG 21 1912

536

323 West 10th Ave.,
Columbus Ohio
August 19th 1912

Rev. J. L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.,

Dear Doctor Barton:—

I have been hoping, for some time, to write you somewhat definitely, with reference to my return to Japan this fall, but a long illness with slow recovery, has delayed me until the present time.

Last Friday I went to see Dr. Lisle, who has been our physician for several years, with reference to my return. While he feels I am much better and may be allowed to go late in the autumn, or early winter, he does not feel I ought to go without certain stipulations. He promised to write you on Saturday, and no doubt you already

have his letter.

I faresume he will tell you there is no organic trouble. It has been a pretty serious nervous breakdown, which affected the digestive organs particularly, and which means, more than anything else, time to get back to my usual state of health.

I will copy a part of a letter from Doctor Coons, the best pathologist in the city, whom they thought wise to call in.

" Columbus, Ohio June 30"

My dear Mrs. White,—

The blood examination in your case was normal except for a slight secondary anaemia.

The stomach analysis was as follows:—

HCL., 50. (normal 20 to 40)

Total acidity, 70. (normal 40 to 60)

There was a small amount of mucus

a marked gastroptosis with dilatation, but there was no insufficiency or obstruction.

Right movable Kidney with General enteroptosis."

Doctor Hamilton, who performed a severe surgical operation for me one year ago, also gave me very careful examinations (two) and pronounced everything other than spoken of by Drs. Coons, to be satisfactory.

I go into this explanation so fully, not only to show you that I have been doing my best to be able to return, but also that I may with-hold nothing you would need to know, in deciding what I am to do.

You decision will be, I hope, that I may plan to leave for Japan about the first of December. May I ask that you will kindly let me know, as early as

possible, what your thought is, as I shall need to know at once what arrangements to make for rooms etc.

May I ask you, also, at what time goods to be shipped as freight, must be in Boston? If I am already too late for the autumn shipment, please tell me the date of the next. I have been absent from the field so long and our goods have deteriorated to such an extent that it will be almost necessary to have things reach the country by the time I do.

Hoping for a favorable decision, at as early a day as convenient to you, I am

Most cordially yours,

Ida M. White.

Mrs. S. S. White

P. S.

I need scarcely add that considerations for my husband enter largely into my desiring to return as early as possible, even though I may not be able to do more than make and keep a home for him. The strain of living as he now does is too heavy for him if he is to do efficient work. I shall not shirk when the ability to do more is given.

L. M. W.

Mrs. S. S. White

Columbus, O. Aug 19, 1912

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Rec'd SEP 2 1913

No. 3-3 Hill, Kōbe Japan, Aug. 2nd 1913

12

53

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.

Boston, Mass.

My dear Doctor Barton:—

It is with mingled feelings of sorrow and chagrin that I write this letter to you.

When I left Columbus, Ohio, last January, to return to my work and my husband in Tsuyama, it was with the full consent of my physicians that I did so, though I knew, more fully, I think, than they did, the feeble condition of my health, and I certainly knew as they did not, to what I was returning.

They believed, and they made me feel, that the sea trip, change of climate and the lifting of the burden my long absence from my post and my husband had been, would restore me to my old time health and vigor.

I know, now, that they gave their consent to my return more because they had no idea as to the nature of my disease and that they wished to shift responsibility. {They do not bring their malady on the States.}

Among the twelve first-class doctors, pathologists, surgeons I consulted again and again during the last two years I was at home, with all their laboratory examinations and with all their experiments, not one ever diagnosed my case within any remote connection to that which it proves to be.

If it were not for the fact that the doctors have, at once diagnosed the case without a hint from me, or carefully as I could have done it, with full knowledge of its progress, I should regret my return to Japan and the consequent expense of that return, even more than I do. But I fully believe if I had remained in the States, and in ignorance of the real trouble, I should have been in my grave ere this.

I have been in a very critical condition since

my return, owing to the circumstances which made dieting almost impossible while returning, and with available supplies being of an inferior quality. The fact, too, that for at least six years the disease had been imbedding itself in my system has meant an obstinate fight.

From an average weight of 135 lbs. I have become reduced to 73 lbs., though the last week I have been able to add a little thereto. The very hot weather will prevent a rapid gain, however favorable other conditions may be, but I shall be thankful if I do not lose ground.

Dr. Martin, my Physician, thinks it will mean time and economy to go into a good sanitarium for a year, where I can have the constant care and attention my case needs. Of course, I should not feel I could afford to go to a Sanitarium other than Battle Creek, and I have perfect confidence in them after my experience there five years ago.

While the request for permission to return to the States has been forwarded, I am not planning to go if I can regain my health here to a degree which will make it safe to stay. I feel that for the worker's sake and for my husband's sake, I want to remain, now that I am here, if it be possible.

Of course I realize that there would be neither wisdom nor economy in remaining, if I am to be the invalid I have been for the last six months, and I must do what seems my duty when the decision time comes.

While at home, I was very loath to bring any extra expense to the Board. Our allowance only met our living expenses, for schools, house rent and high prices of everything took it all. I secured work from the National Chemical Society — indexing, typing, etc. etc., sufficient to meet our medical bills and a heavy bill for orthodontia for my daughter. In all, these bills came to more than five hundred dollars, which I earned at fifteen cents an hour, working as I was able and when I had the time

I could not ask help when I was overstaying the usual furlough, and I was glad of the opportunity to help out. I do not think there was any risk in the work I did. At any rate I know my motives were right. My father helped me out at the very last, so that every dollar was met outside of Board funds.

I need not tell you how it distresses me to think not only of this expense, but to know that the work which has waited so long for me must wait still longer. I most sincerely hope and pray that the treatment now being used may result in a return to fair health and strength, and that the permission asked for need not be used. We felt it would be better to have the permission ready if it seemed imperative for me to go when it becomes cool enough to make the journey safe.

I think there will be no occasion for anyone to accompany me. I can do for myself the needed things about my toilet. I should remain in my berth, in any case, from Kobe to San Francisco, if I can get a Bridge deck cabin, as I probably can. I can have the service of my cabin boy and of the Stewardess for a fee very small in comparison with the expense of a companion. My sister who lives in Los Angeles would meet me at S. Francisco and if necessary she or my son would take me home.

The request that Mr. White be allowed to accompany me is the thought of the C.A.B., not at all due to any suggestion from us. I am very unwilling any one should go, for I do not think it necessary. It would add to the already tremendous strain this request has put upon me.

Please do not blame me too severely. If I had not felt all would be well, I never should have tried to return. I am extremely sorry that I have made such a poor record.

Most sincerely yours,

Ida McLennan White

rec'd Oct. 31-1913

735 Vinona Ave.
Pasadena California
October 26th 1913.

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.
Boston Mass.

Dear Doctor Barton: —

Thank you for your kind letter of sympathy, received just before I left Japan.

I sailed from Kobe Oct. 2d and reached San Francisco the 22d. We were just outside the Bar for twenty four hours, but owing to a dense fog had to wait until it was safe to venture in.

The friends had sent a friend to meet one, not knowing how ill I might be. I had insisted on coming that far alone, as I was unwilling to add such an expense. Of course I had to pay a good deal heavier than usual but even so, and with this companion sent from Los Angeles in addition, the expense is small to what it would have

been if some one had come all the way.

The Gulicks and other friends in Honolulu were kindness itself the day we spent there.

I stood the trip much better than I did going out, and after a few days here of rest I shall go direct to the Sanitarium at Battle Creek, Michigan. I am not sure what day I shall start, as it will depend somewhat upon weather and upon what kind of sleeper accommodations I can secure.

Am to go via Santa Fe. Shall not change cars until I reach Chicago, as shall have friends see me safely on board here, and friends to meet me in Chicago, and shall go alone.

I am in fairly comfortable health, and am enjoying the glorious sunshine here.

The worst difficulty is in the weakness of body which makes walking and standing rather dangerous. However, I shall be able to get help when needed and anticipate little inconvenience in making the trip, beyond the length of journey.

Shall write upon arrival at Battle Creek.

With many thanks for all kindnesses received, I am

Most cordially yours

Ida M. White.

Mrs. S. S. White
C/, Battle Creek Sanitarium
Battle Creek
Mich.

Mrs. S. S. White

Pasadena Cal. Oct. 26-1913

REC'D JAN 27 1914

539

Battle Creek, Mich.

Jan. 26th 1914.

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.
Boston, Mass.,

Dear Doctor Barton:—

I want to thank you for several very much appreciated letters. In the summer I was not able to write any acknowledgement, and since coming here I have left everything undone it seems. Rest assured the sympathy expressed was very grateful. I felt so ashamed and humiliated to make such a record, but as I wrote you before, I did not expect it to end as it did.

I fear Dr. Kellogg wrote you without a full knowledge of my case as he ought to have had. Until last night I have not seen him in the twelve weeks I have been here. Perhaps if he had been more interested, or if any doctor had been willing to acknowledge she did not know the cause and nature of a new complication that had come in, he would not have written as he did.

Seven weeks ago I thought I sprained my back. Three days later I had a

second similar experience, and five days later a third. I have lived seven weeks of agony since it seems now it has not been a sprain - at least the worst feature was not, but constriction in the intestines caused by adhesions, and in turn causing intense pressure on the nerve centers. He thinks I must have an operation and at once. How serious it may prove when the make investigation, remains to be seen. I hope all may be well. If it should end disastrously it would be a hard blow to the husband so far away, to my boy in California and to my daughter in Columbus. I have not even seen her since my return.

I wrote and sent out a letter to Treasurer Wiggins. Will you tell him of this added expense please. The ward fee as quoted is only a small part of the expense. The preparation, the day and night nurses etc. etc make quite a bill, but I have no idea how much. I can leave the money with the cash-

Battle Creek, Mich.

ier until I am ready to assume control again, or I can arrange with some responsible party to settle things as they come up. The former, I presume, would be most satisfactory.

I think there is little doubt but that the spring is better. There is still much to do before one can say that I am on the road to recovery. What effect this may have I have no idea.

With kindest regards to all the friends associated with you, especially Mr. Bell, I am

Most sincerely yours,

Ida McLennan White.

Mrs. S. S. White.

Mrs. S. S. White

Battle Creek. Jan. 26-1914

REC'D

REC'D DEC 3 1914

540

Mrs. S. S. White
163 West 4th Ave.
Columbus Ohio Nov. 29th

My dear Doctor Barton;—

I am enclosing a note that came from Dr. Kellogg a day or two ago. You will understand from it that I wrote him with reference to my returning to Japan.

Of course I am not strong yet, I could scarcely expect to be after the years of suffering from that disease, followed in February by a dangerous operation and later in June by a broken leg. But, I think I would get

my strength back as soon there as here, boarding with strangers and feeling that they are not especially eager to number among them one who is no more able to do entertaining things than I have been.

I am very much better in every way, and I feel I must get back as soon as I can for it is not possible for one to meet bills and keep my daughter in school. It is very hard for us to get along with Mr. White alone and having his living and pension. He

is not able to help us any, and the little I had put by for the education of the children is gone.

I know I can not do much work yet, if I go back, but at that it would be less lonely for my husband, and, with living expenses for one reduced, I might be able to help Margaret more. I have tried to get work to do, but as one wants me as I am helpless. I would not mind it for myself, you know that, but I feel I must give Margaret the preparation necessary to be making her able to earn her way. She has

been under the doctor's care for two months. She had a very serious fall which injured her internally. I do not know whether or not she will get over it without a surgeon's care.

She started into college, and has done her work well so far, but I am not sure she can go on unless she makes some gain.

I have written this much of a personal nature just to you, because I feel you will understand the situation better.

Now may I hope for a reply very soon that will tell me I may go back? I have made no additions to my wardrobe for two years

and if I return I must get things ready. Please, also, let me know Jim thought or to when I might leave, as our plans here will depend on Jim's reply.

Most cordially Yours,

Ida M. White

Mrs. S. S. White
163 West 9th Avenue
Columbus Ohio

REC'D DEC 9 1914

163 West 9th Avenue
Columbus Ohio Dec. 7th 1914

Mr. Enoch F. Bell,
Boston - Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell;—

Your letter of Dec. 3d has just come and I reply at once, as I do not know when the Committee may act upon my former letter to Dr. Barton.

I am afraid I have not been quite honest, so I hasten to add what perhaps I should have written when I sent Dr. Kellogg's letter.

When I spoke to my Sanitarium doctor last spring about returning, I told her that Dr. Kellogg thought I might. She said "Why he knows nothing about Spruce. You are only a surgical word "case" to him, and he has never seen you as

or Shrue patient. I have had all the cases of Shrue we have ever had — there have only been four including you, and I feel sure he knows nothing of the nature or danger of the disease. I don't want you ever to speak of returning, or even to think seriously. It would be suicide for you to do it."

The name of this doctor is

Miss Bertha E. Moshier, M.D.
Sanitarium
Battle Creek.

She is Doctor Kellogg's first assistant this autumn and winter, during the absence (for study abroad) of Doctor Harris

Perhaps you would better write her. I know Dr. Kellogg had little

acquaintance with the disease, and 2) also knew that he was too crowded with present "cases" to look onine up, or to consult with my doctor.

This may have had a good deal of influence with me in writing to him rather than to the doctor who saw me daily and who put special study on the disease both in Battle Creek and later in a few months of special study in New York.

Then, my doctor in Japan, who first diagnosed the case, and a copy of whose letter I sent to Boston last November, I think it was possibly before I left Japan - said in that letter - : "I have strongly urged her (Mrs. White) not to return to Japan, or any other

country where this disease is endemic, for a very long time — if ever at all".

Dr. Headland, (Presbyterian) a missionary in China, physician to the royal princesses, told me I took my life in my hands to return.

I think this is all that I did not speak of in my letter to Doctor Barton. In thinking it over afterward I decided I ought to let you know all I did before deciding, and then if my return should end disastrously, you could not accuse me of a lack of frankness.

I shall be relieved, now that I am withholding nothing, and shall await your decision. I hope I may know as early as possible

what you decide, for it will take me some time to get all my affairs in condition to leave for an indefinite period.

I thank you and all the other friends in the Rooms for your continued sympathy and kindness to me.

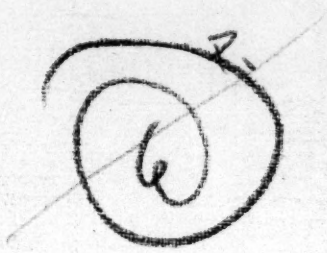
Most cordially yours,
Edw M. White

My love to Mrs. Bell.

Mrs. S. S. White

Columbus. O.

Dec. 7-1914



REC'D JAN 4 1915

163 West 9th Ave.
Columbus O. Jan. 1st 1914

Dear Mr. Bell:—

Your letter of Dec. 28th is at hand. I want to write just a word with reference to location, should your committee permit my return to Japan.

You may not remember that I spent the three years previous to my return to America, in Tokyo. The disease I contracted was undoubtedly while there. As to Hokkaido, I could not for a moment consider it. My constitution was so completely wrecked that I find the climate of Ohio trying. I could not go to a colder place and live at all, I think. We have

So long as there is so little known as to the origin of Sprue, it seems to me one could scarcely attribute it to conditions of one place more than of another. But at least Tsuyama had no chance to afflict me with the disease as I was not there for three years before I felt any symptoms of the trouble.

So, if you let one go back, please if I may, let one go to my old home.

You know something of the serious objections to Hokkaido for one not robust.

With best New Year greetings

Most cordially yours

Edw M. White

felt, and still feel that of all the station locations our Board occupies, there is no place as healthful as Tanyama. My husband took the work there in its initial stages. The people like him, he is at home. He would find it very hard to go elsewhere and put down new roots, especially if he were to be in a station that had been worked in by others, or with whom he would have to work. Not that he is hard to work with, either. You can easily see how it would be.

We feel that unless there is no thought of continuing the work in Tanyama, we greatly prefer remaining there. I am sure I should be in less danger of a return of illness than in the cities of larger size.

Mrs. S. S. White

Columbus. O. Jan. 1. 1915

MAR 8 1915

543

Mrs. S. S. White
163 West 9th Avenue
Columbus Ohio
March 3d 1915

Rev Enoch F. Bell,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell:—
I have been waiting as patiently as possible, under the circumstances, for a decision by your committee, on the question of my return to Japan.

I presume the delay in the matter has been unavoidable, but I would very greatly appreciate it, if you would let me know what the probabilities are, for other

will know the probability
of the case.

I have had it in mind
take a trip through northern
Michigan in the interests
the Board, if they would co
to have me do so. I used
teach in Lake Linden, on
Calumet, and I might be
able to interest some of my
former friends. I would
need some of the later in-
formation on Japan if I went
to go. I have not mentioned
the thought to anyone else.

I am sorry I can not
go fearlessly and unreservedly

matters that depend upon my return or my stay in this country must be decided at an early date. I have made no plans beyond each day, because I have no idea what is wanted of me.

If I am not to return, is there anything I could do in this country? I do not feel I can stay on here indefinitely, when our expenses are more than our income, even with the utmost economy.

You need not mention this note to anyone else. You

into any and all kinds
work in Japan. It is hard
to be laid aside than to w
You had enough of a load
of that to know, I think.

I do not want to become
discouraged — but the months
have been long the last few
years.

Most cordially Your
Ida McL. White.

This is just for you

REC'D MAR 23 1915

347

163 West 9th Ave.
Columbus Ohio, March 20th 1915

Dear Mr. Bell:—

I had a letter from Mr. White yesterday that perhaps I ought to share with you, so I will quote a few sentences from it:

"While in Kobe this week, I saw Dr. Martin. He inquired particularly about you, and sent his regards. In the course of our talk I told him the question of your return to Japan was up, whereupon he said it was contrary to all teaching and experience that one could live in a country where one had contracted Sprue and where it was endemic, and

Personally, if the Board says "go" I am ready. I do not feel much afraid of a return of the disease, but I should know the symptoms at once, and could come back before it would get any headway. It is hard for Mr. White to be there alone — it would be impossible to man the stations if he left, and now that our Japanese pastor is dying of cancer of the stomach, it would be a heavy blow to the good work there to withdraw.

Well — I am only a Deacon seems good to you. I shall try to abide by whatever decision you may make.

Most cordially yours —

John M'L. White

not contract it again. He has several cases on hand now. He told me of one that he had treated since you left. A lady who had been in Manila before she came to Kobe. He sent her back to England, where she recovered, and then returned to Japan. She became ill again, remained too long in Japan and died on the way back to England. He said he would be very sorry to have you come back after making such a miraculous recovery, and see you taken with that disease again. His advice would be very much against it. You know I should love to have you here but not at the risk it involves"

Mrs. S. S. White

Columbus - O Mar. 20 - 1915

a

REC'D APR 14 1915

325 West 10th Avenue
Columbus Ohio, April 12th 1915

Dear Mr. Bell:—

I ought to have said a word more in a former letter than I did but in some way failed to do so.

I know all there is to know, I hope, of the disease named Sprue, or a disease, and, so far as I have been able to learn, about as much as any of the experts have discovered as to causes preventions etc — viz. precious little. But — the point I wish to make is this — I think if there is any place in Japan where it might not be a menace that place is Tsuyama. For this reason, and for the further reason

free of spruce. I shall need to have some surgical work done for Margaret before I go, and to arrange for her future after I know the extent of her requirements, as I would not plan to go before the latter part of August.

I hope you can see your way clear to let me try this - it only would be three years, and I feel sure I could do it.

Cordially yours
John McL. White.

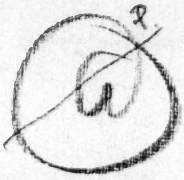
that I have no home here, and, even if Mr. White should return, we could not live without work, I want to ask that I be allowed to go back for the remainder of Mr. White's term of service before his furlough. That will be three more years. I feel quite confident that I could go with comparative safety. I know symptoms now, and if I found any trouble I could return. I feel as sure Mr. White can not continue to live as he is doing, and I do not see how we could live in America. This leaves out altogether the fact that all the work we have done for the last score of years would be dropped.

I do not mean to leave, but I am not willing to give up without a chance to see what I can do; now that I am entirely

Mrs. S. S. White

Columbus - O.

Apr. 12-1915



REC'D JUN 9 1915

Mrs. S. S. White 546

325 West 10th Ave.
Columbus Ohio June 7th 1915

My dear Mr. Belli—

I think I am getting to the point where patience is at a low ebb. I wrote to Boston Nov. 19th 1914 — almost seven months ago, to know whether or not the Board would grant my request to return to Japan. I was not surprised that there should have been delay — but — well, I do not know what to make of this silence. I have reached the place

where I must decide on arrangements for both my daughter and myself. I can not ask anyone to hold rooms for me as the present uncertainties; I can not say definitely I can do anything. If I do not know within a few days what I am to do, I must cancel all arrangements tentatively made for September.

I do not want to hurry or decision — I do not think I have done so, but I can see no reason for leaving the matter longer

I stand ready to go by September if I am given permission to do so. But I think you can see why I can not, without serious inconvenience, wait much longer to know what we are to do.

Margaret's injuries of almost a year ago, make it imperative to have help now. The doctors here have hoped the trouble would yield to treatments, but it has not and I must take her to Battle Creek at once.

I hope she can be so speedily helped that she may be ready for school when it

where the middle of September. She finishes examinations this week, and we shall go as soon as possible after she is free. I should feel greatly relieved if I might know at the earliest possible date what I must plan for. Send reply to this address as I can not tell the exact date of our departure

Please excuse what may seem impertinence but it is hard to go on as I am doing.

Sincerely yours
Ada M. White

Have you written to Dr. Taylor at Oberlin? He had some experience with Sprue patients a number of years ago.

25

325 West 10th Ave.,
Columbus Ohio Aug. 21st '15

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
Boston, Mass.,

Dear Doctor Barton:—

After Mr. Bell's letter came telling one the Prudential Committee could not authorize my return to Japan, I felt that was the final word, and submitted to the decree, disappointing as it was. I felt then, I feel now, that I should be glad to take all responsibility and go.

I wonder if any of you who so decided have thought what it is going to mean for one not to go, if Mr. White returns to this country? Leaving out the point

that has hurt us both most keenly, that of Tsuyama left with ~~us~~ me, not even a Japanese, to continue the work we gave so many years to bring to the point where it now is — what are we to do? You know how almost impossible it is to put by even a little of the salary of a missionary, with the demands made upon me daily for help that is almost if not altogether impossible. You know, also, that a man who has passed his 34th birthday stands small chance of obtaining work in the home land after an absence ~~of a~~ a quarter of a century. What if I do die? Is that a future to fear more than the daily dread of a pauper's grave after the struggle for a livelihood makes even that end desirable?

The whole system is wrong, somewhere. Either a missionary who has worked earnestly and honestly until he is broken beyond repair ought to have a position assured him that would keep him from dire want, or he ought to be kept at his post until death released him. Facing what I do, how can I urge, or even sanction the possible choice my daughter may make when her education is completed? How can I, conscientiously urge young men and women to choose such a life? What weight would it have if I did when they would see how it might end?

Mr. White and I had talked over the possibility of the decision being adverse to my returning, but we had decided that even so it would be better for him to finish out his

term of service, not only in order to give us time to try to find other work, but also to hold the Tampama work until others could be prepared to take it. But in his letter today he gives me a decided impression that neither Boston nor the Mission (if they knew of the decision) has expressed the hope even that he would remain. Consequently, he feels he is expected to resign. Of course if this is all right if that is the case, but if you would like to have him stay I feel sure he would be glad to if you should write him. Neither he nor I would want him to remain if it is the wish of the Board or of the Mission that he go. His heart is heavy with the disappointment of my failure to return and it may be he feels over sensitive about the apparent indifference of others.

Now I know I am doing an unwarrantable thing in

writing you so. I do not feel it would be right to keep silent, when I feel some one ought to speak. I know Mr. White will not. He would go to the stake without even asking for what reason, I think, as I know he will not ask or beg for any favors, or explanation.

Please do not tell him I have written you. This is between you and me. My only excuse is that I have been so troubled over everything that it is hard to bear it all and say nothing. I if we had an anxious summer on account of my daughter's health as well as over my own disappointment. She is safely over the operation we

obliged to have, and I hope for only good things there.

Dear Doctor Barton it is not for myself I write as I have. It does not seem possible that I really must give up my work for good out in Japan. There were so many things I failed to get done when I could no longer work, and I want to go back and set things in better order. Courage, and belief in my ability to work were never stronger than now.

I have recovered, completely from the disease I had, and I hope the Committee may reconsider its decision at no distant date.

Please pardon the liberty I

have taken in writing you as I have,
you have been a missionary — I know
you will understand.

Most cordially Yours,

Ida M. White

Mrs. S. S. White

Columbus O.

Aug 21-1915

Mrs. A. A. White

325 West 10th Ave.,
Columbus Ohio, Sept. 5th 1915

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Doctor Barton:—

You were very kind to answer so promptly and so at length my recent letter, and to overlook as you did, the asperity of it. I presume I ought to have written more calmly than I did, but so many things had come to me within such a short time that I was scarcely to blame.

Please pardon me if I have been unjust to the Board as to the management of its affairs. I did not mean to be. Before I went out to Japan, in the summer of 1888 I went to Boston, at Doctor Clark's request. One day when we were talking of the various points connected with my appointment,

he said, "As to your salary, Miss McLennan, your Board will do not give enough to make it possible for you to put by anything or to be much of a Lady Bountiful. We regret this, but until the christians at home respond more generously, it is all we can do."

I asked, simply for information, "Then, in case of illness, or age overtaking one while in your service, what provision is made?" He smiled his dear old smile and said "Then we pray the Lord may have need of you in heaven." From that hour until I read your letter I never have heard that any provision had ever been made for anyone obliged to leave his field. You see I thought I honestly expressed the situation in my letter of August.

I realize that the Board has been good to me since my return

but in facing the immediate future I could not see what I was to do. My daughter's allowance of $250 a year ceases in January next. She will have finished the first semester of her Sophomore year. Mr. White cannot do anything for her, as his life alone makes it much more expensive than if shared by someone when a larger allowance was given. My grant when we are obliged to room and board — for renting is completely beyond our income — will be wholly inadequate.

I shall try to work any way in hard and sweet things if I can, but I do not know how it will be. Of course I had to borrow for her surgical work this summer. I had put by every dollar the children had received, doing without things rather than touch that, for I knew how it would be when the day for college came.

This money was invested and cared for by a man whose honor had never been questioned, and to whom my father had entrusted his business for

twenty five years. No breath of suspicion had ever existed in connection with his dealings. The amount he had lost by war increased by occasional gifts, and by the interest, so that we felt secure as the college stipends for the children, and had no fear but that then they would be able to care for themselves. Two years ago, without one word of warning, everything was lost. No one knows whether by mismanagement or by dishonesty. He was a banker and was a judge of the supreme court of the State, so had the confidence of all as to his ability and business integrity.

Well, that is only one of the little things I know, and if I were the only one affected by it, I should not give it a moment's consideration. I do feel, though, that since we can give the children no financial aid we must give them a good education to enable them to care for themselves. If we can tide them over this period all will be well.

of course the long illness I had, with resultant weakness left me unable to prevent heavy expenditures for a long period. Then my daughter's illness the past year and the necessity of an operation, have made it a very heavy tax when the strength so slowly coming back to me. I hope the way will prove less arduous from this time on.

Now as to Japan. There are more reasons than one why I told Mr. Bell I did not want to consider the Hokkaido.

In the very first place, I think most people have a wrong impression of the climate of Tsuyama. It is cooler than Yokohama or Tokyo and much more healthful. We are surrounded by mountains and in almost every way it is a desirable location as Columbus

with a latitude almost if not quite the same.

I did not contract Sprue there but in Tokyo, as I was not in Tsuyama except to spend one summer for three years before we left Japan. There is no doubt that whatever the cause of my taking the disease, its existence and the contraction on my part were the result of that last year's life and work in Tokyo.

Mr. White is very thin and feels the cold to an unusual degree. I doubt if he could bear a northern latitude. I know I could not, from what I suffered on my last trip there. Then, Mr. White has made his place in the hearts of the Tsuyama people and I very much doubt if he could go to a new place and do the work he can there. If I were asked what

place in Japan I considered the safest and most healthful, I should not hesitate to say that I knew of no place superior to Tsuyama. Mr. White will work more happily there than anywhere else, and I think he would almost or even stay there alone or to go elsewhere and have all the companionship that could be given him.

I am willing, though, to do whatever you and Mr. White feel is the best thing to do. I hope you will talk it over with him.

Please do not think I mean to trouble you or my husband by raising the question of my return if it can not be. I can get used to the disappointment in time, and no doubt something will come to my hand to do, in this country if not in Japan. I only want to be used, but if I can best serve by being laid aside, let it be so.

There is one thing I want to talk about. Recently the Battle Creek management wrote me to know if I would accept the assistant librarianship of the Sanitarium. They said the pay was small - only seven dollars a week, out of which I would have to pay for board and room.

In view of the fact that my daughter was still far from her usual health and strength, and that it would be only my board and room met, I could not consider it. But, if I could get something to do to help meet the unusual bills I have had, and will have for the next two years and a half, would it be wise to take it, and would the Board still continue the grant they have made me? Of course I can not find anything that would pay much, but it might help out so that Mr. White would not be anxious.

I wish I were wise enough to know what is best to do. Most cordially yours

Ida M. White

3

325 W. 10th Ave
Columbus Ohio, Oct. 27th

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Doctor Barton;—

I have appreciated your last letter, very much, and it set my mind at rest on the point of allowance, though I had hoped to be able to earn that on the foreign field.

Since that is not to be for now, I simply say I thank you. I am still trying to do mission work here, though I often long for the better soil of Japan.

Americans have so much that many of them accept their blessings as a matter of course, and never think of their duty, much less their privilege, of helping others less blest.

Well, I shall try to let my light, however small, shine wherever possible

to go on to college in the fall I
worked for my board and room
and cared for her, but of course
she had to pay full expenses.

Now, distasteful as it is to me
to speak of all this, I feel I must.
I have walked and worked so
much, that I have injured
the leg that was broken a little
more than a year ago, and the
doctor tells me I must stop
my work for two or three
months and let it get back
its tone.

I still owe One Hundred
and twenty five dollars I was
obliged to borrow in June
and spent thirty for extra
fees and summer board beyond
what our allowance met. I had
hoped to meet this unaided, and

I think I told you I was working
canvassing for Hosiery. I had not
met all of our medical and
surgical bills, which were heavy
for us, though not at all high as
such things go. I was not able to
work last year, and being helpless
my bills for board and room etc
were heavier than our allowance
would meet. Then my daughter's
injuries necessitated medical
treatment twice a week for
nine or ten months, followed
by a surgical operation. They
were good to us in Battle Creek
but with all the reduction con-
sidered, the summer was a
very expensive one for us, as
I felt Margaret must be
properly cared for, if she were

if I had not given out would have done so without asking help from anyone. But both my daughters and I must have a few clothes. I have spent just six dollars for myself the last three years for clothing of all kinds. My daughter has had nothing to speak of in two years. She is in college and can not get along with the old things longer. I am almost to the point where I must replenish things or isolate myself from others.

I never used to ask for medical grants - for years we met everything ourselves, but I have nothing with which to meet things now, and I am going to ask you if it would be possible for the Board to help me out a little

I know you have many demands and I hesitate to mention this, but since I am not able to do as I had tried to do, I see no other course to take. If I am asking too much, forget that I mentioned it, and let it go and I will do the best I can, when I can. It is not easy to rest and relax the vigilance I have always had to observe, when an obligation constantly stares one in the face.

I hope you will not think I am overstepping my privileges by writing as I have. I have felt you are a brother missionary, and if I have been in error, tell me as frankly as a brother would, and I shall listen with like spirit

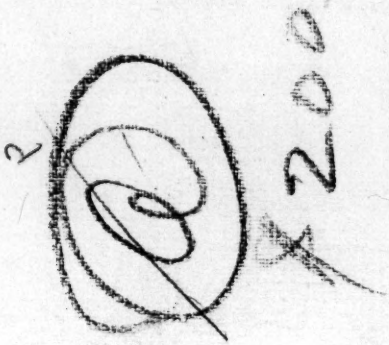
Lee not understand that I am ill – I am not. I simply can not earn any way by walking all day long on the hard pavements. I shall try to get other work, if possible.

Very cordially yours,

Inda McL – White.

Mrs. S. H. White

Columbus O. Oct. 27-1915



RECD DEC 15 1917

325 West 10th Ave. Columbus, Ohio.
Dec. 12th 1917

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
Boston, Mass.,

Dear Dr. Barton; —

Your letter came some days ago and I have been thinking over the proposition of my returning to Japan most of the time since.

Mr. White's recent letters have put a different aspect on several things, some of which would very materially affect the comfort and safety of my going.

The things that have made one hesitate about going before Summer, are, for the most part, connected with Margaret. She is rooming, as you know, but has very heavy work in school and is really quite dependent upon one in various ways. I have been working, in every way possible, to earn her expenses above what my allowance will allow one to use for her. With prices for board and room what they are, you know I have had to earn the most of what she has used. If I go away how shall I meet this? Mr. White simply cannot send us any help on his salary, and if I go back it would take all the increase to keep one there.

It is Margaret's last year in college, and of course expenses will be more than ever. Then, at

caring for her all her life, I should be glad to be here when she graduates, and to help her in securing a position for the beginning of the next year. If she were settled once, I should have no more anxiety about her. Then, I should need a good deal of time to get things ready for myself, as we are far from any one else who could help one out.

I have seen two or three doctors. None of them feel I need hesitate on health grounds, as I am in better condition than most women of my age, but they think it would be better for you to let Mr. White have his furlough a few months early and let me go back with him, in order to avoid the long expensive journey a second or even third time. If I were to go out and return with him it would mean going over the route three times in about two years.

I am speaking of these things to show you how others see them. I am ready to do what you think best. I want to be there, but for the next six months I should like to be here too.

How would it be to let Mr. White come home for the summer instead of in November, and then I go back with him a few later? This is only a suggestion, of course.

I am sorry this sorry we had no chance to talk it over, for this is not satisfactory

It may be your committee has decided the ma
already. If so, I shall abide by it.

Thank you, Doctor Barton, for your sympathe
attitude, and for bringing the matter before th
Committee. I know you will do the right thin

I want to thank the finance committ
through you, for the increase in my allowan

Be sure I appreciate the kindness, and shal
be just as careful as I have ever been with less,
have always made it a point to live on what I hav
but I do feel relieved not to need to plan so closely

Hoping to hear from you at an early date

I am

Most cordially you

Ida M. White.

Ida M. White
Columbus

Dec. 12, 1917.

REC'D OCT 18 1918

REC'D OCT 8 1918

12/2

325 West 10th Ave. Columbus Ohio
October 7th 1918

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Doctor Barton:—

I had not realized that your letter bearing date of September 12th had been in my possession so long.

I have thought of the situation referred to, a great many times, and each time I can see only one thing to reply, and I am loath to write it, for I realize what it means when I do.

Personally, I should not for a moment, hesitate to return to Tsuyama. "The Powers that be" have decided I can not go there. The matter of Hokkaido, for several reasons, would be the last station in the Japan Mission, to which I would be willing to go.

So far as the Rowlands are concerned, I know of no one with whom I would be so gladly willing to work. But it was in Sapporo I contracted the terrible asthma which for years nearly wrecked me, and which, I think, prepared the way for Spring later.

Mr. White has no flesh on him to keep his bones warm. Even on Tsuyama in winter he is obliged to wear two heavy suits of unders (woollen) wear, and cardigan jacket in addition to heavy

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it and, much of the time, two overcoats. What would
do in Hokkaido? We found it hard to summer
ne on account of the cold. I am perfectly well,
t I could not face that climate, live in a house
ch as they have there, with no furnace. I could
ave done it years ago, I do not think I could now.
But the thing I could not endure would be the
isolation. If I dare not live on the main island
it would be most unwise to go down for a visit or
e Missions Meeting, because I have been told by
hersons from India, where this fear is common,
that one will often take it if they pass through ports
only and do not go ashore from boats.
We lived eleven years in Tsuyama, before I came
here and were only forty miles from white neigh-
bors. I often felt I could not endure it another
day not to see a woman of my own race.
I am speaking out of an experience which
covered years. Perhaps you may feel I ought not
to think of companionship other than that of the
Japanese and of my husband. Well – I think
you know that one needs becomes a close, confidential
friend with the natives. I had one or two girl friends who
approached that, but no other. My husband was at home
so little, and when there either studying or seeing
callers it was almost the same as living alone.
To go then, to Hokkaido, be as an exile for the
entire period of my stay, seems more than I
have the courage or the grace to meet.

over.

You may feel I lack consideration in not trying this out. If I had only myself to think of I might try it, even though I doubt the wisdom of it under any circumstances.

I have not written you of Kenneth, and I am sure you will see that I have some reason for feeling I dare not take many risks. A year ago last January he had a severe attack of grippe which settled in his left lung, greatly weakened two years previously by a most severe attack of pleurisy. He had a second long attack of this disease, followed closely by inflammation of the gall bladder and liver. He was in the hospital for 4½ months, and after six weeks on the hills in a vain endeavor to regain his strength, the doctors found he had tuberculosis and sent him to the Sanitarium in Los Angeles. (He has been in Los Angeles several years to try to regain his health after being seriously injured when he was run down by an automobile.) They kept him the full length of time they keep anyone, and at the end of July, after thirteen months of treatment he was dismissed. He is better — much better, now, but he needs a home and home care. He did not let me know of his illness until last spring, because he thought I would be worried and because, as he said, he knew I could not go to him, or care for him. It was only when he was drafted and could not go that he consented to tell me why, that I might not think him a slacker.

I want to go to him — I could not until Margaret could take care of herself. She did government work all summer after graduating, but has not yet received any of her pay, so it has kept me working and planning to meet things. I have done every kind of work I could get to do, but I am not

ger Young and I hunt in vain for work that is at
l remuneration, though I know there are many
ings I can do as well as others can do them.

In connection with my planning to go to see
w Kenneth is, and remaining, if I can be of
eal help to him, I have wondered if you at the Rooms
know of anything in Los Angeles I could get to do,
if you know of anyone who could put me in
touch with something that would add to the allowance
you send me. I appreciate that, but it is not suf-
ficient to pay rent and keep two people with today's
prices. I have also wondered if, since I still
belong to you, you could get any better rates for
travel than I can get.

Dear Doctor Barton, you will believe me, I know
when I tell you it hurts to sign away the privilege
of going back to Japan. It is hard to believe that my work
is finished.

Pardon my writing so personally, but I want you
to know that it is not for my own personal ease or
comfort that I decide or I do. If there is a better course
for one to follow than the one which seems imperative
to me, please show me wherein I err.

The Japan Mission and its work, The American
Board and its interests will always be dear
to me, wherever I am.

Most cordially yours
Ida M. White

Columbus

Oct. 7, 1918